THEY BOTH AGREE.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT AND THE LATEST ARRIVAL IN LOWELL QUICKLY AGREE THAT THE SUN IS LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

THE LOWELL SUN

THE PACE THAT KILLS.

THE SUN SETS THE PACE IN LOCAL JOURNALISM AND THE PACE THAT KILLED THREE IMITATORS. IT'S TOO FAST FOR THEM TO FOLLOW.

21ST YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1897. | 12 PAGES 1 CENT

FIRST EDITION

THE WEATHER.

The area of foul weather, threatening and light rains, was central last night in southeastern Canada, moving northeast. This will pass to the eastward today and tonight, followed by clearing weather in New England. The indications now point to fair, colder weather in this district Sunday and Monday, with temperatures near freezing; westerly winds.

ALMANAC, SUNDAY, DEC. 12.

Sun rises—7:05; sets, 4:12.
Moon rises—7:2 4p. m.
High water—1 a. m.; 1:15 p. m.

QUO WARRANTO

George T. Woodward Petitions the Attorney General.

FOR A WRIT TO OUST SUPT. R. BRAY.

The Papers Were Filled Yesterday.

George T. Woodward yesterday filed with Attorney General Knowlton a petition to oust Richard Bray from the office of superintendent of public buildings. The petition was filed yesterday and it was intended to keep the matter quiet until after election.

The matter leaked out, however, and the report was confirmed this morning by one on the "inside."

CLAN GRANT.

Clan Grant, No. 141, Order of Scottish Clans held a meeting Wednesday night in Manchester Unity hall. One new member was received and three applications for membership.

It was announced the committee in charge had completed arrangements for their first grand entertainment which takes place in Associate hall Thursday evening, December 16, and for which the best available talent has been engaged, including James L. Burdett of New York city, "The Prince of Entertainers," who is a host in himself.

Mr. George Fulton, for years principal tenor of the famous Balmoral choir, of Glasgow, Scotland. Mr. James Black, the celebrated Scotch humorist, also from Glasgow, Miss Jennie Corea of Boston, soprano, and Miss Maude Parulis of Lowell, who will be heard in pianoforte solos and as accompanist.

With such an array of talent a first-class concert is assured. Full particulars in Monday's paper.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Christmas Drafts

On Ireland, England and Scotland. Payable in every town free of discount. Money order agency. Cor. Market and Worthen Sts.

J. F. O'Donnell, Agt.

CHRISTMAS DRAFTS

On the Old Country at Market Rates.

£ DRAFTS $4.87½.

Traders' National Bank

HOURS { Daily 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays { 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.

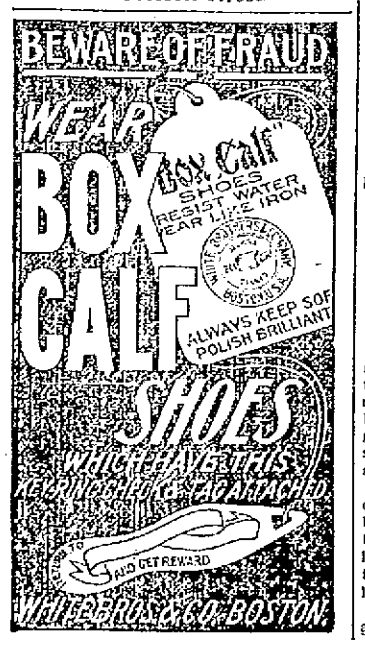
30 Middlesex street, 11 Post Office Avenue.

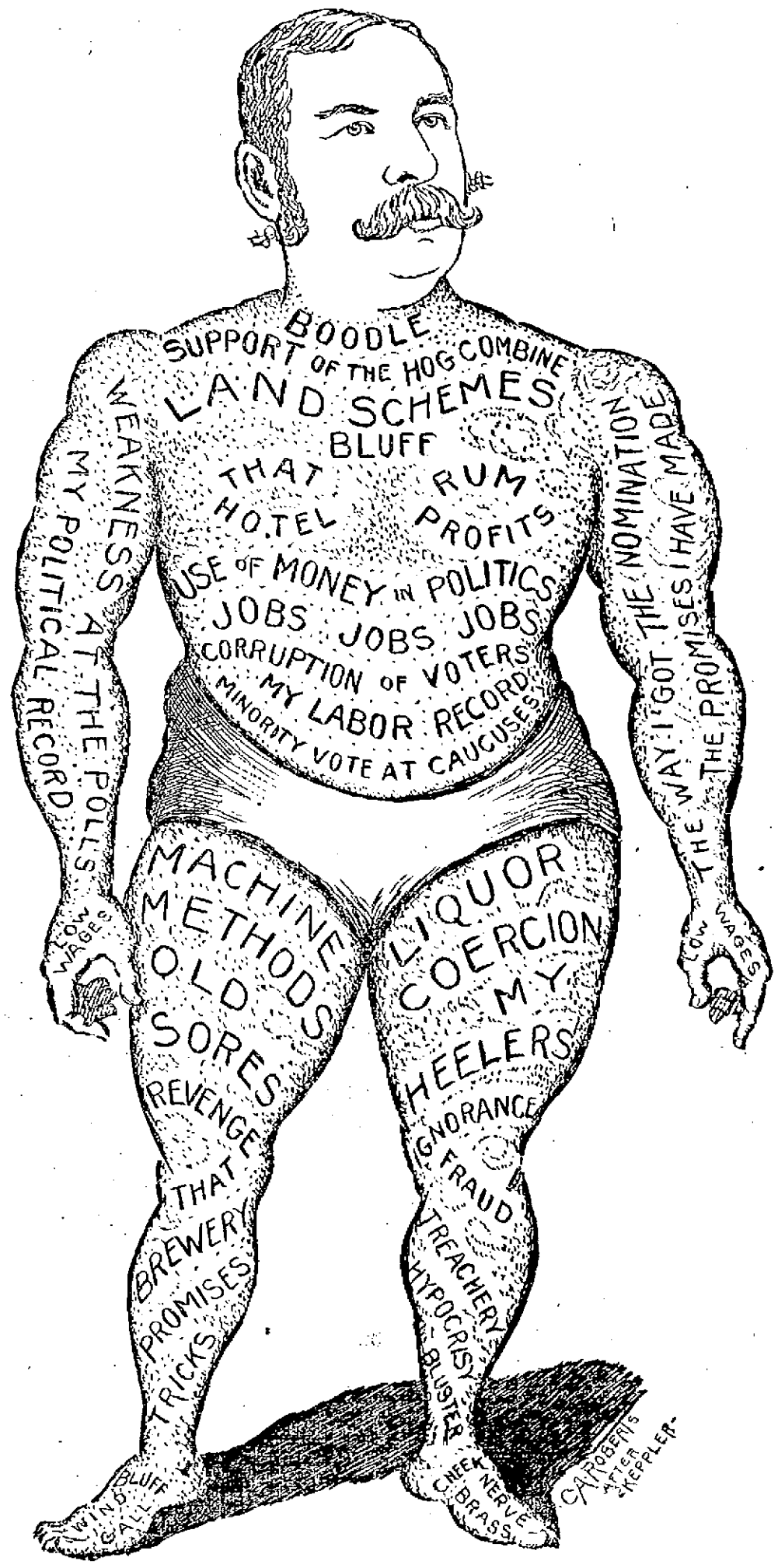
MORE TABLES.—We are giving a nice Oak or Cherry Finished Table with one pound of our 60c. Tea. Come and see them at O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 71 East Merrimack St. Telephone 69-3.

$7 TO $15

GOOD ORGANS for above prices. Call at once. Must have the room.

GEORGE A. GARDNER,
20 Prescott Street.





THE TATTOOED CANDIDATE.

BENNETT'S BOODLE RAMPANT

Warrants for His Disbursing Agents on Charges of Bribery.

The Affidavits—The Police Fail to Arrest the Accused—Case Implicating One of Bennett's Managers Pending—Boodle in the Saloons.

The manner in which the Bennett managers are attempting to debauch the susceptible voters of this city has never been equaled in this city before. It is odious, alarming, frightful, a disgrace to our city, an infamy that should meet with ignominious defeat at the polls next Tuesday.

In the course of this article we shall detail a number of cases where open bribery has been attempted by the Bennett managers despite the strictest injunction of secrecy. It is so common that some of the cases are bound to leak out.

What is most astounding is the open and reckless manner in which the business is done. Men who want a liquor license next year are told that if they get a certain number of democrats to remain away from the polls on election day, they can have the desired prize—a liquor license. Then they go to work but not without being furnished the money necessary to pay incidental expenses in the shape of refreshments at saloons, and the gift of an occasional dollar to assist in closing the bargain.

Although we propose to mention a few cases, we state in advance that if we told plainly the charges which we are prepared to substantiate against at least one of Bennett's managers, we doubt if anybody who knows the gentleman would believe them. He is a man of high standing in the community, a man who has a great deal at stake, one who is popular with both parties and who nevertheless is running the risk of being lodged in jail at any moment on the most serious crime—that of paying a certain per capita rate for democratic votes for Bennett and half that amount for each democrat who abstains from voting next Tuesday. The democratic leaders found the Bennett boodlers so active that they were impelled to appeal to the law.

Accordingly statements of several case of bribery on part of republicans were taken and a warrant was applied for yesterday for the arrest of Michael Dyer residing at 120 Suffolk street. He has been a bar tender with Mr. Faulkner and wants a license. Accordingly he started out like many others to canvass for democrats who would abstain from voting, for $2 or $3 a man, and three of the men he approached on the subject pretended to accept his proposition in order to find out what his tactics were and whether he was an agent for the Bennett managers.

One of the three men approached is a well known and highly respected young man who has refused to have his name mentioned in connection with the case; that is, he has refused to make affidavit, but he went into police court yesterday and testified to the facts of the case, as sworn to by his two companions in the subjoined affidavits. The others are also well known and reliable.

James F. Owens, Esq., and Gardiner W. Pearson applied for the warrant for Dyer and that Judge Hadley gave the matter the most leisurely consideration may be judged from the fact that the applicants had to wait over six hours before the warrant was issued.

There was plenty of opportunity for Dyer to make his escape, as the police officials and others around the court knew the name, and Mr. Poore, chairman of the republican city committee, was there to ascertain who was about to be pinched. The affidavits as sworn to are as follows:

THE AFFIDAVITS.

The following is a statement made of an attempt to bribe Edward F. Cooney and John T. Maguire by a republican worker for Col. James W. Bennett. Edward F. Cooney makes the following statement: I was introduced to Michael Dyer at 3 o'clock this afternoon by a friend at the corner of Central and Jackson streets, at Goodale's drug store. He asked me about politics and I told him we were with the man who will give us the most money. Then he said: "The other side is not giving anything, but I will give you $2.00 if you stay away from the polls on election day." I replied that I could get more than $2.00, and that I would not remain away for less than $3.00 Then said Mr. Dyer, "I will give you $3.00. He then turned up Jackson street, asking us to go with him and there he took the names of myself and John T. Maguire, who had been introduced to him with me. I asked him if he had any money to offer then, but he said No, and after taking my name he told me that if I had any friends who would remain away from the polls to bring their names to him personally or have them come and see him. I asked him when he would pay off and he said on Wednesday afternoon at 1.30 o'clock at the corner of Market and Worthen streets, or else at his house, 120 Suffolk street. When I asked him if he had any money with him, he said "No, but I will go with you to Colonel Bennett's office where you can have some." We did not agree to go and then separated.

Mr. John T. Maguire said that he was present with Mr. Cooney and heard the conversation as detailed above. "We met Mr. Dyer at the corner of Jackson and Central streets at Goodale's drug store and were introduced to him by a friend who was with us. He first offered us $2 each for keeping away from the polls on election day. He said he was working for Colonel Bennett in order that he might get a liquor license. He asked us who we favored for Mayor, and we told him we were with the man who gave us the most money. He said he did not know anything about the other side, but he was authorized to give $2.00 to every man who would remain away from the polls on election day. We told him that $2.00 was not enough. We wanted $3.00, and he then said: "I will give you $3.00 each and if you have any more friends you can trust, bring them up tomorrow or a list of their names." He said the men who would remain away would be paid off Wednesday afternoon at the corner of Market and Worthen streets. "If you meet me tomorrow afternoon at 1.30," he said, "I will take you up to Bennett's office if you wish." When Mr. Cooney asked him if he had any money today, he said he had none, but that if we went up to J. W. Bennett's office, we could have some. He said he would come with us if we wanted to go.

—Edward F. Cooney,
John T. Maguire.

Lowell, Mass., Dec. 9, 1897.

Then personally appeared the above named Edward F. Cooney and John T. Maguire and made oath that the foregoing statements, by them subscribed, are true, before me,

—John A. Gately,
Justice of the Peace.

ANOTHER CASE.

A similar case of bribery, but one in which the evidence is even stronger than in the above is made out against a member of the Workingmen's Protective league, and for which a warrant will be secured today if possible. There are three witnesses. In this case the men approached were offered $2.00 a man for voting for Bennett in case he should be defeated and $5.00 each if elected.

The member of the Workingmen's Protective League who made the arrangements tok the men to the headquarters of the Bennett managers and informed the gentleman in charge that the men had agreed to go to the polls and vote for Bennett on condition of being paid $2.00 a man if Bennett were defeated and $5.00 a man if he were elected. They asked the official at headquarters what guarantee they had of receiving the money. "No guarantee at all," said he, "except his word, and that is all the guarantee that will be given."

They then withdrew and to all intents the arrangements were completed They went directly to Mr. Pearson's headquarters and notified him of what had taken place. They had not solicited any bribe, but had been approached and persistently requested to enter into the arrangements to vote for Bennett at the rate mentioned.

What is most astounding in this matter is that the gentleman in charge of the Bennett headquarters when the men went in openly without knowing

(Continued to Page 2.)

ROUSING RALLIES

Held by Democrats in Different Wards.

A FORCIBLE ADDRESS BY LAWRENCE CUMMINGS.

A United Party Rallies for Pearson.

After a week's attendance at the bluff and bluster of the republican rallies, it was a relief to a tired newspaperman to hear a good sound, sensible argument presented by a campaign speaker, such as that delivered by Lawrence Cummings at the High street engine house last evening, when democrats of all choices came together and cheered lustily for Hon. Fisher H. Pearson and the entire democratic ticket.

This rally was for voters of Wards Five and Nine only, and the democrats turned out in goodly numbers, filling the engine house hall.

At eight o'clock Frank J. Simonds called to order and said: "I congratulate the democracy of these two wards on the large crowd here tonight. The republican press would have us believe that there is not a democrat left in Lowell. The election next Tuesday is the most important that has ever been held in Lowell, for it will determine whether or not the democracy of Lowell is to be pushed off the earth and kept there over several years. Through a robbery of our rights by an unfair redistriction of the city, we are robbed of our representation in the Common Council and are forced back upon the Mayor and Board of Aldermen which we can elect. If we elect them this year, we can do it next year. There are no longer any factions in the democratic party. All are abiding loyally by the decision of the caucuses.

Mr. Simonds then introduced Hon. John E. Drury as presiding officer. Mr. Drury said: "There is a similarity of conditions existing on the republican side for the past two years. Notwithstanding the orders from headquarters last year, the voters of Lowell showed plainly that they did not want Bennett for Mayor. This year they showed the same feeling at the caucuses. Then again at this time last year, they talked it about that Bennett could surely win easily, but the democracy was true to its candidate and will be so again. They would have you believe he is not a fit candidate. Born and reared in this city, educated in her schools, his home here, do you believe that Hon. Fisher H. Pearson if elected, would do aught to bring criticism upon his methods in this city?

"We have a candidate who has been fairly nominated and we who were with another candidate have no apologies to make, but as al men who claim to be democrats, will acquiesce in the choice of the caucuses and will all work untiringly until Tuesday night for Hon. Fisher H. Pearson and the entire ticket.

"They are raising a cry that a change in the police department would do great harm. We all know that the police commission is a grand improvement upon the old style, but we also know that at no time will a change of commission materially affect that department or detract from its efficiency."

Mr. Drury then introduced that loyal democrat, Lawrence Cummings, who received an ovation. When the applause had subsided Mr. Cummings said: "Gentlemen, I thank you for your kind reception and your presence and enthusiasm augur well for the success of the ticket on next Tuesday. At the outset, let me state that I am here to dispute with any man the assertion that a democratic mayor cannot conduct he city's business in a businesslike manner. A false cry of alarm has been presented. In Huntington Hall I asked how it would be possible in any one year to injure the city's standing so as to destroy its credit in the markets of the country, and though I have watched carefully the speeches of the republican orators, not one of them has attempted to show this, nor have they offered the slightest argument to show how it would be against the interest of the city to elect a democratic mayor. It is an impossibility, gentlemen, for one man in one year to so injure the city. Moreover, it is an impossible for Colonel Bennett to give us a reduced tax rate for next year. Money is appropriated for the different departments, such as the police, fire, pauper and school departments.

Now these appropriations are made according to the necessary expenses of each department and Colonel Bennett to give us a low tax rate must reduce the cost of maintenance in some one of these departments. The question is where will he begin? Will he cut down the number of policemen or cut their salaries? Only a few weeks ago, the public spoke for more policemen and six more were put on the department. Colonel Benentt will probably cut down their salaries, as he did once before. Will he cut down the firemen's pay? Will he reduce the number of teachers in our schools? Will he reduce the amount of aid given to paupers? He must do some of these to reduce the tax rate. How will you do it, Colonel?

But on the other hand, no man can have more money appropriated than is allowed by statute. Yet the republican speakers state that if the democracy gets into power the tax rate will jump to $25. It was so said at the republican rally in Centralville. This is said to frighten the man who owns his little house. In order to raise the tax rate to that amount next year there must be appropriated $460,000 more than was appropriated this year. This year's appropriations about cover the expenses. The additional $460,000 would have to be practically thrown away. Is it reasonable to suppose that any man is going to do this?

Despite all their talk of financial distress, it is admitted by your republican city treasurer that Lowell can borrow money at as low a rate as any city in the country.

We have suffered greatly at the hands of the republican party. See to it that it doesn't happen again. You who have your homes at a distance how do you like being obliged to come way down here to vote as the result of a robbery of rights in the division of ward lines, whereby 8600 democrats were left without a single representative in the legislature. Resent such treatment by electing Hon. Fisher H. Pearson and the entire democratic ticket. (Great Applause).

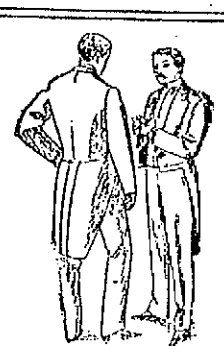
P. J. O'Brien and James J. Kirwin made brief addresses, scoring points against Bennett and his managers.

Col. C. A. R. Dimon was introduced amid greatest applause and he said: "My democracy is nothing acquired. It came to me by inheritance, for way back in the old Jeffersonian days the Dimons were democrats. United action is what we need to win. In the army that was our motto and the experience was that if every man acted as a unit we were generally successful in battle. The battle of the democratic party means something to you and your children. The democrats on your ticket are just as able, willing and loyal as any the republican party has presented. I entered this fight with the understanding that I was not interfering with the chances of any other candidate. Mr. Sullivan's record is good, he is an honest man. You have candidates before you whom you can elect. Stick to your party ticket from top to bottom and success will be ours."

ICHING, BURNING, CREEPING, CRAWLING Skin Diseases relieved in a few minutes by Agnew's Ointment. Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves instantly and cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eczema, Ulcers, Blotches, and all Eruptions of the Skin. It is soothing and quieting and acts like magic in all Baby Humors, Irritation of the Scalp or Rashes during teething time. 35 cents a box.—3.

Sold by Ellingwood & Co., Central and Merrimack streets, and C. E. Carter, Branch and Smith streets.

First class printing done at this office.



Men who have worried with a tailor in trying to get a dress suit, will find it an easy matter here.

Our Full Dress Suits from Rogers, Peet & Co. are correct in every respect and ready to wear. Fit perfectly, or we make them fit. $25.00 to $45.00.

Boys' Full Dress Suits: Tuxedo coats, silk faced, low cut vest, short trousers. Sizes 11 years to 16.

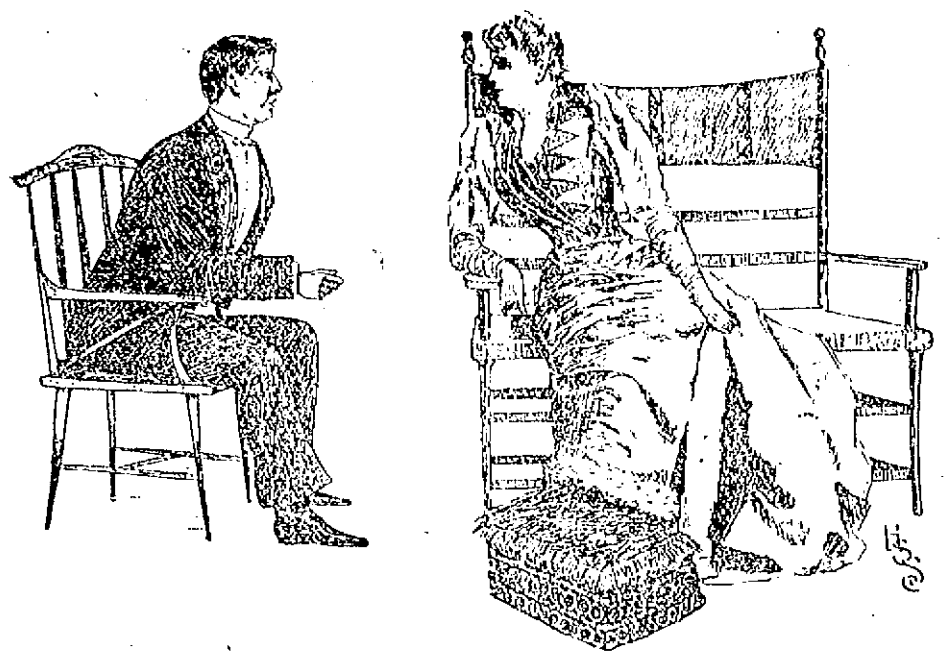
Everything for evening wear absolutely correct: Gloves, Dress Shirts, White Cravats, and Band Bows, Studs and Buttons.

PUTNAM & SON,
No 166 CENTRAL STREET.

Rheumatism
Is permanently cured
By Hood's Sarsaparilla
Which neutralizes the
Lactic acid in the blood.
Thousands write
That they have felt
No symptoms of
Rheumatism since taking
Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Grand Democratic Rally IN ASSOCIATE HALL Tonight.

Democratic candidates and other prominent democrats will speak. Daniel J. Donohue, Esq., will preside.



IT IS TOO TRUE.

Miss Belvidere—"Is it true, Mr. Highlands, that the Bennett managers are using money to corrupt voters, and to hire repeaters on election day?"

Mr. Highlands—"I'm afraid it is quite true, Miss Belvidere."

Miss B.—"And did the Bennett men defraud Mr. Wilson out of the nomination at the caucuses?"

Mr. H.—"That's just what they did, Miss Belvidere, and that's why my friends and I are going to vote for Mr. Pearson this time."

Miss B.—"Well, I am glad to hear you say that, Mr. Highlands. A man who is nominated by such methods or who would allow any such corruption to secure his election at the polls deserves to be defeated and I hope he will be.

MOST BAFFLING ROBBERY

Registered Mail Tampered With in New York.

An Unsuccessful Huntfor Clues—Principal Losers are Banks in New Jersey Cities.

New York, Dec. 11.—Secret service men are investigating a mysterious robbery of the registered mail between this city and Philadelphia, the first intimation of which the authorities received about a month ago. The detectives have been at work since then in all the territory between Jersey City and Philadelphia. Just what they have discovered it has been impossible to learn, and the authorities are reticent about the robbery. A number of registered letters has been stolen, but the actual amount they contained is not known.

At the New York office it was said last night that the bags containing the stolen packages left that office all right. There had been 15 complaints by persons who had lost mail. At Jersey City, Major Charles F. Lewis, chief of the Philadelphia secret service branch, refused to talk. It is said that the principal losers are banks in Newark, Elizabeth and Plainfield.

The Herald says: Inspector Lewis, when seen in Jersey City, said the total loss, while not known exactly, would be less than $300. Another official mentioned $1000 as the outside limit.

TWO BOOTHS MEET

Commander Grants His Father's Request

FOR AN INTERVIEW AND CONCILIATION.

Quincy Speaks on National Politics.

New York, Dec. 11.—Commander Ballington Booth, for the first time since his separation from the Salvation army, has received a letter from his father, General William Booth of England, asking for an interview when he (the general) arrives in this country next month.

In reply Commander Booth has declared not only his willingness but his pleasure at meeting the general, as father and son, but adds: "In view of the repeated and strenuously circulated reports that I have refused to see my father, I deem it both right and fair to state that I have never offered any objection to seeing him; but the grand council of the volunteers has advised that, owing to the wilful misrepresentation of my last interview with a member of my family, and as I no longer represent myself alone, but a large movement, every safeguard should be taken against a repetition of this, and further that in the interview no allusion should be made to questions of controversy regarding the Salvation army.

"Furthermore, as the object of such an interview has already been stated to be an amalgamation of the volunteers of America with the Salvation army, Mrs. Booth and myself wish to state with all emphasis that, considering the essential differences in our government and principles, such a union would be inconsistent in the face of our people and our God, and therefore it is impossible.

"The volunteers of America is now a thoroughly organized and recognized religious movement, having nearly 700 commanding officers, exclusively employed. After 18 months' experience we have proved that the work of reaching the unreached masses of this country can be done equally well without limitations and restrictions involved in the form of government of the Salvation army. Our people have well learned the lesson of self-government. It will be seen therefore that amalgamation is as impracticable as it is undesirable.

"To give countenance to this rumor of amalgamation, my name has, in all parts of the country, been recently associated with the colonization of the other social schemes of Commander Tucker, carrying the implication that I approve of them. I cannot too strenuously appeal to the press and public at large to place me right in this matter. Not only am I not connected with any of these schemes, but all will admit that it is my right to protect against the commissioner and Mrs. Booth-Tucker allowing themselves to pass as Commander and Mrs. Booth. We only wish to have our position rightly and justly understood, for more than ever do Mrs. Booth and myself feel that a great trust has been committed to us by the American people, and more than ever may they rely upon our being true to the same."

QUINCY ON NATIONAL POLITICS.

Boston, Dec. 11.—In accepting the Democratic nomination for the mayoralty, Mayor Quincy says: "National political parties are indeed generally the necessary instruments through which the governments of our large cities are chosen, but this fact does not make it the least necessary that national political issues should enter into municipal contests. My own belief in the doctrine of keeping these issues separate is so deep-seated that I would not, as a matter of policy or principle, be a candidate for a municipal office upon a platform which brought national issues into the campaign. The mayor of a great city cannot identify himself with the discussion of questions of national party politics without seriously injuring his usefulness as a municipal administrator. I have thus far, since occupying the office of mayor, consistently abstained from participation in national politics, or discussions of national issues.

"I am aware that my course in this respect has failed to meet with the approval of some of the earnest supporters of gold, and of some of the ardent friends of silver. I can only say that I am not entitled to the vote of anyone who believes that the currency question should be passed upon by the voters of Boston at the coming election. The course which I have followed in the past I shall, if re-elected, consistently adhere to in the future, and I shall make it no part of my concern to declare my views, however loudly some persons may call for them, upon the controverted questions of national politics."

THE HAWAIIAN PROTEST.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The delegation of native Hawaiians, who have been in Washington for the past few days, called at the state department yesterday and was admitted to an interview with Secretary Sherman. The interview lasted only a few minutes. The delegation presented the secretary a memorial, represented to be in behalf of 20,000 native Hawaiians, protesting against annexation, or at least soliciting a secret plebiscite of the Hawaiian population if such a course was determined upon by the government of the United States. Secretary Sherman said he would lay the petition before the senate.

KILLED AND BODY BURNED.

Paris, Dec. 11.—The mystery of the disappearance of a bank collector named Lamare a week ago has been explained by the arrest and confession of a couple named Carrara, engaged in the business of growing mushrooms. Lamare called on the Carraras to collect some money, when the latter hit him on the head with a piece of iron, killing him, and threw his body into the furnace used for preparing mushrooms. Lamare had 26,000 francs on his person at the time he was killed.

FALL RIVER CUTDOWN.

Fall River, Mass., Dec. 11.—Until the new wage schedule ordered by the manufacturers has been issued, there will be little change in the situation in this city. No meeting of the committee to which the matter was referred has been called, but one probably will be early next week.

Meantime, speculation is wholly as to what the recommendation of the committee will be. The feeling in favor of a conference of the manufacturers and representatives of the labor unions is gaining strength, and there is a strong probability that the committee may recommend such action that the true condition of affairs may be understood by the operatives. The same result may be obtained through the agency of an address, though the former method is considered by many manufacturers to be the more advisable.

The demand for a general cutdown, if any is to be made, which will include agents and superintendents, is evidently to be an issue upon which the operatives will center much of their opposition, and it is believed by many that such a reduction would avert a strike, at least until some future time. It is known that some members of the committee favor this plan on the ground that it will do much to better the feeling which is bound to be strained because of the reduction. It is certain that the committee will prepare an entirely new schedule, and it will probably be the most complete of any ever issued by the manufacturers' association.

The Seaconnet mill is likely to be an important factor in the situation, as its mangers are opposed to a cutdown and will probably continue to run under the present schedule, should the new one result in a strike. The Seaconnet is not a member of the association.

The announcement of the manufacturers that they propose to reduce the cost of production by cutting wages has not influenced the cloth market as yet to any appreciable extent, and the report for the week differs little from that of previous weeks. The production has been normal, 230,000 pieces, with sales of 162,000 pieces, all odds, of which 69,000 are for immediate and 23,000 for future delivery. The stock of goods on hand has been increased about 60,000 pieces during the week, and the storehouses now contain in the aggregate about 1,700,000 pieces about equally divided between odds and regulars. The market is quiet at 2¼ cents.

DOYLE TO BE CAPTAIN.

Baltimore, Dec. 11.—The deal by which Pitcher McJames, Second Baseman Demontreville and First Baseman McGann of the Washington baseball team become orioles in exchange for First Baseman Doyle, Second Baseman Reitz and Pitcher Amole was consummated yesterday. Manager Brown of the Washington team said in reference to the deal: "I shall make Doyle my lieutenant and perhaps captain. I have four outfielders, and if I can play any better than the other three, I shall play, but if I decide to manage from the bench Doyle will have charge of the men upon the field."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

An ice floe practically destroyed the government locks at the mouth of the Galena (Ills.) river. They were built seven years ago at a cost of $100,000.

W. J. Bryan was in Monterey, Mex., Friday. His visit aroused great enthusiasm, the distinguished American being made the recipient of high municipal, state and federal honors.

The Universalist national convention may be held at Peak Island, Portland harbor, next summer. Negotiations with that end in view are now in progress between the society's officers and the Casco Bay Steamboat company.

William Frost, a timekeeper in the employ of the General Electric company at Schenectady, N. Y., was arrested last night for embezzlement. For 20 months, it is alleged, he had been carrying people on the payroll who had left the employ. The company lost by Frost's operations, it is said, several thousand dollars.

Tobacco importers feel that they have won something of a victory in forcing the government to appeal from the recent decision of the general board of appraisers in the matter of the duty to be imposed upon bales of filler tobacco containing less than 15 per cent of wrapper. According to the law such action by the government negatives, pending the appeal, the appraisers' decision.

"I shall, if elected, at all times welcome the counsel and advice of all citizens, irrespective of political affiliations, upon matters concerning the public weal."—*Hon. Fisher H Pearson in his letter of acceptance.*

SOMETHING WONDERFUL.

A SIGHT NEVER BEFORE SEEN IN LOWELL.

It has been announced through the daily papers that A. G. Pollard & Co.'s mammoth dry goods and department store was damaged by the Boylston block fire of last week to a considerable extent. This firm in the early part of the week had their damages adjusted to their satisfaction by the insurance companies, and they announced that they would have a great fire, smoke and water sale, giving the benefit of the insurance money as a discount to every purchaser. Never more clearly was the value of printers' ink demonstrated, as it brought out the largest crowd ever seen in a store in Lowell. A safe conservative estimate might place the number of bargain hunters at 2000. Jordan & Marsh in their palmiest days when they never heard of hard times would grow green with envy if they saw the immense number of purchasers at this mammoth establishment. The crowd was so great in their several departments that it was almost an impossibility to get through. It was a novel sight to see Mr. A. G. Pollard acting as a sergeant-at-arms at one of the main entrances to the basement, where, with the aid of a police officer and the entrance roped in, it took all his ability and that of the officers to keep back the hundreds of anxious customers. They were allowed to enter at one section of the building and pass out of the main building to Merrimack street. The clerks were as busy as bees waiting on the customers and it was almost impossible for them to satisfy the crowds, so eager and anxious were they to get these bargains. They sold print cloth at a cent a yard. This is but one of the several hundred bargains that were going on in a like manner. It looked like a Woman's Suffrage meeting and the men had no right at all, but it only goes to show how anxious our good wives are to save a dollar for us. They surely did save a dollar, because there were bargains given than never before heard of in this city. Judging from the number of bundles that were disappearing, Pollard & Co., will find this their red letter day in the history of their business. Their main store is all bedecked with a holiday appearance so that after passing through the dense crowd in the basement it is a pleasing sight to look about and see the extensive arrangements they have made for the Christmas and New Year trade. In addition to their well stocked store on the first floor they have added a confectionery department where there is a complete line of the choicest bonbons, chocolates and confections. This is to be a permanent branch of their business and their prices are within the reach of everybody. Space prevents us from going further into detail on the magnificence of this establishment. All are cordially invited to call at A. G. Pollard & Co.'s mammoth store, Merrimack street.

LOWELL WON

IN THE DEBATE WITH NASHUA HIGH SCHOOL.

The annual debate between representatives of the Nashua and the Lowell High schools was held in High school hall last night.

The subject of the debate was: "Resolved, That the United States should own and control all the railroads."

The meeting was opened by Mr. Elliot who introduced as presiding officer Supt. Whitcomb; Mr. Whitcomb in turn introduced the debaters.

The Lowell school had the negative side of the question, and they were represented by Messrs. James W. Mudge, Herbert D. Bixby, Edgar F. Cilley and Arthur W. MacLean for the rebuttal. The affirmative side, taken by the Nashua club, was represented by Messrs. Walter McKinley, Arthur Eaton and Edward Everett, with Howard Johnson for rebuttal.

The judges were Judge J. J. Pickman of this city, Mr. E. H. Wason of Nashua and J. E. Burke, superintendent of the public schools in Lawrence.

After the debaters had all put in their arguments, and the summing up had been completed, the judges retired but soon returned. Mr. Burke said they couldn't decide on the arguments presented, but as Lowell was a little superior on oratory, the decision was given to the Lowell school.

After this the members of both clubs adjourned to Page's dining room for supper.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

SAFE SOOTHING SATISFYING

Originated by an Old Family Physician in 1810.

You can safely trust what time has indorsed for nearly a century.

There is not a medicine in use today which possesses the confidence of the public to so great an extent as Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. For more than eighty years it has stood upon its own intrinsic merit, while generation after generation have used it. The best evidence of its value is the fact that in the state where it originated the sale of it is steadily increasing.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

I. S. Johnson, Esq. My Dear Sir,—Fifty years ago this month, your father, Dr. Johnson, called at my store and left me some Johnson's Anodyne Liniment on sale. I have sold it ever since. I can most truly say that it has maintained its high standard and popularity from that time to this. JOHN B. RAND, North Waterford, Maine, Jan., 1891.

"Best Liver Pill Made."
Parsons' Pills
Positively cure Biliousness and Sick Headache, liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25c; five 25c. Sold everywhere.

This certifies that Dr. A. Johnson, whose name is signed to every genuine bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, in the month of Jan., 1840, first left at my store some of the same. I have supplied my customers with it ever since, (over fifty years) with increasing sales. JABEZ KNOWLTON, Newburyport, Maine.

Our Book "Treatment for Diseases" Mailed Free. All Druggists. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
CURE CONSTIPATION
REGULATE THE LIVER
10c 25c 50c
ALL DRUGGISTS

STRONG AGAIN! WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY Sex-ine Pills

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked *permanently*. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

TEETH No Charge For Extracting

$5 to $10 a Set

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial Teeth without plates; also Bridgeless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted—no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Not open Evenings.

DR. J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 23, 25, 27, Bonnell Bl'k, cor. Merr'k & Bridge

A Sewing Machine
FOR CHRISTMAS.

Can you think of any gift which will give the receiver greater joy or which is calculated to add more to her comfort and pleasure? We have 50 Machines on our floor to select from, comprising all makes and prices from $10 up. Machines sold direct, no canvassers, which saves customer $10.

RING & CO., Bicycles and Sewing Machines, 243 Dutton Street.

THE BIG SHOE SALE

Thousands of customers made happy since our opening on last Saturday noon.

The excitement continues. New lots added every day, as soon as the shoes are dry.

Hundreds of different lots on our shelves which we haven't room for on our tables.

If you do not find what you want on the tables, ask for it.

Everything in our vast stock thrown in this sale.

Buy your year's supply of Shoes now.

Dollars Saved! Dollars Saved!

The Bijou Shoe Store,

130-132 MERRIMACK STREET.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED),
PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Golden Cream India Pale Ale And Porter.

OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE

JOHN LENNON & CO., AND PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.

They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels, and half barrels.

Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.

The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:

JOHN LENNON & CO.
PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
CORNELIUS SHANAHAN.
WILLIAM GUINEY & CO.
H. F. MELLEN & CO.
W. W. MURPHY & CO.
JOHN CLANCY & CO.
JAS. A. CAWLEY.
GEO. W. ENRIGHT & CO.
THOMAS EMERSON.
GARVEY & MEADE.
JOHN M. PEVEY.
F. BRADY & CO.
W. H. HOODY & CO.
ROCKINGHAM.
O. M. DONOHOE & CO.

It can also be found at the following places:

JNO. H. BURKE.
JAS. CALNIN & CO.
JOS. H. CLARK & CO.
DOLAN & CONNORS.
H. F. DUGGAN & CO.
TURCOTTE & CO.
P. L. FURLONG.
M. W. HALLORAN & CO.
M. J. BRUIN & CO.
P. KEYES, Jr.
JNO. DONOHOE & CO.
T. F. GARVEY & CO.
R. V. SAUNDERS & CO.
P. E. McMAHON & CO.
M. MORAN & CO.
JAS. F. DOHERTY & CO.
JNO. F. KINSELLA.
A. F. ROACH & CO.
JNO. J. BARROWS & CO.
JNO. J. CONNELL & CO.
JAS. H. RILEY & CO.
PATRICK TEAGUE.
A. J. PENDERGAST.
S. BARTLETT & CO.
C. H. CHAGNON.
JAS. J. COURTNEY & CO.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO.
(LIMITED.)

NEW MUSIC HALL
W. H. BOODY, Manager.

This Afternoon at 2.30 O'clock,
This Evening at 8 O'clock.

The New Sensational Play,
"Always on Time"
A romance of Colorado and New York life. Startling situations. Realistic effects. Refreshing comedy. Special scenery. A great company in cast.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings Dec. 13, 14, 15, and Wednesday Matinee.

Robie's Bohemian Burlesquers
The model Burlesque and Spectacular Sensation. Presenting with elegant scenic and electrical effects.
The Pick of Waning Century on Board the BOHEMIA.
Vigorous and dainty specialties. 10 Special Features. The Ho Ho Prince. 20 Handsome Merry Making Maidens and a Mighty show.

PRUNES
We have just what the doctor ordered.

New California Prunes	5c. lb.
Good Java Coffee	25c. lb.
Horticultural Beans	5c. qt.
Best Old Rich Pop Corn	6c. lb.

F. M. BARNEY & CO.
Grocers, Bakers, Meat and Provision Dealers
115 MIDDLESEX STREET.
28 THORNDIKE STREET
Tel 144-4 Wamesit Bank Block

GOING TO THE Klondike?

Send your address for particulars, maps, itinerary of the "Dawson City Relief Expedition" and other trains.

Weekly service Jan 15th from Seattle by steamer to Fort Wrangel, thence by the Klondike Rapid Transit—Glover Locomotives recommended by the Hon. Sec'y of War—over River, Lake and Land, arriving five months earlier than by any other system of transportation.

Klondike Snow and Ice Transit Co.
206-208 Great Northern Building, Chicago.
Joseph Laduc, Pres. E. I. Rosenfeld, Gen. Mgr.
New England Agency, 69 State St., Boston.

THE KLONDIKE CAFE.
120 Middle Street, under new management. Meals served at all hours. Boarders by day or week. Our 20c. Dinners a specialty. Gent's board per week, $3.00; Ladies', $2.25 for 21 meals, also a special dinner ticket, 7 dinners for $1.25. Call and give us a trial, at Leclair's, 120 Middle Street, Cor. of Palmer Street.

Reliable Attendance
No More Use for Midwives.
Do not risk your life in confinement. Dr. A. Wilinski, German Physician having 11 years' experience, will give you the most careful attention, for which he will not charge you more than $6.00, and you are always safe. Come and make your application.
Dr. A. Wilinski, 9 Tyler St., Lowell.
Office hours—8 to 9.30 a. m., 1 to 2 and 7 to 8.30 p. m.

The DAYLIGHT Incandescent Gas Lamp
will save you one-half your gas and give three times the light. The DAYLIGHT Mantles will last three times as long as any other on the market. Try them.
I have for sale Chimneys (glass or mica) that will fit lamp in use.
Geo. H. Bachelder,
SOLE AGENT,
23 P. O. Ave. beside new P. O.
Telephone 567-3.

PROMISED BOTH OF THEM.

"Say, Joe, who do you think is going to be elected?"

"Well, I don't know."

"I don't know, either, but I would like to see Bennett elected, because you see, if Bennett is elected I will have a chuch. He has promised to give me the contract to keep the glass clean at city hall, and he says he will furnish me with all the help I want, and all he asks is that I superintend job. You know I live over there in Ward Nine, in the aristocratic section, and that's the place where our boys all hang out, and he knows that I stand in with the colored vote."

"What you talking about, Sam? Bennett promised me that same job two weeks ago, and you're the fourth man who has told me that Jim promised it to him. Guess you ain't on to Bennett yet."

ANOTHER QUESTION.

Will Col. James W. Bennett, Republican Candidate for Mayor, and Solicitor of Temperance Votes, answer this question:

Have you, Col. Bennett, any interest in a liquor saloon and so-called hotel known as the Franklin House, a place on Middlesex street, either as owner, lessee or part proprietor?

BENNETT'S BOODLE RAMPANT.

(Continued from Page 4.)

any of them, agreed to make good the arrangement and gave his word that the money should be paid.

Other men who have been approached by the Bennett boodlers reported at Mr. Pearson's headquarters yesterday and among the number are the following: Joseph Jones, John Downey, Thomas Maloney, Laurence Maloney.

Anthony Cunningham, it is said, is working the barrooms in Ward Two, and displays a plethoric purse which he is willing to draw upon freely for drinks in the interest of Colonel Bennett's candidacy. He made the statement that he received the money for that purpose.

DYER NOT ARRESTED.

Thus far, Mr. Dyer has not been arrested but the reason is obvious. There was such delay in granting the warrant that there was warning to "tip him off" and thus give him ample opportunity to get out of the way. The officers called at his house, but couldn't find him. That is just as expected.

The republican papers of course, treat the cases of bribery in their accustomed manner. They attempt to make it appear that the whole is a trumped up affair by the democratic leaders, and both the Mail and Citizen said that George E. Dwyer, who is not yet a voter at all is the Dyer against whom the warrant is issued. This is the most palpable falsehood to discredit the case, but it is characteristic of the republican papers and their methods throughout the campaign.

Mr. Rivet is a candidate for alderman on the republican ticket. He is the eleventh French candidate who has been nominated by the republican party for alderman and they have never yet elected one of the eleven. What is more, there never was one of the eleven candidates who received the average vote of the party. That shows the regard of republicans for the French voters.

George Tryder, the ex-alderman, who has been in Nova Scotia for some time, in the course of his speech at the Centralville rally Wednesday night said; "What a condition of things exists! The Mayor is a mere figurehead. He can't do anything. The aldermen are only figureheads. They can't do anything but meet. The heads of departments get the requisitions and do business. Vote the straight republican ticket and straighten all these new things out."

Straighten what new things out? The new republican city charter? That's good coming from a speaker at the republican rally.

Some of Bennett's managers are said to be out among democrats and the enemies of Barnard, the purchasing agent, promising to cut Barnard if they will cut Pearson. Barnard will be cut all right enough by the friends of the local dealers whom he has not used decently during the year.

"Business methods" is the cry of the republican speakers and while talking of business candidates and methods, they maintain a significant silence regarding Purchasing Agent Barnard.

The republican aldermen who are candidates for re-election have realized at last, particularly Alderman Goward, that the Bennett people care nothing for the remainder of the ticket, as long as they land the head and they are out hustling for themselves and themselves only.

Goward is awfully worried and deeply chagrined at the manner in which he has been used by the friends of Bennett, and is resenting the treatment accorded him to the best of his ability.

Since James J. Dacey worked himself into notoriety as one of the Bennett spouters at the Workingmen's Bennett meeting and other places, he has caused ugly rumors to be started about an organization of which he has the honor to be president, namely, the Burke Temperance Institute.

Mr. Dacey, in one of his eloquent outbursts, the one in which he mistook his own nationality, said that he knew 400 or 500 young Irish-Americans who thought as he did and who were going to vote for Bennett this year. Some of his friends immediately concluded that the Burke Temperance Institute, of which Mr. Dacey is president and which has about 300 members, many of whom are Irish-Americans, was what was referred to by the "400 or 500 young Irish-Americans who think as I do."

They then sent out the rumor that the Burke Temperance Institute was out with Dacey for Bennett and had come a political organization. As yet Mr. Dacey has made no attempt to deny the rumor.

It is false, unjust, and malicious for the Burke Temperance Institute is no political organization and never was, and 100 Mr. Dacey's can't make it one. Of course there are Bennett men in the organization, but the Burkes as an organization are not in politics and don't intend to be, even if their president and friend, Mr. Dacey, is a candidate for superintendent of streets or any other office.

As a temperance worker and a builder up of the Burkes no man in Lowell deserves more credit than Mr. Dacey.

Editor of The Sun—Strange as it may seem, at the Centralville rally Wednesday night not a single speaker mentioned the name of Purchasing Agent Barnard, though the aldermanic and councilmanic tickets were repeatedly mentioned. At last one of the audience yelled out to a speaker, "Well, how about Barnard?" in a tone loud enough to be heard by all. The shouter was ignored and the speaker continued talking upon the aldermanic and councilmanic ticket, and finally sat down without even once mentioning the name of Barnard.

This was at a Bennett republican rally and it shows the strength of Mr. Barnard with his own party.

When the office of purchasing agent was established the object of its creation was to bring about reform in the method of purchasing supplies. So far as the public has been able to judge there has been little or no improvement owing chiefly to Mr. Barnard's mismanagement. Some leading republicans say he should be defeated and express the belief that he will be defeated. It is reasonable to suppose that a bright and successful young business man like Mr. Barrett would give greater satisfaction and serve the city more economically than the present incumbent. —Voter.

Below is a letter from a prominent republican in regard to the manner in which the Bennett managers are endeavoring to work the A.P.A. and at the same time the Catholics of French and Irish nationality:

Bennett's henchmen are out for promises. They are hot after the big "Dictator" and want to know something of his plans. All their eyes are turned on the Police Commission plum. They have told Col. Bennett that if he wants their support and votes next Tuesday he must make a change in the Police Commission. To be more specific, they have demanded that in case of his success, he must remove Harry R. Rice from the commission. Bennett is scared. He is between two fires. It is a trying position.

But these men intend to carry their influence still further. They are after Superintendent Fowler and they have asked Bennett to lend his influence to their plans to remove Supt. Fowler and elect ex-alderman Frank Dunlap superintendent of streets. It is a bold stroke and it has determined support from the Bennett henchmen.

"C. B. COBURN BRUSHES."

Not along ago Purchasing Agent Barnard advertised for one dozen "C. B. Coburn whitewash brushes." Now everyone knows that C. B. Coburn doesn't make a specialty of whitewash brushes, it he does make a specialty of furnishing about everything else that the purchasing agent needs. Other dealers in whitewash brushes wondered long and deeply as to what kind of a brush the "C. B. Coburn brush" might be. One dealer in particular went to Boston and found the firm manufacturing this special brush, which was a brush with the name "C. B. Coburn" upon it as an "ad." He immediately came back to Lowell and put in his bid for brushes of the same identical quality as the C. B. Coburn brush at from $1 to $2 less a dozen, it is alleged, than the price placed upon them by C. B. Coburn & Co. Needless to say, Mr. Barnard, faithful to his former employers in preference to the city, bought the brushes at Coburns, as the other dealer's brushes had not on them the name of "C. B. Coburn" and were not the "C. B. Coburn" brush. Such is the kind of an economist whom the republican party selects to fill the important office of purchasing agent. Give us a business man like Andrew E. Barrett and the office of purchasing agent will be a credit to the city.

Mr. Barnard claims to have saved the city $48,000. Where is it? The taxes are $2 higher than last year and the Board of Health is still without a stable while the departments are all run out of money. No one has seen this $48,000, but Mr. Barnard. Is it in his safe or just in his mind? No one else has seen it.

A final word on the ward contests. The Sun has already reminded the democratic voters to support to a man their councilmanic candidates. The united support must also be extended to the candidates for overseer of the poor and school committee.

The republican candidates for these positions in Ward One are weak men, because of the opposition to them in their own party. Winston I. Rollins, who will contest for the place of overseer of the poor is a strong man with the voters and is liable to carry off the place with the party strength all out. He will receive support from the republican ranks and even his opponents' friends admit this.

In Ward Two, the democratic candidates will have a walk-over. Thomas Mahoney, a valuable man on the board of overseers of the poor, will be returned for the third time. This tribute to his services is deserved and his plurality will equal, if not surpass that given to any other democratic candidate in the ward.

For school committee Thomas J. Murphy will be given the endorsement that he won by such a handsome vote at the recent caucuses. Though his election is certain, this will not deter him and his friends from making their best effort to get every democratic voter to the polls.

BENNETT'S REIGN IS O'ER.

The Hog-Combine
Is now in line,
All bound for City Hall,
'Twould be so nice
For Mr. Rice
To get another call.

Were Bennett Mayor
To fill the chair
In Police Board once again—
Let Coburn stay
And clear the way
For Lewis E. McBrayne.

The barrel's tapped.
The scheme is mapped,
The Agents have the "rolls;"
Two bones per man,
For each who can
Absent him from the polls.

They're working hard
For the reward
Of license promised sure;
A job or snap
On public pap
They never can secure.

For this campaign
Ends Bennett's reign
In righteous defeat;
And Pearson's fight
For public right
In victory complete.

Then freemen stand
In phalanx grand
'Gainst Bennett's boodle knaves;
And scorn their bribes,
Their beer, their jibes,
Who want to make you slaves.

There is no school committee contest in Ward Three, but the fight for overseer of the poor is on in earnest. Daniel Mullin, one of the best known men in the ward, is striving for success. The ward is republican, but Mr. Mullin is determined to test the strength of his opponents.

Ward Four presents a strong pair of candidates, James E. Donnelly for the school board and James E. Gorman for overseer of the poor. Both candidates won their nomination in hot contests and big caucuses. Their election is assured by the usual democratic majorities.

The chances in Ward Seven are considered very good. Anthony Lavery who wants to go to the board of overseers of the poor, is working day and night for the election. He has the assistance of some republicans and so has reason to expect a big republican vote. For the school board John F. O'Brien is using every honorable means to acquire the place.

The school committee contest in Ward Nine is exciting great interest, and friends of Edward L. Redmund, the democratic candidate, have reason to believe that he will make a formidable showing. He deserves election.

Mr. Editor—I desire to say a few words in favor of Anthony Lavery, the candidate for Overseer of the Poor in Ward Seven. Mr. Lavery is a man well qualified for the position. His past experience as one of the officers of the city farm, when he acted in the capacity of baker for that institution, would commend him to the voters. As bread is a staple article and one of the most important of any of the expenditures for the city farm, it is a pleasure to have such a candidate for that important branch of the government. Mr. Lavery has nothing he desires to sell to the city farm or to any other branch of the city government. His services will be found very valuable to the city if he is elected as a member of the board, as he is a man who has had a good business training, is a large tax payer, and that in itself should be sufficient to satisfy any voter in the ward who wants a good and economic administration. There have been many abuses and extravagances in that department, with which Mr. Lavery is quite familiar, and with the power of authority as one of the directors, he would be more liable to discover them than a new man who had never known anything of the workings of that institution. There is no one who is acquainted with Mr. Lavery who will not deem it a pleasure to vote for such a worthy candidate. The voters of the ward should not be governed by strict party politics, but rather with an eye toward electing the man most fitted for that position. We have no hesitation in saying that he is the best possible candidate that could be chosen. Now if the voters of Ward Seven will be governed by their good judgment and not biased by any party prejudice, they will certainly vote for Mr. Lavery. —A Voter.

It is worthy of note that a member of the Yorick club on Friday placed $100 with the steward to bet on Bennett but he learned something yesterday which caused him to hurry to the office and withdraw the money, as he said he had changed his mind now and did not want to bet.

"I promise, for myself and my party associates, if elected, that we shall give the city better results with lower taxes than have been given heretofore."—*Hon. Fisher H. Pearson in his letter of acceptance.*

DEATHS.

RYAN—Annie M. Ryan, aged 21 years, daughter of Michael Ryan, died at St. John's hospital yesterday. Deceased was an estimable young lady, with a light heart and cheery disposition, making friends wherever she went. All those who knew her will deeply regret her early death. She leaves a father and five brothers to mourn her loss. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon from the home of her brother, John Ryan, 50 Whipple street.

MOUNTFORD—John Mountford died at his home, 343 Thorndike street, yesterday, aged 51 years. Besides his wife, he leaves five children, Mrs. Carl Santesson, Miss Mountford, and Robert W., James, and John T. W. Mountford. He was a member of Mt. Zion lodge, I.O.G.T., and Waverley lodge, Sons of St. George.

"I shall, if elected, exercise every power I possess to prevent imposition on the city or interference with public rights on the part of any of these (quasi public) companies."—*Hon. Fisher H. Pearson in his letter of acceptance.*

100 PIANOS

The M. Steinert & Sons Co.

Having just consummated the above gigantic purchase with the well known and popular New England Piano Co., of Boston, are now prepared to give the greatest bargains in New Pianos ever offered in Lowell, at their warerooms,

34 Prescott Street.

This announcement should not fail to secure the recognition of every piano buyer in this city.

100 PIANOS

TREATMENT FOR WEAK MEN.
TRIAL WITHOUT EXPENSE.
The famous Appliances and Remedies of the Erie Medical Co. now for the first time offered on trial without expense to any honest man. Not a dollar to be paid in advance. Cure Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young, Manhood Fully Restored, How to Enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Portions of Body. Absolutely unfailing. Home Treatment. No C. O. D. or other scheme. A plain offer by a firm of high standing.
ERIE MEDICAL CO. 64 NIAGARA ST. BUFFALO, N. Y.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Pain-Killer.
(PERRY DAVIS'.)
A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is
Pain-Killer.
This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.
It is a simple, safe and quick cure for
Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Croup, Toothache.
TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

BENNETT'S PLOTS

To Work the A. P. A. and Catholics.

AT THE SAME TIME HAS GONE ASTRAY.

Miller Insulted by Boodle Managers.

Editor of The Sun—In your issue of today, you tell of great trouble in the ranks of Bennett's managers on account of Joe Miller having been invited to speak at Mr. Bennett's rally in Huntington Hall and you tell of a letter having been sent to Mr. Miller explaining the matter and asking him not to attend the meeting.

Now, Mr. Editor, I will give you the facts of the case.

There was no letter sent to Mr. Miller but at 12.10 midnight of Wednesday last, a hack drove up to the house where Mr. Miller lives and Mr. George Poore, chairman of the republican city committee, got out and rang Mr. Miller's bell, waking the family out of a sound sleep. Of course Mr. Miller got up and dressed, coming down stairs to see what could have happened to bring Mr. Poore round at such an unlikely hour.

That gentleman soon explained his errand and expressed great sorrow at having to ask Mr. Miller to stay away from the meeting, giving as the reason that Mr. Bennett was afraid that if Joe spoke, it would lose him some Catholic votes on account of Mr. Miller's alleged connection with the A.P.A.'s in previous campaigns.

It did not take long to persuade Joe not to attend a meeting that I am given to understand he never intended attending, but it was not till 1.30 a. m. Thursday morning that Mr. Poore came out, entered the hack and drove off.

Now, Mr. Editor, why was this visit made at midnight? Is Mr. Poore so busy that he has to stay up nights to work for this greatest of all business men (Mr. Bennett), or was he afraid if he was seen going to Mr. Miller's the impression might be given (which is the truth) that the republican managers were trying to work in secret with the A.P.A.'s and still have the appearance of being opposed to them in order to get Catholic democratic votes for their ticket. In the A.P.A. councils in the city they are advocating strongly the election of Mr. Bennett and at the same time Mr. Bennett is expecting to get enough Catholics of Irish and French nationality to vote for him to land him high and dry.

What I state here is easy enough to prove if any one cares to go to the trouble of finding out who the A.P.A. leaders are working for. Such scheming and hypocrisy should be rebuked by every honest man refusing to put such dishonest men in public office.

—A Republican Voter.

LOCAL NEWS.

The engagement of Miss Lillian P. Bassett of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Mr. Frederick C. Ineson of this city is announced.

We would call your attention to our drive on new prunes this week. These are the best prunes ever sold in Lowell at the low price of 5 cents per pound. F. M. Barney & Co., 418 Middlesex street.

The boys of the junior branch, Y.M.C.A., were entertained at the association rooms last evening by Miss Jessie Lewis, who read several humorous selections. There was also the pleasure of popping corn and playing games.

Senator and Mrs. Holden of Gloucester and Beacon street gave a handsome dinner last night at 7, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rose. Mr. Rose has recently come over from New York to assume the treasurership of the J. C. Ayer Co. of Lowell. There were 18 guests present and the table was daintily set with flowers.—Boston Advertiser.

Only six of the 38 candidates for pharmacists' certificates passed the last examination of the board and Alfred Bertrand of this city was one of them.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money

For Today Only

BLACK WORSTED SUITS $8
Sacks or Frocks, regular $10 worsteds.

BLACK WORSTED SUITS $10
Sack and Frocks, regular $12 worsteds.

O'Hearn & Dowd
OLD POST OFFICE.

FROM OUR 5 O'CLOCK EDITION
Of Yesterday.

LEAD OF 68 MILES

Miller's Trainer Fears That He Will Lose His Mind.

RICE IS PUSHING HIM VERY HARD.

Teddy Hales Taken a Big Brace.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

New York, Dec. 10.—Only sixteen men were on the track this morning in the big race. Moore was thrown from his wheel and badly cut. He was obliged to retire from the race. Although Miller has a lead of 68 miles, it is still anybody's race. He dare not sleep, as Rice is after him. Miller's trainer feared this morning that Miller's mind would give way if he did not sleep. Teddy Hale was fifth this morning and steadily creeping up. He has passed his own record of last year.

Rice is beginning to show the effects of the terrible strain and his trainers are having hard work to keep him on the track. He was given stimulants all day. Miller is giving way. At the end of the race last year, he went crazy. The score at 1.15 o'clock was Miller, 1743; Rice, 1674; Riviere, 1659; Schimer, 1615; Hale, 1550. The best previous record was 1501 miles by Hale last year.

KANSAS PACIFIC SALE.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Attorney General McKenna has taken steps towards the postponing of the sale of the Kansas Pacific road for two months, on account of the Senate resolution yesterday.

DURRANT'S CASE AGAIN.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

San Francisco, Dec. 10.—The papers in the Durrant case have been filed here. It is expected Durrant will be sentenced for the third time on Tuesday and hanged on the first Friday of the new year.

MURDERER LYNCHED.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Wesson, Miss., Dec. 10.—Charles Jones, the negro who murdered Mrs. Brown Smith and her four children here Wednesday was captured and lynched by an infuriated mob a few miles from here today.

MRS. McKINLEY'S CONDITION.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Canton, O., Dec. 9.—Mrs. McKinley was still living this morning, but in exceedingly weak. She passed a restless night. She shows remarkable vitality in one so old.

ALL HONOR BRYAN

Mexico Gives Him a Hearty Welcome.

PRES. DIAZ SENDS HIS GREETING.

Called Him "Our Silver Friend."

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Laredo, Texas, Dec. 10.—W. J. Bryan entered Mexico in state last evening. He was met by prominent Mexican officials sent by President Diaz and received a telegram from Diaz, welcoming him to the country. He has repeatedly been referred to in the speeches of welcome as "Our great silver friend."

WELL KNOWN PUBLISHER.

By Associated Press to the Sun.

Springfield, Mass., Dec. 10.—Edward H. Phelps, aged 55, died of Bright's disease this morning. He was formerly publisher of the New England Homeside Farmer, and the Home and the American Agriculturalist.

A BIG SYNDICATE.

By Associated Press to the Sun.

Lancaster, Dec. 10.—New York and Boston capitalists together with George Van Wyck of Lancaster have purchased all the stock of the Connecticut river lumber company and will form a syndicate with a capital of several million dollars.

DOLLS, DOLLS, DOLLS.

Grandest display of Dolls and Christmas Goods of all kinds at J. Drein's, 111 Gorham street, to be found in the city. Thousands of useful Christmas presents to be found in our stock. Jointed dolls, 5c. Jointed dolls, 10c. Extra large jointed and sleeping dolls, 25c., worth 50c. Talking dolls, 49c., worth $1. Dolls of all kinds. Pocket books, silk handkerchiefs, silk mufflers, and silk handkerchiefs of all sizes and prices. Head rests, cotton and linen and silk initial handkerchiefs for everybody.

Aprons, Aprons, Aprons. Greatest value ever seen in Aprons. Aprons, 10c. worth 20c. Aprons, 12½c., worth 25c. Aprons, 25c., worth 50c. Aprons, 49c., worth $1. In fact, everything at prices that will surprise you. Don't hurry and rush to do your shopping, days. Come down any evening and we will wait on you. Open every evening. Special sale of wrappers today. Don't miss it.

Mr. T. P. Hall was eighth prize winner in the membership getting contest of the L.A.W. recently completed. There were 37 prize winners in all. He also received an honor certificate.

What a wonder it is that some women are so heedless about the things that concern them most. They endure all sorts of pain and misery with carelessness which would never be possible if they realized the consequences.

Comparatively few women understand that when they neglect their health because they are too busy or overworked or their minds are taken up with other concerns, that they are balancing on the edge of a fatal precipice.

Any weakness or disease of woman's special organism is no trifling matter. A woman who through indifference neglects these troubles is laying the foundation for life-long wretchedness.

A modest woman naturally recoils from the mortifying ordeal of examinations and local treatment which doctors insist upon. But there is no necessity for any such repugnant alternative. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures these delicate complaints positively and completely. It is a medicine devised for this particular purpose by one of the most eminent of living specialists in woman's diseases.

Dr. Pierce has been for nearly 30 years chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. During this time he has received fully ninety thousand letters from women who have been cured by the "Favorite Prescription." Some of these letters are printed by permission in one chapter of Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." It contain advice and suggestions for self-treatment which every woman ought to read. More than half a million copies have been sold at $1.50 each. An absolutely free edition in paper covers will be sent for a limited time to anyone sending 21 one-cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing *only*. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. For a handsome cloth-bound copy send 31 stamps.

FITS CURED
(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)
Prof. W. H. Pecke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P.O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address, Prof. W. H. PECKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

We Carry a Large Stock of
Solid Gold, Fancy Stone, Chased, Plain, Wedding and Diamond Rings
At lowest possible prices. We call especial attention of buyers to our stock of Watches retailing at the lowest prices.
J. D. Grant
Practical Watchmaker,
61 Merrimack St.

ONE OF THE FINEST
Grocery Stores
In this city can be had at a very low figur of the modernly equipped and up-to-date, on ones. All main streets. Call at
DONOVAN & MANSUR'S,
Room 1, Swan Building, 26 Central street, Lowell, Mass. Telephone 400-4.

PIANOS If you are thinking of buying a Piano call on
Joseph J. Johnson,
328 SUFFOLK STREET.
Agent for the McPhail and other first-class pianos. Lowest prices. Easy terms.

J. H. COSTELLO, CARPENTER and JOBBER
120 LAWRENCE STREET.
☞All order promptly attended to.

CAN'T KEEP STILL
About our Carriage repairs. Have to break out every now and then and tell you how thoroughly, good and reliable they are. Our way—the right way, with the right materials, is why old customers always come back and make many new ones.
The SAWYER CARRIAGE COMPANY
WORTHEN STREET.

SOMETHING NEW.
MIXED CORDIALS
Creme de Mentho.
Orange au Rhum.
Creme de Violette.
2 for 25c., or $1.50 Per Dozen.
JOHN M. PEVEY,
35-37 MIDDLE STREET.
Tel. 432-3.

PIANOS.
The Best Pianos, the best trades, the lowest prices you find at
GREEN'S,
228 CENTRAL STREET. Flake Block.

SATURDAY, DEC. 11, 1897.

A. G. POLLARD & CO.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT FIRE, SMOKE AND WATER SALE

Our apology to our customers: Many will be disappointed by not receiving their bundles promptly, but we are doing all that FOUR, 4 DELIVERY WAGONS CAN DO. Be patient! And we will have the parcels delivered just as soon as possible.

The last two days our huge basements have been crowded to their utmost capacity and our large force of clerks found it impossible to serve the immense crowds which thronged these departments.

The stock of damaged goods was so large that there are still many great bargains left and the Great Sale will continue until all the damaged goods are disposed of. The prices which we quote below are but a sample of the many bargains to be found at this great sale.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Linen Crash, 16 and 18 inches wide, slightly wet, 3½ cents a yard.

Yard wide Bleached Cotton, 3½ cents a yard.

8 cent quality Outing, wet on selvage, only 5 cents a yard.

Seamless Sheeting, smoked and wet, 8½ inches wide, 9 cents a yard.

Bates' Plaid Ginghams, 8 cent quality, wet, only 3½ cents a yard.

Best Prints, fast color, 3 cents per yard.

Plaid Dress Goods, regular price 12½ cents, only smoked, 7½ cents a yard.

White Lawn, wet and smoked, 2½ cents a yard.

Ladies' and Children's Underwear, slightly wet, 25 cent quality, for 19 cents.

White Bedspreads, wet and smoked, from 45 cents each upwards.

Blankets, 75 cent quality, for 35 cents.

Blankets, $1 quality, for 79 cents.

Fine Wool Blankets at $1.49 a pair, regular price, $2.50.

Horse Blankets, worth $2.25, for $1.39.

KITCHEN DEPARTMENT.

Gem Coffee Pots, 49 cents each, regular price, $1.25.

Snow Shovels (wood), 19 cents each, regular price, 50 cents.

Snow Shovels (iron), 29 cents each, regular price, 50 cents.

Asbestos Mats, 2 cents each for the best 5 cent grades.

Table Tumblers, 21 cents a dozen.

Best Brooms, 9 cents each, regular price, 15 cents.

Knife Boxes, 7 cents each, regular price, 15 cents.

Towel Rollers, 5 cents each, regular price, 10 cents.

The crate of Brown and Blue Willow ware is not quite gone. Remember your choice of any article in it for 5 cents each.

NOTICE—OUR BASEMENT DEPARTMENT WILL BE CLOSED FROM 12.30 UNTIL 2 O'CLOCK, AND FROM 5.30 UNTIL 7 O'CLOCK TODAY.

A. G. POLLARD & CO., Merrimack, Palmer and Middle Streets

SURPLUS NOW ASSURED

Adverse Tide in Treasury Receipts to Take a Turn.

Ten Millions to the Better—Important Statement to the House by Mr. Dingley.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Friday the house passed the pension appropriation bill without amendment and adjourned until Monday. The amendments offered by the Democrats to correct alleged existing abuses were ruled out on the point of order that they were new legislation. As passed the bill carried $141,263,880. The debate covered a wide range. It touched not only the pension policy, but also civil service reform and the receipts and expenditures of the treasury under the Dingley law.

Mr. Sullivan of Mississippi, in support of an argument against the payment of pensions to those who were wealthy and did not need them, quoted at length from an article recently written by General Boynton, whose testimony against the abuses in the present system, he said, was entitled to respectful consideration by the other side.

Mr. Johnson of Indiana, in defence of civil service reform, which, he said, was being attacked on this floor by members from the president's own state, reiterated his own statement of the other day, that civil service reform was an essential principle of republicanism. He referred to the declarations of Republican conventions and, after reading from the platforms adopted at national Republican conventions for 20 years, said: "I believe any bright boy, no matter how humble in origin, who does not happen to have a political pull, should be allowed to demonstrate his fitness for office, and the office should not be served to the son of some man who happens to control a few votes which can be used to shape the destiny of some candidate for office." (Great applause)

Mr. Sims of Tennessee expressed the opinion that the Dingley law would not supply a sufficient revenue for the increasing pension expenditures. These remarks drew out an important statement from Mr. Dingley regarding the prospective revenues and expenditures for the coming fiscal year. Preliminary to the statement, Mr. Dingley gave a new interpretation of the estimated increase in pension expenditures, contending that the maximum was reached in 1893, when the pension payments reached $159,000,000. In 1894 they fell to $141,000,000; in 1895, $141,000,000; 1896, $139,000,000, and in 1897, $141,000,000. If the expenditures for pensions during the next fiscal year should be $118,000,000, as had been estimated, the increase, Mr. Dingley said, would not be due to legislation, but to more rapid administration of the present laws. It would therefore involve no additional expense in the end.

The question as to the revenues and expenditures for the next fiscal year was a practical one which congress had to face. The statement of the secretary of the treasury, he said, had caused much misapprehension owing to the fact that under a new provision of law he had been obliged to include in his estimates of expenditures $74,000,000 for public works which neither he nor the secretary of war nor any other well-informed person believed would be expended. Counting this, the estimated deficit will be $21,000,000. The speaker said he violated no confidence when he said that the secretary of the treasury and the president were confident that the receipts next year would exceed the expenditures.

Mr. Dingley took it for granted that congress would exercise reasonable economy. It was not to be expected that the expenditures for public works next year would exceed $30,000,000.

Mr. Dingley pointed out the fact that the actual cost of the administration of the government, the ordinary expenses per capita, had remained about stationary for many years. The cost was about $2.50 per capita. At the present time the expenditures were slightly in excess of $5, but $2 per capita went for pensions and about 50 cents for interest on the public debt. The estimate of the ways and means committee had been that the tariff law, with other receipts, would bring in an income of $5 1-8 per capita, and Mr. Dingley declared that when the expenditures were brought within that limit there will be no difficulty. The estimated deficit for the coming year, not counting the money obtained and to be obtained from the Pacific railroads, was $28,000,000. The anticipatory importations had, Mr. Dingley said, placed in the treasury before July 1. $38,000,000. These importations had reduced the deficit last year from $56,000,000 to $18,000,000, inasmuch as the importations were for consumption this year Mr. Dingley contended that in equity that sum should be properly charged to the receipts of the current year. If they were so charged, instead of a deficit there would be a surplus this year of $10,000,000. Mr. Dingley figured out a surplus of exactly that amount ($10,000,000) for the coming year. He described the steady manner in which the revenues had been increasing at the rate of one or two millions a month. Although December was generally a bad month for importations, they would increase from $25,000,- if the increase for the first nine days of 000 in November to $27,000,000 in December. When he confidently predicted that the effect of the anticipatory revenues would all be overcome during the fiscal year, and that after May or June, 1898, the revenues would exceed the expenditures, the Republican side broke into repeated cheers.

When pressed by Mr. Richardson of Tennessee for an opinion as to the time when the full effect of the new schedules would be manifest, Mr. Dingley replied that the date must necessarily be problematical, but for practical purposes, looking to the period when the revenues would be ample, he unhesitatingly fixed the end of this fiscal year.

When Mr. Bailey of Texas asked if the secretary of the treasury was not concealing a deficiency by counting the receipts from the sale of the Union Pacific as miscellaneous receipts, Mr. Dingley responded that the only proper place for this item was in miscellaneous receipts, and he had excluded all consideration of the Pacific road receipts in his statement.

"Surely," said Mr. Bailey, "you do not credit your tariff bill with the receipts from the sale of the Union Pacific road?" Mr. Dingley disclaimed any such purpose.

Then Mr. McMillan took a hand in asking questions. "If revenues will soon meet expenditures," he asked, "why do you not use some of the surplus to extinguish the public debt?"

"Oh," interjected Mr. Cannon, lightly, amid laughter, "we will get around in time to stop the results of Democratic extravagance."

CLASSIFICATION OF CLERKS.

Washington, Dec. 11.—By the provisions of a bill for the classification of postoffice clerks of the first and second class introduced in the house by Mr. Lorimer of Illinois, those holding the office of assistant postmaster are to receive 50 per cent of the salary of the postmaster; second assistant, 30 per cent; secretary to postmaster from $1200 to $1800; cashier, auditor, superintendent of mails, superintendent of delivery, superintendent of registry and superintendent of money orders, 45 per cent of the salary of the postmaster; assistants of these last named and superintendent of stamp division, foreign mails, money order department, second class matter and of rating, inquiry and supply department and inspector of stations, from $1700 to $2400; book-keeper, accountant and finance clerk, $1200 to $1500, etc.

This grading applies to all first class offices. In second class offices, assistant postmasters or chief clerks are to receive from $500 to 50 per cent of the postmaster's salary, and all clerks are to be appointed at $500, and increased annually $100, until the salary is $1000.

CLEVELAND IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Grover Cleveland arrived here yesterday afternoon from Princeton, N. J., en route to South Carolina on a hunting trip. Although this was the first time Mr. Cleveland had been in Washington since he left the executive mansion last March, he did not leave his car during the two hours it was in the city. He was met at the station by Captain Evans of the lighthouse board, General Anson C. McCook, United States Marshal Wilson and two or three other friends.

Mr. Cleveland declined to discuss politics or public affairs. He is on his way to South Island, about 30 miles from Charleston, where he will be the guest of General E. P. Alexander, the chief of the confederate artillery forces at the battle of Gettysburg, and now president of the Georgia Central railroad. Mr. Cleveland left Washington at 3:46, accompanied by Captain Evans, General McCook and Captain Lamberton. Mr. Cleveland and General McCook will remain in camp for 10 days or two weeks. Captain Evans will remain with them for a week.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Washington, Dec. 11.—A Democratic caucus has been called to consider the four subjects of Cuba, Hawaii, finance and bankruptcy, these being specified in the call. As to action on these, a pretty general understanding has been reached among the Democratic leaders. On the subject of Cuba the sentiment is practically unanimous for a resolution favoring the recognition of belligerency, and the caucus is likely to give expression to this sentiment.

The caucus probably will take a position against the several plans of financial reform recommended by Secretary Gage. There is no present purpose to consider the silver question, as that is not an issue in the legislation contemplated by the Republican majority.

Opposition to the bankruptcy bill is also contemplated by the caucus. It is stated by those who have canvassed the feeling on the Democratic side that it is practically unanimous against the annexation of Hawaii either by treaty or by legislation.

Avoid An Early Grave.

How often do we hear, that the avenue to an early grave was opened by neglecting a slight cough and cold. Profit by this truth, and provide yourself with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which instantly cures all throat and lung affections. Mr. W. H. Mahoney, Lowell, Mass., writes: "I was taken sick with a bad cold. The doctors did not seem to help me, and everybody said I was getting consumption, when a relative recommended Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. I got a bottle and it helped me, and after taking two bottles I was cured, to the surprise of everybody. I shall always recommend it to my friends, as I know it to be a sure cure." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold everywhere for 25 cents. Don't accept a substitute.

Fire, Smoke and Water. Big sale of ladies' and gents' clothing at Central Supply Co., 117 Merrimack street, over Moir Bros. Cash or credit.

consumption reaps his richest harvest where diseases of the throat and lungs are neglected.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

If you have ever tried Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar you know what a safeguard it is against throat and lung troubles. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

RIVIERRE IS NOW INSANE

French Contestant in the Bicycle Race Unbalanced.

Physical Condition of Miller Reported as Normal—The Strain Experienced.

New York, Dec. 11.—The great six day bicycle race has narrowed itself down to 15 riders. Miller still retains his lead of nearly 100 miles over Rice, the Wilkesbarre miner. At midnight he was something like 235 miles ahead of the world's record, and with 24 hours to spare he had covered a distance up to within a few miles of the great record established by Hale last year of 1900 miles.

The great surprise of the night was the retirement of Rivierre, the Frenchman. He is believed to be actually out of his mind. He is in a pitiable condition, and is now under the care of physicians. Like most of the others in the race, Rivierre has given evidence during the frightful contest of having partly lost his mind. The awful strain after the first day of riding had in a measure mentally unbalanced him, and yesterday afternoon he leaped from his wheel and made an assault on an imaginary foe in one of the boxes, swearing and jabbering in his native tongue. His trainers rushed to him and put him on his wheel, but after making a few more laps he repeated the performance with even more insane rage than he had at first displayed. The result was that Rivierre had again to be taken from the track, to return no more.

Another man who has quit the list is Moore. Moore had a terrible fall during the afternoon while going at a high rate of speed and, crashing into the rail, he cut himself badly and was carried off almost unconscious. The shock was too great for his debilitated condition, and Moore will be seen no more in the present race.

But Miller, that wonderful specimen of physical development, still plods along. He has ground out more miles in a given time on a wheel than any man has before. He has subsisted under the most telling strain with less sleep than was thought possible for any man, and with it all an examination of him last night by the police surgeons disclosed the fact that h's condition was normal, and that with the exception of muscular soreness and a slight deadness of the limbs he was in excellent condition, and would be able to continue to the end without much danger of collapse.

Rice, who is second man in the contest, though nearly 100 miles behind the leader, is standing by his colors with dogged determination. It was said during the day that he had asked to be taken off, but the manner in which he has been riding through the night shows that he is in to stay to the end. His trainers think that he will be much nearer the Chicago man at the end of the next 12 hours than he is at present. At all events he got rid of a dangerous rival when Rivierre left the track. For hours it had been nip and tuck with these two, at one time the one leading and at another the other. Rice's physical condition is also announced to be good.

Close up to Rice and third man, now that the Frenchman is out, is Schinneer, a fellow townsman of Miller. Though he has had several nasty tumbles during the race, Schinneer has never for a moment lost any of his pluck or determination. He has a lead of 50 miles over Hale, the former champion, and, barring accident, will undoubtedly finish third man.

Hale, with plenty of sleep comparatively speaking, has the best appearance of any man in the circle. He has really taken things leisurely, but, nevertheless, at the present writing he is nearly 40 miles ahead of his record of last year. This is about what his schedule called for, but when the schedule was made up no account was taken of such speed as has been maintained throughout the race after Waller set the pace. Those who expected Hale to move up in the last day or two are apt to be disappointed, for he is two full centuries behind the plucky leader.

Of the others Waller has proved himself the strongest. He did a lot of sprinting last night, and he has a strong following among the spectators. Enterman, the youthful Brooklyn rider, whose withdrawal was announced early in the day, has returned and is making his miles with clock-like regularity.

The police authorities insisted upon examinations being made of the men by the police surgeons. The result was a report which, so far as statistics go, showed a very satisfactory condition of affairs, except in the case of Rivierre. Officially this report "goes," as it were, but it gives not the faintest idea of what the real condition and appearance of the majority of the riders are. They are all strong enough to go on with their pedalling until midnight tonight, and it is not likely that there will be further withdrawals, unless for cause of accident unless another of the ambitious riders goes insane.

There were a number of exhibition races throughout the evening, and a few of them were worth looking at. A. A. Chase, the English middle-distance champion, rode a three-mile exhibition in 6:26⅖. Eddie Bald rode a one mile exhibition paced in 1:44. Taylore, the French champion, rode two miles in 4:14, and Jimmy Michael broke the track record for five miles, going the distance in 9:55.

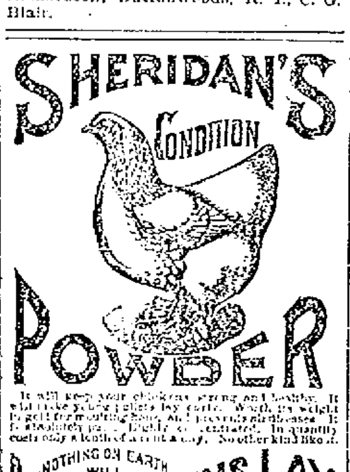
The score at 1:15 a. m. was: Miller, 1900; Rice, 1809; Schinneer, 1792; Rivierre, 1716; Hale, 1705; Waller, 1685; Pierce, 1677; Moore, 1495; Elkes, 1550; Golden, 1534; Enterman, 1517; Cannon, 1514; Kinz, 1125; Julius, 1320; Beacom, 1135; Gray, 1060; Johnson, 1109. Miller was 243 miles and four laps ahead of the record for 121 hours.

PREFERS TO BE A MANAGER.

New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 11.—James E. Canavan has been engaged by the New Bedford Baseball club to be manager of the local club next season. Canavan, who is claimed by Syracuse on a deal with Brooklyn, refuses to play in Syracuse, and prefers to be manager of the local club rather than play ball with the Syracuse team.

POSTMASTERS CHOSEN.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The following named fourth class postmasters were appointed yesterday: At South Ford, Conn., Jervis Sommers; Colerain, Mass., H. A. Smith; Hoosac Tunnel, Mass., Ellen Newman; Southwick, Mass., C. A. Reed; East Haverhill, N. H., G. W. Richardson; Buttonwoods, R. I., C. G. Blair.



It will keep your chickens strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting hens, and prevents all diseases. It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs only a tenth of a cent a day. No other kind like it.

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

Therefore, no matter what kind of food you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce health and form eggs. It is sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail.

If you can't get it send to us. Ask first. One pack. 25 cts. five $1. Large 2-lb. can $1.20. Six cans Exp. paid. Sample of Best Poultry Paper sent free. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom H'e St., Boston, Mass.

CITIZENS FURIOUS

The Colored Fiend Taken by Them.

MORE PARTICULARS OF THE AWFUL CRIME.

Mr. Lewis' Testimony Implicates Two Other Men.

Wesson, Miss., Dec. 11.—Fuller particulars of the fiendish crime reported Friday have just come to hand. Brown Smith was working at a cotton gin a few miles from his home, which is off the main road. No white family lives within two miles of it, but several negro families live near. Wednesday afternoon Charles Lewis, a negro, went to Smith's house, assaulted Mrs. Smith, brained her with a club, and then, to complete his crime, he began on the six children, only sparing a babe, which he left untouched.

The fiend's work was not done as well as he thought, for one of the children, 5 years of age, regained consciousness, and when her father entered after his day's work she told him the name of the negro. The murdered mother and four children were found dying in the yard, showing how they had struggled to escape.

Mr. Smith immediately sounded the alarm, and a posse was organized. The negro was captured, carried to Monticello, the county seat, and later was taken back to the scene of his crime, where he was fully identified by the girl. Then he was promptly lynched after the identification by a large number of infuriated citizens who had joined in the search. It is feared that a wholesale lynching may take place in the neighborhood, as the county is excited to the highest pitch.

Later Lewis has given testimony implicating two other negroes, Will Powell and Andy Smith, who are now in custody. The negroes will not be lynched just yet. The trial is being conducted in a lawful manner. The committee in charge of the prisoners will not permit them to be sent to jail

DUN'S REVIEW OF TRADE.

New York, Dec. 11.—R. G. Dun & Co. report that the opening of congress, with the annual message and reports, has not discouraged business, as some predicted, but all speculative markets are stronger than a week ago. The productive industries, even in the season usually about the dullest of the year as to new orders, meet a definite improvement in demand for important products, presumably the fruit of a prevailing conviction that new business will begin to crowd the works after the new year starts.

The strike now threatened by the workers in the Fall River mills may relieve the market from over-production; but the difficulty is not a temporary one. It results from an increase of machinery north and south, exceeding the demand for goods. The demand has been more restricted by the idea that the fall of over 2 cents in cotton must bring a corresponding decline in goods, of which quotations are but 2 per cent lower than in July, when cotton was selling at 8 cents. The demand for woolen goods has clearly improved.

The shoe manufacture surpasses all records in shipments, which have been in five weeks 25 per cent more than last year and 32.5 per cent more than in 1892; and yet many of the shops have orders for some time ahead. A good many have been placed at a small advance in price, but many more are withheld because dealers will not pay prices asked. The average of quotations is now only 3.7 per cent higher than in 1892, with leather averaging for most kinds 15 per cent higher and hides at Chicago averaging 61 per cent higher than five years ago.

Failures in the first week of December were but $2,617,240, manufacturing $739,420 and trading $1,721,570. Failures for the week have been 312 in the United States, against 350 last year, and 29 in Canada, against 43 last year.

LYNN WOMEN'S TROUBLES.

Lynn, Mass., Dec. 11.—Lulu L. Cobb, Mrs. Clara A. Phillips, Miss Florence Manson and Mrs. Ida M. Houston, the Lynn women who are charged with larceny from various stores in Essex county, were arraigned in the Lynn police court Friday and all waived examination. They were held in $5000 each for the superior court.

Mrs. Phillips, who is the wife of a local shoemaker, was arrested last Saturday by Lynn officers, aided by the city marshal of Waterville, Me., where, it is alleged, Mrs. Phillips took goods from stores while visiting in that city. Her arrest lead to the discovery of a large amount of goods which had been stolen from stores in Boston and cities in Essex county. The arrest of the other women, who are believed to have been in league with Mrs. Phillips, followed.

TEMPORAL ARTERY CUT.

Washington, Dec. 11.—While Professor Alger, one of the foremost ordnance experts in the government service, was examining one of the new rifles, a cartridge was accidentally exploded while the gun was in his hands. The bullet, propelled by a big charge of smokeless powder, struck the iron casing of a window and smashed the half inch iron, which flew back in small fragments. Professor Alger was struck cut by several of the pieces. One of them severed the temporal artery. The wound was held closed until the surgeons arrived and stopped the flow.

RECORD-BREAKING RUN.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Dec. 11.—A record-breaking fast run was made by the Union Pacific east-bound fast mail between Cheyenne and North Platte. The train made the run between Tipton and Wamsutter on the Wyoming division at the rate of 78 miles an hour. From Cheyenne to Sidney, a distance of 102 miles, the running time was 97 minutes. From Sidney to North Platte, 114 miles, the time was 117 minutes, being the fastest run in the history of the road.

LAST NIGHT'S POLO.

At Fall River—Fall Rivers, 11; New Bedfords, 2.

At Gardiner—Gardiners, 5; Rocklands, 2.

At Bath—Augustas, 6; Baths, 2.

At New Haven—New Havens, 9; Hartfords, 3.

At New Britain—New Britains, 7; Wallingfords, 4.

At Waterbury—Waterburys, 11; Meridens, 2.

MRS. M'KINLEY'S CONDITION.

Canton, O., Dec. 11.—There was practically no change in Mrs. McKinley's condition at 2:15 this morning.

CARS RAN WILD.

Detroit, Dec. 11.—At the inquest on the bodies of the three men killed in last Saturday's collision on the Oakland suburban railway, testimony was taken which tended to show that the electric cars were run largely at random, and without any regular system of dispatching cars by telephone or otherwise. According to the testimony, motormen were often allowed to run cars by the switches without being reprimanded.

Strathearn Hendrie, manager of the road, admitted that there had been a rule under which cars were required to wait 10 minutes at switches for expected cars, but that the rule had been abrogated, and he did not know that employes had been notified thereof. A conductor of one of the wrecked cars testified that all the cars had gotten behind time on Saturday and were practically running wild.

END OF A HONEYMOON

Norwalk, Conn., Dec. 11.—The lifeless body of James Rooney, aged 28, was found in an unoccupied cottage. The cause of the suicide is a mystery. Rooney had for some time been in the employ of the Rev. Mr. Seleck and was highly thought of. He was apparently happily married about two weeks ago. He has been missing since Wednesday.

THE SEVERE NORTHERN WINTERS

Experienced for the past few years, and with such a changeable climate, have a tendency to raise havoc with the Throat and Lungs, subjecting people to attacks of Asthma, Bronchitis and acute and chronic Coughs, at first a harmless cold or cough, which was allowed to take its course. Always keep Cleveland's Lung Healer on hand. Call on F. H. Butler & Co., 265 Central street and 301 Middlesex street and get a trial bottle free. Large size, 25c.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE

Henry W. Garrity, Prop.

CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS. OPPOSITE OLD B. AND M. DEPOT.

The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the Profession.

M. H. Carey. (Clerks) H. Garrity.

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

THE SUCCESS OF TOD SLOANE.

Remarkable Career of the Famous Indiana Jockey.

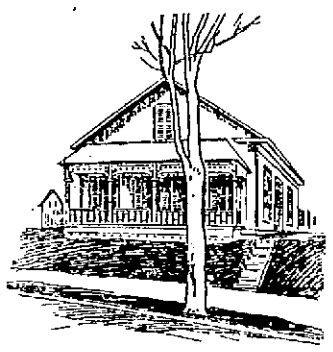
Speaking in a sporting sense, the greatest success achieved by any American who ever went to Europe is now being won by Tod Sloane, the little Hoosier jockey who is giving the Britishers some points on how to ride a race horse.

In this country he had proved himself a quick and capable rider, but it did not follow from that that he would

SLOANE AT THE AGE OF 15.

be a success on English tracks, where many American jockeys with reputations fully as good as Sloane's have tried and failed to win races.

The Englishmen laughed at the short stirrups and forward seat affected by Simms, who, though he has few superiors in the saddle, was a comparative failure in the old country. Sloane, however, goes even further than did Simms in this respect, but, unlike the latter, Sloane has so ingratiated himself in favor that the most conservative owners in England have not hesitated to offer him mounts. More than this, the general public, who are far more highly educated in racing matters than the racegoers on this side and far more critical in their estimates of riding talent, seem to have become infatuated with the little American. A very favorite mode of racing speculation in Eng-



SLOANE'S BIRTHPLACE.

land is to bet, not on the horses themselves, but on certain jockeys' mounts.

There are hundreds of bookmakers scattered over the country whose sole business consists in receiving deposits from their clients, with the understanding that a fixed sum goes on a certain jockey's mount each time he rides, no matter what animal he bestrides or what the price may be, settlements being made at stated intervals according to the starting prices published in the daily papers.

Sloane has become a prime favorite with the followers of this system, and justly so, for 40 per cent of his mounts have been winning ones, so up to date his followers must have good balances to their credit. His average so far is much better than that of Mornington Cannon, Wood or either of the Loates, who previous to his advent were the jockeys usually selected by the followers of this kind of speculation.

One rather wonders that American jockeys should have adopted a short stirrup and forward seat, for outside the race tracks our equestrians ride with much longer leathers and a much squarer seat in the saddle than are usual with their English cousins. For hunting, road riding and racing the rule there is to have the stirrup leathers of such a length that the leg as far as the knee sets at an angle of 15 degrees.

Nine men out of ten can determine the exact length of stirrups they require by placing the tips of their fingers against the saddle and drawing out the leathers until the bottom of the iron touches the armpit when the arm is fully extended. This gives the regulation seat, which is invariably adopted by hunting men and jockeys, and which certainly appears more graceful and more secure than that of the subject of our sketch and those who follow his style of riding.

Tod Sloane was born in Kokomo, Ind., and is 21 years of age. His early life was peculiarly different from other boys of his age. His father being a helpless invalid, and his mother dying when he was 18 months old, Tod was taken into the family of Dan and Mrs. Blouser and reared as their own child, the lad being known as Tod Blouser. His early career was one continuous series of daring exploits and thrilling events from the time he could walk until he began his turf life seven years ago.

Nothing was too dangerous for him to attempt, nothing too hazardous for him to deliberately walk into. Before he was 5 years old every man, woman and child in the city and county knew him. He was a celebrity in knickerbockers, a prodigy in frocks. His daring exploits and venturesome pranks were the wonder of the locality. His actions kept his good foster parents in a state of constant alarm. He was wholly unlike other boys of his age, and invariably selected grown men as his associates. Hack barns and livery stables were his favorite haunts, watching for chances to ride the horses. Nothing was too dangerous for him to attempt, nothing in the barns too vicious and unruly for him to mount.

Tod's first notable mount is well remembered. One day a villainous looking Kentucky stallion was brought into the barn and repeated attempts of strong men to control the beast resulted in failure. During the absence of the attendants Tod jumped on the horse from the top of the stall and turned him out into the street. For an hour the reckless youngster clung to the mane of the furious animal as it plunged madly through the streets of the town, to the unspeakable dismay and horror of the inhabitants, who fled into the houses for safety. Finally the stallion, thoroughly winded, exhausted and covered with foam, stopped, completely conquered. After that anybody could ride him. Tod was then 9 years old, at that time, as now, small for his age.

One great ambition of little Tod at this time was to be a minstrel. He was a clever dancer, a good singer and contortionist, a splendid mimic and had a fetching makeup. Several times he was on the point of joining a minstrel company, but did not.

When natural gas was discovered in Indiana in 1886, Tod went off with a gang of gas well drillers, following them as a "mascot." He was in the well remembered gas well explosion in December, 1886, that frightfully burned 14 men, but Tod, with his characteristic good luck, escaped without a scratch, though in the thickest of the melee. Not getting enough excitement out of gas explosions and runaway horses, Tod next began to make balloon ascensions and parachute leaps. He was with Professor Talbert two years, or until the luckless aeronaut fell from his balloon and was dashed to pieces.

The only serious accident to befall him in his ever continuing string of venturesome exploits happened at a pole raising. As usual, he was right in the center of the crowd. The pole broke and fell on him, crushing one of his ankles. After many months of suffering he was restored to normal condition. He never attended school and was not a regular churchgoer, except when taken by his foster parents. Even there

TOD SLOANE, THE JOCKEY.

he kept up his usual penchant for tricks.

Tod was the owner of a dog that he had trained to perform a number of amusing tricks. For several Sundays Tod took the dog to church and secreted him under the seat or beneath a cloak. The canine had been taught to howl every time some one started to sing or play on a musical instrument. A new organ was brought into the church and a choir established, and with the first strains of the new instrument and choir the dog set up a hideous, mournful howl that created a sensation. Many of the members who were opposed to the purchase of the organ and the establishment of the choir were more than ever convinced that they were right in fighting the innovation. After the performance was repeated several times the offending dog was finally located, and Tod and the canine suddenly ceased to attend divine services.

In 1890 Tod went to St. Louis, where he joined his elder brother, Cash Sloane, a well known jockey, and after much effort succeeded in getting a mount on the East St. Louis course. He demonstrated his ability as a rider at the outset, and his star arose with remarkable velocity. After riding awhile at St. Louis he moved to California and rode for Lucky Baldwin, and then he returned east, his career from that time being a familiar story.

Although fortune has smiled on the now world famous jockey, he has not forgotten his foster parents, who nurtured him in his babyhood and orphanage. At frequent intervals they receive handsome and substantial presents, and his comfortable bank account is at their disposal.

Tod owns stock in two banking institutions at Kokomo, and he has made ample provision for the life maintenance of his adopted parents and benefactors. Tod now, at the age of 23, weighs 90 pounds. A potent factor of his success as a rider is the prodigious strength of his arms, back and shoulders, the muscles of which are remarkably developed.

Sloane has a magnificent career before him if he uses good judgment and does not allow his initial successes to turn his brain, for his physical advantages are such that he may even equal the record of John Osborne, whose name was a household word among racing men for more than 40 years, during which he was riding successfully and earning a princely salary.

Fred Archer's career was comparatively a short one, for from the time he had his first mount in public, in a pony race on the eccentric Mr. Willes's little roan mare Maid of Trent, till his last masterly effort on St. Mirin for the Cambridgeshire, scarcely a decade and a half passed by, yet his yearly earnings at the time of his death exceeded £35,000, or more than 3½ times as much as the salary of the president of the United States. George Fordham, the demon jockey, as he was termed, had in his day even more admirers and probably earned a larger salary than either of the two mentioned above, for he was good in any place, either on a 2-year-old or in a handicap, though, curiously enough, when in the zenith of his fame he could never have the luck to ride the winner of the Derby or St. Leger. The better he might have done once had he not in his eagerness to do so given up the mount on Formosa, a mare on whom he had often been successful, to ride Paul Jones; with the result that Chaloner on the mare he had refused to ride beat him a short head. Shortly after this Fordham retired from active service and settled down at Brighton. Unfortunately he had invested his savings in Honduras bonds, so when the inflated little Central American republic blew up he was ruined, and in consequence, though over 40 years of age, had to return to riding. He was then broken in health and spirit, so showed little of his former ability, though, curiously enough, he then achieved the object of his ambition, for he rode Sir Bevis, undoubtedly the worst horse that ever won that race, to victory in the Derby, for Mr. Leopold de Rothschild. Shortly after this death closed his career.

During the early stages of a race all these four great exponents of the riding art sat well forward in the saddle, their weight being supported by their knees and stirrup irons, but when it came to a finish each one sat squarely in the saddle, none of them, with the exception of Archer, using the whip, except for a couple of cuts at the last moment, but applying the spur freely and appearing at the last moment to literally lift their mounts past other competitors ridden by less skillful artists. Sloane's style of riding would not permit of this lifting process, which it is almost impossible to describe to those who have not ridden a close finish themselves or seen some famous jockey perform the feat, though those readers who saw Isaac Murphy when at his best can realize what is meant.

But though Tod, perched as he always is, almost over his mount's ears, may not be able to help him much at the pinch, he certainly possesses the knack of hustling him along during the early stages of the race and thus gaining an advantage that it is hard for a more expert finisher to overcome.

In England it has been usual in the past for the better horses to lie back, reserving their powers for a supreme effort at the finish, but Tod's method appears to be to have the race won before the winning post is reached, and if his phenomenal success continues he may succeed in revolutionizing the English style of running races.

Riding talent seems to run in families, as is instanced by the three Cannons, the three Loates and the three Chaloners, all of whom are leading English jockeys, as were their fathers before them. The same talent seems inherent to the Sloane family, for not only is Tod gaining a worldwide reputation, but his brother Cash is in the opinion of many quite as capable in the saddle, while in some respects he is his superior. Two other brothers have proved themselves good riders, and even a sister, Mrs. Cousins, has distinguished herself greatly as an equestrienne in the sawdust arena.

Should Tod conclude to remain in England, it is more than probable that he can obtain a retaining fee for first call on his services of at least $20,000. A second call should be worth at least a third of this amount, while there will be plenty of owners ready to offer a fourth of it to secure his services in event of his not being claimed by those having a prior right. These retainers do not cover his riding fees, nor do they prevent him accepting outside mounts, providing those retaining him do not require his services. A jockey there has no trouble in collecting these retainers and fees.

Sloane has been noted since he was a very small urchin as an admirer of good clothes. He has also evinced a penchant for large sized cigars and pretty girls.

Tod Sloane has apartments at the Hotel Cecil in London, with his valet, and goes back and forth by train to the various race meetings. Sloane had $2,000 on St. Cloud II for the Cambridgeshire stakes, and, as jockeys are not allowed to bet over there, the Jockey club's attention has been called to his proclivities. It is urged that if he remains in England he must be stopped from betting.

The Racing Campaign Of 1897.

The 1897 horse racing season may be unquestionably put down as the premier season in the history of the track. Never was such interest displayed or such big attendance at the harness race meets. The very same thing may be said of the season of the jumpers, which is closed in the east. The crowds at the tracks were big, and money flowed in upon the managements. The racing was also of an excellent order; but, as with the trotters, it can be said to be only of a high average, although, as in the case of the trotters again, there was much good material developed, which gives hopes of great things for next year's season. Both trotters and runners, however, must rank second in sensational work to the pacers who were the "phenoms" of the year.

There were plenty of first class jumpers on the tracks except in the 4-year-old and upward class. Ben Brush was the one on whom devolved the duty of upholding the honor of the division, Handspring, Requital, Hastings and Belmar being all in unfortunate shape. To this may be assigned without question the falling off in the division. Ben Brush was hardly equal to the occasion, for he was defeated by the 3-year-olds in both the Brighton Cup and Twin City handicaps, in the former by The Friar and in the latter by Ornament.

The star of the season is without question Hamburg, the best of the 2-year-olds. His wonderful speed set the tracks agape, and the followers are predicting great things for him as a 3-year-old, particularly as the weight of his mount does not appear to affect him in the slightest. Incidentally it may be mentioned that he was purchased by John E. Madden for $1,200. This year he picked up in winnings $38,250 and was not entered in many of the big prize events for 2-year-olds. There is a whole list of other good horses in this division, among whom L'Alouette must rank high because of her winning of the big Futurity stake.

In the 3-year-olds first honors seem to be divided between Ornament and The Friar, popularity seemingly giving the lead to the former. Next to these are placed Voter, the crack of the sprinters; Rensselaer, Don de Oro, On Deck and the two western colts, Tillo and Dr. Catlett. Of the number On Deck seems to give the greatest promise next year on account of his tremendous stride. In the 3-year-olds also were a number of speedy fillies, the best being Cleophus, Sunny Slope, Poetess, Tripping and Trolley. Sunny Slope made an admirable record, beating Ben Brush in the Brighton cup and being beaten by The Friar by only a few feet. Not a few of the spectators of the race were of the opinion that the race should have gone to the filly.

The year was also a great one for the jockeys. Sloane, of course, is put at the head of the list of eastern riders, and Tommy Burns tops the westerners. Next to them come Taral, Martin, Simms, Clayton, Doggett and R. Williams.

The jumpers will be busy during the winter in the south and on the Pacific coast. The races in the south were postponed on account of the prevalence of the yellow fever, but in the west they are in the flood tide.

Foot Cycle Polo the Latest.

Foot cycle polo is one of the attractions at the cycle skating academy in London. Several of the local cycling clubs have shown their interest in the indoor adaptation of the popular sport.

The object in the game of foot cycle polo is to knock the ball with the polo sticks between the goal posts of the opposing club. When developed to a science, a contest on the recently devised pneumatic skates will be an athletic treat to the devotees of football and polo, who find the season of their favorite sports cut short by the approach of winter.

Owing to the ingenious construction of the new skate, complete control is secured over all motions, quite impossible with either ice or roller skates. The game is scientific and requires skill in skating as well as quick judgment. The football player ought to make a star polo player, provided he is proficient in the art of skating. The game is really a cross between football and polo.

Parisian Police Busy.

Some weeks ago M. Lepine, the Parisian prefect of police, issued an order that all cyclists riding during the day without bells and plates with their owner's name on them, and without lamps at nighttime, would be arrested and fined. One night last week a raid was organized against them. Special police agents were stationed at the junction of the Champs Elysees with the Place de la Concorde, when the cyclists were returning from their afternoon ride in the Bois, and all who were not properly equipped were stopped and told that summonses would be taken out against them. In 60 minutes 60 cyclists were arrested. The machines which were without bells, plates and lamps were taken from their users and were not given up until their proprietorship was fully proved.

Cordang and His Wind Shields.

Although Cordang's 24 hour record was made with the assistance of wind shields, the Dutch cyclist says that he is not altogether in favor of them. In his opinion the long distance rider would obtain the best results by riding without them during the first 16 hours. Cordang thinks that they tend to make the pacing slower and would prove more efficacious during the latter portion of the ride, when the rider becomes tired and the pacemakers supplied with wind shields can give all the pace that is required.

WHIST

One is surprised to find that whist players of some experience are not only often ignorant or careless about the conventional leads, especially in trumps, but also concerning second hand play.

The good general rule "second hand low" has many exceptions. Whist authorities are agreed as to the principal exceptions. These are to cover a small card led with the lowest of a sequence of two or more cards containing the king, and to cover with the lower of a sequence of two high cards, if there is but one lower card in the hand. With ace, queen, jack, the jack is played. With ace, queen, ten, the ten is played in trumps, or when strong in trumps, or when no lower card is held otherwise, queen. With ace, queen, without jack or ten, the lowest small card is played, unless there are three small cards, when the queen is generally played, but if the holder is strong in trumps it is often better to pass.

A good rule to remember covering most of these cases is that when second hand has a holding from which a high card would be led originally, if second hand were to lead, instead of follow a high card, but not necessarily the same high card is played second hand.

For instance, with ace, king and others an American leader would open with king, if he had four cards in the suit, and with ace if he had five or more; and, accordingly, when a small card of the suit is led by his right hand adversary he plays a high card, the king. With ace, queen and two small he would lead fourth best, hence he plays low second hand on a low card led, but with ace, queen and three small he would generally lead ace, so he generally plays a high card, the queen, second hand. With ace, queen, ten the combination requires special handling, as detailed above.

When second hand holds five small cards with the ace, it is nearly always advisable to play the ace. When there are but four small cards with the ace, most authors recommend the play of the low card second hand.

There are many details in second hand play, depending on the size of the fourth best card and trump strength, which are elaborated in Hamilton's treatise.

With king and one small, the proper play in plain suits is small on small card led, unless second hand is desirous of getting the lead, but if the small card is the seven, or higher, the chances are that the ace is with the leader, and so the king should be played. With queen or jack and one small the smaller card should be played, except on a nine or higher card led. In trumps, the usual play second hand, holding an honor and one small, is the honor.

"What is your opinion of the call for a lead of trumps through an honor turned, commonly known as the 'Albany?'" is a question asked by a whist player of note. This play was first developed by the Albany club, whence the name, and consisted of leading a jack or ten of some suit as an indication that partner should lead trumps through the honor turned.

The reason was that with an honor turned on the right it was dangerous to lead trump or holding a tenace over the honor turned, a lead through would destroy its trick making power. The lead of a jack or ten was not always practicable, and the play was developed so that any "irregular" lead should mean a call for trumps through an honor turned. The advisability of this play will depend largely upon the system adopted by the individual player. If he is an advocate of Howell, Work, Street or any other author that believes in supporting card play, he must give up the "Albany," as the two are bound to conflict. If he believes that with five trumps he should always lead one as an original lead, the question arises, Does he lead simply because he has five and hopes to benefit his partner or because his hand is strong enough in other suits to warrant the lead of trumps? If the latter and five trumps, he would be running considerable risk in waiting for his partner to get the lead.

Cavendish in one of his earlier editions says, "Do not lead trump simply because an honor is turned on your left nor hesitate necessarily to lead because an honor is turned on your right." This is as good whist today as ever it was, and if it is desirable to get trumps out of the way for a great suit it would be folly to resort to the "Albany." With five trumps and no suit the "Albany" is good play. With only four trumps, holding a tenace over the honor turned or holding a higher honor with great strength in suit, the "Albany" may be of great service, particularly if partner can play a trump high enough to force the trump turned.

When holding four good trumps, as above, strength in two suits and in doubt about the fourth suit, an evidently irregular lead from that suit is a most desirable play, for if partner has strength in that suit the boldest kind of play can be resorted to, while if it turns out to be an adversary's suit the necessary cure can be exercised to prevent its making.

To recapitulate, if a believer in supporting cards leads, you must abandon the "Albany." If an advocate of the American leads sufficiently strong to accept Hamilton in full, the "Albany" can be used in the following cases—viz: First, with five trumps and no suit of your own; second, with four trumps (two honors), one long suit and a reentering card in a third suit; third, with four trumps, one honor higher than the one turned, and strength in two plain suits. By strength is here meant two probable tricks in the suit.

With a long suit established and five trumps do not hesitate to lead up to an honor, no matter how high. The object is to get trumps out of the way, and delays are dangerous. The disadvantage of the "Albany" lead, aside from any delay, is that the adversary on the lookout for it will hasten to lead a singleton for the sake of a ruff, and again the card led may establish or help to establish an adversary's suit.

When the "Albany" is used, it should not be considered as a demand for trumps, but simply as an indication of strength. If partner is strong enough to help, he can lead, remembering that with less than four trumps he must lead a supporting card or none. A lead by partner of a trump lower than the nine should always mean four.

Whist writers and theorists are devoting much attention to the style of play which has come to be known as the "Invitation" game. The characteristic feature of this method is the lead of a small card to indicate strength in hand outside of the suit led. In the "Cavendish" or straight long suit game a small card led is invariably the fourth best of the suit, and it tells nothing about the rest of the hand, except, of course, that it is not sufficiently strong in trumps to justify the trump attack at the outset. In the "Invitation" game a small lay card is originally led only when the hand is generally strong or is strong particularly in trumps, but the opening of the best plain suit appears safer than that of trumps. There are several forms of the invitation game, depending on the definition of a "small" card under the respective systems, and also on the amount of short suit play employed.

Bowdoin's Strong Man.

Edward R. Godfrey, a member of the class of '99, Bowdoin college, created a sensation in Brunswick, Me., recently by breaking all previous records in the strength tests taken according to the method originated by Dr. Dudley A. Sargent of Harvard. He not only broke all Bowdoin records, but surpassed those made by Harvard's best man.

Taking into consideration the time occupied in making the test, he has gone beyond the record of any other man in the world. In a very few minutes, without a stop for rest, he piled up a total strength of 1,716.2 points; strength of lungs, 13; upper arms, 476.2; back, 342; legs, 717; forearms, 163.

Godfrey is a Bangor boy, 19 years old. He stands 6 feet 4 inches high and weighs 206 pounds. He has been very prominent on the college track athletic team, winning for two successive years the 16 pound shot put at Worcester and holding the N. E. I. C. A. A. record of 38 feet 6 inches. Previous to his entering Bowdoin the strength record was held by his brother, the late Henry P. Godfrey, member of the class of '91. The test was conducted by Dr. F. N. Whittier, instructor in the Sargent gymnasium.

Golf In the "City of Blood."

According to recent dispatches received in London from the city of Benin, the place has undergone a marvelous transformation. The execution pits and crucifixion trees, which constituted so remarkable a feature of this African Golgotha, have entirely disappeared, while the fields on which the corpses of thousands of victims of the executioner's knife lay three and even five deep, poisoning the atmosphere for miles around, have been laid out as polo grounds and golf links by the English officers who are now stationed at this center of West Africa trade. Whatever may be said of the evils of European civilization in Africa, it cannot be denied that the present condition of Benin is infinitely better than its former state.

Club Runs Not Popular.

Club runs are not so popular as they were. There was a time when a score or more wheelmen with a banner bearer at the head could be seen on most of the cycle roads. Now, although one sees more wheelmen, the club run is a rare sight. Wheelmen have rightly concluded there is little pleasure in riding with a score or more others in a cloud of dust.

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Publisher.

SUN BUILDING,

Merrimack Square, Lowell, Mass.

Per Year, $3.00. Per Month, 25c.

THE SUN IS

A Member of the Associated Press

The self-respecting republicans of Lowell do not want Colonel Bennett for Mayor. He has always worked for his own selfish interests and would do so in the Mayor's chair as well as anywhere else.

The Bennett managers paid off their repeaters near Aiken street bridge last year. Where will the gang be paid off this year? Will it be at the office of the "Factor and Agent," Jack Donnelly or at the residence of the disbursers?

The Bennett managers would not trust the republican city committee with their secrets and so they procured headquarers of their own in the Shattuck block with a front and a rear entrance, so that the strictest secrecy can be mainained. Why?

What did Colonel Bennett ever do that the republicans should elect him Mayor? He made the statement at a rally the other night that he worked hard for Coolidge Johnson's election whenever that gentleman was a candidate. Was that fair to the republican candidates for aldermen of that year?

Bennett managers repudiate Miller. But it was Miller who made Bennett's nomination possible in the first place. Joe once said that if he could not get the nomination himself, he would give it to his friend. He did not try to get it that year, for Colonel Bennett was nominated by a new method adopted by his friends in the republican city committee.

The Mail is giving a demonstration of its unscrupulous statements in open and flagrant lying in regard to Mr. Pearson's popularity. His private character, his public record, and his standing as a professional man being above reproach, The Mail is forced to prevaricate in its efforts to belittle him in the public eye. It seems as natural for the Mail to lie as for a snake to crawl.

The record of the democratic party, whenever it was in control at City Hall shows that it always favored fair wages and had due consideration for the working people. The record of the republican party shows just the reverse. How has it been this year? The democrats have been thrown out of every department and republicans or new arrivals from other states put in their places. The crowds of unemployed seen around the streets at the present time are there because of republican discrimination. Most of them were thrown out of work by Fowler and republican busses.

The Courier, in reply to The Sun, admits that Colonel Bennett did make the threat that unless he is elected Mayor the republican party will not elect a Mayor for five years to come. The Courier, however, endeavors to put the threat in a different light by showing that if Mr. Pearson gets into city hall he will so entrench himself that the republicans cannot dislodge him. Col. Bennett did not mean anything of the kind. He made the threat as Joe Miller made it, meaning that if the republicans would not vote for him, he would use his influence against any other republican candidate who might come up.

The Mall and the Courier-Citizen are keeping up a continual howl against The Sun. It seems that their charges and attacks are wholly misdirected because The Sun is not a candidate. These papers are also having much to say about alleged promises made by Mr. Pearson. They cannot prove a single promise. The Courier-Citizen undertook to say that Mr. Pearson promised three men the office of chief of police and ten men the office of police commissioner. The Sun interviewed all the men mentioned and each of them denied that he had ever received any promise of appointment from Mr. Pearson. So the republican roorbachs are nailed as soon as they appear.

REPUBLICAN MIS-MANAGEMENT.

The people of Lowell have read Mr. Pearson's letter of acceptance and even the republican papers have been unable to criticize it beyond sounding an alarm that Mr. Pearson made the statement that if elected he would remain a democrat. What has the public heard from Colonel Bennett to convince them that he will improve upon the administration of the past three years, which was controlled by the republican majority? His platform simply is: "I will do the best I can." That was the platform of the republicans for the past year when they authorized a junket costing nearly a thousand dollars and raised the tax rate from $15.00 to $17.40. It is no wonder that Mr. Hoyen condemned the party openly at a republican rally the other night and said that affairs at City Hall were mismanaged. It is no wonder that Secretary Smith of the Board of Trade stated that "if the republican aldermen at City Hall set out to defeat their party they could not pursue any course better adapted for that purpose. Is it any wonder that the whole city should be disgusted with their action when Alderman Goward as the republican leader at City Hall fought for four months to overcome the provision of rule 3, which recognized the rights of a minority in parliamentary usage. They wanted to change radically even the established laws of parliamentary procedure in order to silence completely the democratic minority. It seemed that they held that to be of more importance than the practical needs of the city.

MR. BARNARD'S INCOMPETENCY.

Some very damaging charges have been made against Agent Barnard, showing his inefficiency in the management of his department. He appeals to the republican press to defend him against the charges made, but beyond slinging mud, they are unable to make answer. They cannot meet the charges in a logical manner, much less refute them. It is very plain that Mr. Barnard is not the proper man for the place. He seems to lack the judgment and executive ability needed by a purchasing agent. The democratic candidate, Andrew E. Barrett, who has had long experience in business on his own account would be a great improvement as a purchasing agent. He would not discriminate against Lowell dealers, and he would treat all bidders fairly. It was not intended on the establishment of this office that the purchasing agent should have the right to award a large proportion of his contracts to a few friends. This custom is not in the interests of the tax payers. Mr. Barnard's claim that he has saved money for the tax payers has been proved erroneous. It is doubtful if the savings of the office would pay its running expenses. The report that he has issued is misleading in the extreme, beause he quotes the articles which are best suited to the purpose of a campaign document, while omitting the articles which would count against him. In order to be able to judge of Mr. Barnard's department and whether it has really effected a saving the entire sales of the year must be considered and compared with the sales of the previous year, taking into account in each case the quality of the goods and the fluctuation of the market. These are the points which are studiously avoided in Mr. Barnard's report.

REPUBLICAN MISREPRESENTATION.

The three republican papers of this city have a great deal to say against what they call the Pearson machine. They claim that Mr. Pearson dictated every nomination made by the democratic party and that he gave the delegates instructions as to what candidates should be rejected. This, of course, is but a sample of the misrepresentation in which these republican organs are dealing at the present time. It is not infrequent to find them characterizing Mr. Pearson as the Great Sachem of the Lowell Tammany Hall in one column and as the weakest candidate the democrats could find, in another. These palpable contradictions show very clearly to the public what a strait the republican press is driven to by its paucity of material against Mr. Pearson, who stands above its attacks. He is recognized as one of the most popular gentlemen in the city and the choice of the democratic party for the mayoralty.

The republican press seems to believe that by slinging mud at Mr. Pearson, they will divert attention from the faults of his opponent. What has aroused the republican press is the united front put up by the democratic party this year. It came so unexpectedly that they stand aghast at the spectacle together with the prospect of coming defeat. They intimate that Mr. Pearson dictated aldermanic nominations. They simply state what is false. Mr. Pearson left the convention free to exercise its best judgment in the selection of the strongest ticket possible, and as regards the "Tammany Hall" shibboleth, the only foundation for that is that Mr. Pearson says that he will remain a democrat if elected. That is a slight foundation for the compliment they pay him in styling him the Great Sachem. There is nothing of the character of the political boss about Mr. Pearson's leadership. He has united the democratic party as it has not been united for years, and he is to be congratulated upon the result. It is a high testimonial to his ability as an organizer and his executive ability as a leader.

Minute Shears.

A clever workman in a cutlery factory in Sheffield, England, has recently made a dozen pairs of shears each so minute that they all together weigh less than half a grain. That is about the weight of a postage stamp. Each pair was perfect and would cut if sufficiently delicate material could be found. Lying on a piece of white paper, they seemed no larger than fleas.—Hardware.

For the Family Use.

A Kansas undertaker has recently married his daughter-in-law, for whom he made a coffin last winter when she was not expected to live. It looks as if he was determined to keep the coffin in the family.—Kansas City Times.

First class printing done at this office.

YOU NEED Hood's Sarsaparilla if your blood is impure, your appetite gone, your health impaired. Nothing builds up health like HOOD'S.

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

AUDACIOUS BANK PARTY.

Usury Demands the Right to Dictate Laws For Its Own Enrichment.

There is much to encourage the audacity of the bank party in their claim that they are the best judges of what laws should be passed concerning banking and currency, because they know best under what laws they can make most money. They have found this encouragement scattered all along through the legislative history of the country within the last 60 years. Before the rebellion congress was "stood up" and compelled to deliver legislation to enrich manufacturers under one administration and to tighten the chains of slavery and extend the political power of the slaveholders under other administrations.

During the war it was stood up to grant principalities of lands to railroad companies, besides loaning them government bonds to well nigh cover the land. It was stood up to enact whatever loan and currency laws would best suit the money lenders of the world and enable them to realize the most millions out of the blood and sweat of the people. It has been stood up to change currency bonds into coin bonds, and then to abolish the silver coin in which they were made payable in the hope that that would force their payment in gold of increased value. The public debt and the public currency have been the playthings of the bank power until finally avarice has become so inflamed with what it has been fed upon and so arrogant from its success that opposition to further robbery is flippantly denounced as "repudiation."

In all these wrongs upon the people the laws passed by congress have been drawn by those who were to be enriched by them. Tariff laws were drawn by the attorneys of the manufacturers; railroad subsidy laws by the attorneys of the railway corporations, and all our laws relating to loans, currency and coinage have been the work of the hands of the skillful attorneys employed by the money dealers who were to be benefited by those laws. The people have had but few lawyers.

It is in the light of conditions like these, which have long prevailed, that usury comes forward, naked and unashamed, and demands the right to dictate laws under which it may manufacture money out of paper rags to be used as "loanable currency," while binding the victims who become their creditors to pay them in gold, obtainable only from the hard creditor by the surrender of whatever amount of property he chooses to demand for it. Thank God, the present congress is beyond the reach of these conspirators. They may make the house of representatives obey them in part, but the senate will stand as a rock against them. — Cincinnati Enquirer.

RIGHTS OF LABOR.

Judge Caldwell Dissents From a Federal Court Decision.

Everywhere and in every shape social questions are under consideration—in the pulpit, in the press, in the courtroom even. The dissent of Hon. Henry C. Caldwell, circuit judge of the United States and member of the circuit court of appeals at St. Louis, from the decisions of his colleagues on the bench is a proof that all federal judges are not slaves of monopoly and distrustful of the people. Although his dissent does not detract from the efficiency of the adverse judgment, it prefers a strong plea against the argument of the majority of the court, and though he may stand alone among his official brethren of the federal tribunals the time may come when his opinions may be upheld by the majority of them. In stating his disagreement with a decision denouncing "boycotting" Judge Caldwell says:

"Whether organized labor has just grounds to declare a strike or boycott is not a judicial question. They are labor's only weapons, and they are lawful and legitimate weapons, and so long as in their use there is no force or threats of violence or trespass upon person or property their use cannot be restrained. And in the case of a strike or boycott, so long as each side is orderly and peaceful, they must be permitted to terminate their struggle in their own way, without extending to one party the adventitious aid of an injunction."

He says of the trusts and the combinations of capital:

"The struggle is constant between the laborers whose labor produces the dividends and those who enjoy them. The manager is tempted to reduce wages to increase dividends, and the laborers resist the reduction and demand living wages. Sometimes the struggle reaches the point of open rupture. When it does, the only weapon of defense the laborers can appeal to is the strike or boycott, or both. These weapons they have an undoubted right to use so long as they use them in peaceable and orderly manner. This is the only lawful limitation upon their use. That limitation is fundamental and must be observed."—New York News.

Bankers and Pawnbrokers.

It is the trade of bankers and always has been to secure legislation that will reduce the quantity of money in the world. They have it to sell, and the less there is of it the higher the price they can command for it. They loan it upon pledges of property. Those who do this upon a large scale are bankers. Those who do it upon a small scale are called pawnbrokers. The central object of the banking power is to contract the volume of money and thereby increase its purchasing power. Then a borrower will have to surrender more property in order to obtain the money to pay his debt than the money he borrowed would buy when he created the debt.

Watching the Pit.

Republican newspapers keep on insisting that Mr. Bryan is a "dead cock in the pit," but it's remarkable what a close watch they keep on the pit and the alleged corpse.

$100 TO ANY MAN.

Will Pay $100 for Any Case of Weakness in Men They Treat and Fail to Cure.

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A good chance to try

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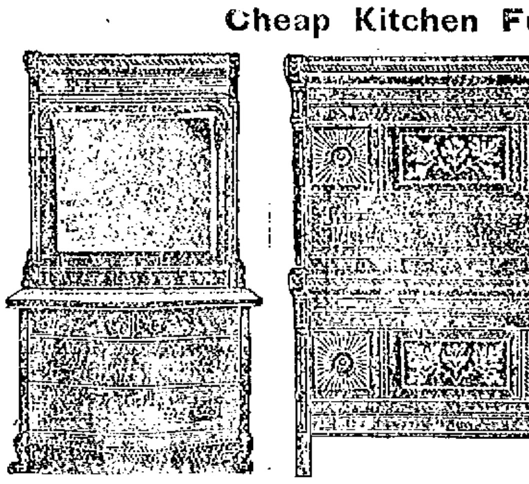

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Ladies' Shoe Dressing, 5c. per bottle.
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Ladies' Sergo Congress, 49c.
Children's Strap Slippers, sizes 5 to 8, 43c; sizes 9 to 11, 49c.
Children's Russet, spring Heel, sizes 5 to 8, 35c.
Children's Kid, no heel, sizes 3 to 6, 25c.
A Good Wearing Ladies' Shoe, three different styles, 98c.
A Splendid Bargain in Children's Shoes for 65c. and 75c.
An Excellent Wearing Shoe for Boys for 85c.
The Men's Shoes we sell for $1.00 are worth $1.50.

It will pay you to look in our windows if you are coming down street today. We are constantly putting in small lots of shoes which we sell below cost.

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115 CENTRAL and 292 BRIDGE STS.

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Come and see our Heating Stoves. You will wonder how we sell them so cheap.

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THAT MAKES YOU

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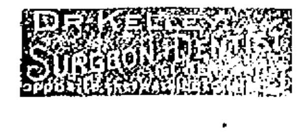
TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.



WHAT MY LADY MUST WEAR TO BE IN THE LATEST FASHION.

FOR MAID & MATRON

A stylish jacket, suitable for making in sealskin or velours, fastens down the left side of the front, where it is trimmed with a long revers of fur which finishes at the waist. The waistband is cut to a slight point in the front, and is edged with a fancy trimming. The sleeves are shaped at the wrists to match the collar; both are lined with fur inside, the sleeves, of course, being so lined just at the wrists. Two large

gold buttons ornament the left side, near the shoulder. The coats this season are made much longer than in former years, reaching well below the waist. That is, all but the Russian blouse, the latter garment being, therefore, more becoming to short, slight women.

Fur blouses, to be worn over the dress bodice, are very fashionable. They are made of astrachan, chinchilla and zibeline. They have no basques, stopping just at the waist, the waist line being a band of silk, in order to retain the smallness of the waist. These blouses are sometimes embroidered with gold, and have then a gold belt and a gold-embroidered collar, and then look remarkably rich.

Another style is a large bolero, with a basque at the back and stole ends in front. The sleeves are large enough to be worn over an under dress bodice.

MONDAY.
Breakfast.
Whole Wheat Biscuit, Sugar and Cream.
Liver and Bacon. Potato Chips.
Rolls. Coffee.

Luncheon.
Scrambled Eggs.
Baked Potatoes. Sliced Bananas.
Cake : Tea.

Dinner.
Cream of Celery Soup.
Broiled Beefsteak. Sweet Potatoes.
White Onions. Spinach.
Wafers. Apple Pie. Cheese.
Coffee.

For calf's liver fricassee take one lb. of liver, cut it into long thin strips, and dredge with flour. Fry quickly to a light brown in a little butter, turning constantly. Chop two small onions with a little parsley, add them to half a pint of good gravy, add the liver, and stew all together very slowly for twenty minutes. To serve, set the liver on a hot dish, thicken the gravy, and pour it over all.

This pretty toque is made of deep red velvet, shaped to fit the brim, covering the edge. It is then covered with an Oriental handkerchief. A plume of black feathers trim the left, side finished off with two small jet ornaments. This shape is pretty made in soft silk and black lace over it.

In the large picture hats the fashions are legion, the present craze being to

have them well off the face in front. In black velvet a very becoming style has a soft full crown, the brim very slightly lifted in front, and is trimmed with a mass of black plumes, a twist of cerise velvet resting on the hair, under the brim.

Green felt hats mostly assume the Tyrolese shape. The brim is bound with dark green velvet, and a double row of velvet is around the crown. A black feather rises on each side like an aigrette.

STYLES FOR THE FALL AND WINTER.

Matting should be swept with a soft matting brush, piled with the grain of the weave. To catch the flying dust that makes a matting-laid floor one of the most difficult to sweep clean, a newspaper, wet and crushed, and pushed before the broom, is recommended.

To remove marks on a varnished table made by a hot dish, pour some kerosene over the spot, and rub well with a soft cloth.

To clean white paint dissolve a piece of ammonia the size of a walnut in half a pail of water, and rub the paint gently with a sponge; dry with soft cloths.

To clean gilding dust the gilt lightly with a soft brush, then wash quickly with warm water in which an onion has been boiled; dry with soft cloths. Only gilding of good quality will bear this treatment.

TUESDAY.
Breakfast.
Fruit.
Hominy with Cream.
Broiled Chops. Browned Potatoes.
Gems. Coffee.

Luncheon.
Cold Ham.
Sardines. Potato Chips.
Cake. Tea.

Dinner.
Consommé.
Roast Beef. Mashed Potatoes.
Succotash. Stewed Tomatoes.
Crackers. Pickles.
Cup Custard.
Coffee.

As the winter approaches the warm dressing gown is a necessity in every woman's wardrobe. One suitable for making in figured flannel has a Watteau pleat at the back, the material being drawn in at the belt in front by a fancy cord and tassel. It fastens on the left side, an accordeon pleating of silk reaching to the waist, the same pleating also edging the neck and wrists.

Another gown, suitable for flannel, is cut with a Watteau pleat at the back, and a fulness of material falling from the collar down the centre of the front; the gown itself is made tight-fitting. The upper part of bodice back and front

is trimmed with narrow braid, and a frill of material simulating a yoke. The neckband is trimmed round with braid, and edged with a frill of material. The sleeves are cut full enough to form puffs at the top; they are finished with braid and frills of material at the wrists.

Still another very dainty one seen was of pale blue nun's veiling lined with thin silk or muslin. The upper part of the veiling is a sort of yoke (fastening on the left shoulder), smocked to fit the lining. The gown, in 7 breadths, is smocked on the yoke. Empire style, the opening being at the left arm. The five back breadths form a slight train. The gown is simply hemmed. Sleeve in a single piece, smocked at the elbow, with coat-sleeve lining.

Pretty Home Made Muff.

Muffs this year promise to be larger and more fancifully trimmed than ever before. The plain fur ones are preferred by many, but the trimmed styles are much easier made at home. A dainty bag-shapnd muff is of moss-green velvet on a lining of old rose satin. It is trimmed with pleatings of moss-green silk, with a large bow in front, of green

satin. Three-quarters of a yard of velvet would be sufficient for this muff.

One pretty confection was of grey velvet, lined with yellow satin, and interlined with wadding, trimmed with white lace and grey moire bows. This combination of yellow and grey is much seen this winter, and is decidedly smart.

Lemon Pie.

An excellent recipe for lemon pie is 2 tablespoonfuls of cornflour, 2 lemons, 4 eggs, 1 cupful of sugar, 2 cupfuls of boiling water, 2 tablespoonfuls of butter.

Method.—Rub the cornflour smoothly with a little cold water, pour the boiling water over it, return to the saucepan, and stir till it looks clear. Rub the sugar and butter together into a paste, pour the cornflour on to it, and stir till well mixed; let it cool. Squeeze the juice of the lemons, and grate the yellow part of the rind, beat up the yolks of 4 and the white of 1 egg. Add lemons and eggs to the cornflour, and turn the mixture into a pie plate, which has been covered with pastry. No top crust is required, but the whites of the eggs are beaten to a solid froth, with a little sugar; this is placed over the pie when it is done; the pie is then returned to the oven for it to set and color a little. The above quantities will be sufficient for two pies.

The daintiest of evening dresses for young girls are made of light woolen materials, as albatross, cashmere, etc., and are very charming. The one illustrated could be made up in nun's veiling. It is made with a six-gored

skirt, cut in 22 or 42-inch material, and used for cutting lining and material, the hem being lined from six to eight inches with horsehair cloth, which cut the same shape as each gore and stitch in with each seam. The front waist fits plain, and the front is arranged in eight small pleats round the hips, each pleat being stitched down a few inches, while the back gore and center back are gathered.

The bodice lining seams are to be stitched up and boned.

The material front and back are joined down under-arm seam independently of lining, both fronts being given, as they are differently arranged, while the back is cut without a seam. The shoulders are arranged in three upper pleats to bring them the same depth as lining shoulders, in with which they join, while the waist fulness gathers to lay over a trifle. The neck on the left side is turned in and slip-stitched down to lining, also down front, the pleats being stitched down to lining a few inches to keep the shoulders flat. The right front is to have the entire edge round neck turned in, and slip-stitched down to lining from shoulder as far as centre front, beyond which the remainder of neck, also outer edge, are faced back with a piece of ribbon, the shoulder only being left detached, as this hooks over after hooking center front. The sleeve can be made with or without lining.

WEDNESDAY.
Breakfast.
Oatmeal, with Cream.
Fried Bacon and Eggs.
Waffles, with Maple Syrup.
Coffee.

Luncheon.
Baked Beans and Brown Bread.
Cold Meat. Cake.
Apple Sauce. Cocoa.

Dinner.
Chicken Soup.
Fricassee of Chicken, with Dumplings.
Mashed Potatoes. Peas.
Stewed Celery. Watercress Salad.
Ice Cream.
Coffee.

A pretty evening blouse intended for tulle or chiffon is made over a tight-fitting bodice of silk or satin, which is mounted over ordinary bodice lining. The waist fulness of the chiffon front is gathered on to the lining to droop over a trifle. The lace frill is put on under the chiffon frill. The sleeves are cut in lining, a tight-fitting sleeve, the

chiffon being draped over this, forming a puff at the shoulder, with a frill of lace at the elbow, and one of chiffon at the waist. The full collar is finished at the back, with a fall of lace and bow of satin ribbon.

This blouse is intended to be worn inside the skirt, the waist being banded with satin ribbon, fastening on the left side with a bow.

In baking "Brown Betty," try adding a little molasses. As a rule, "Brown Betty"—otherwise most admirable—is apt to be too dry, a defect remedied by this addition.

FASHIONS & FANCIES

Nothing is more useful than the small shoulder cape, or tippet, and they are now seen in a variety of materials. A smart little cape is shown suitable for making in chinchilla, seal, astrachan, mink, sable, etc. The tippet and

collar are combined, in three pieces, which are joined by lengthway seams, and lined with silk, satin, or Italian cloth, which make up separately, place turnings to fur turnings, and fell lining in down either front, where the tippet fastens invisibly with hooks. The collar part is faced down on the inside with fur, which cut just like the pattern, but only as far as perforations, which show the neck; line each part with firm canvas, stitch up seams, place turnings to inside of collar and fell the facing in. The lining for the frills would be slip-stitched in along lower edge and either end, then upper edge tacked to fur, and fulness slightly eased to edge of tippet, as perforations show, between lining and fur, which fell down either side. Quantity of 22-inch fur, 2½ yards.

The Baby's Frock.

White is always the accepted color for very young children's wear, although very often relieved by trimmings of pale blue or pink. The fine nainsook worn in summer is replaced by nun's veiling and other soft materials in the cold weather. A sweet little afternoon dress can be made in white China silk. The skirt is in two breadths, simply hemmed and stitched

with white silk. Full blouse bodice is in three pieces, mounted on a smaller lining, buttoning at the back. The short puff sleeves are made on a smaller lining also. This simple frock is finished by a berthe of fine white lace.

A pretty child's coat is in fine cloth, with Watteau back and double-breasted front. The back consists of the Watteau pleat and a sort of side piece. This coat is lined with silk, and has lace collar and epaulettes.

Griddle Cakes.

To make griddle cakes take 1 cupful of Indian cornmeal, 1 cupful of flour, 3 cupfuls of boiling milk, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoonful of salt, 2 tablespoonfuls of sugar, 1 teaspoonful of cream of tartar, ½ teaspoonful of carbonate of soda.

Method.—Boil the milk and stir it gradually into the cornmeal; let it stand till cold (this will not hurt if done overnight). Mix the other dry ingredients with the flour, and stir in the eggs, well beaten. Now add the scalded meal, and beat all well together into a light batter. Put some butter or dripping into a frying pan, and fry the mixture on both sides till brown, like small pancakes. To be eaten hot with butter and molasses.

THURSDAY.
Breakfast.
Wheatena and Cream.
Beef Hash. Fried Potatoes.
Muffins. Coffee.

Luncheon.
Minced Chicken on Toast.
Wafers. Fruit. Celery.
Cookies. Chocolate

Dinner.
Tomato Soup.
Stuffed Shoulder of Veal. Potatoes.
Macaroni, with Tomato Sauce.
Sweet Potatoes. Spinach.
Crackers [illegible]
Layer [illegible]

NATTY THINGS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

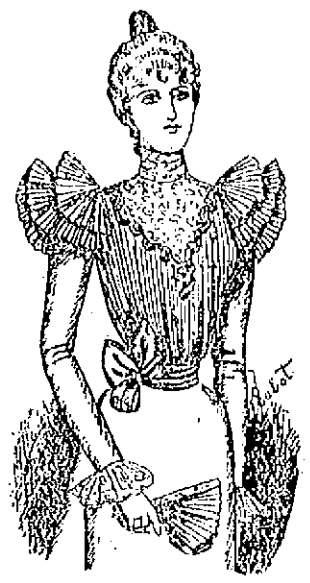
To prepare cauliflower salad wash a head of cauliflower; wrap in a piece of cheesecloth and boil one hour; remove the cloth, drain and sprinkle over it two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice or vinegar; at serving time break the cauliflower into flowerets; sprinkle with a teaspoonful of chopped parsley; cover with French dressing and serve.

FRIDAY.
Breakfast.
Fruit.
Farina, with Sugar and Cream.
Scrambled Eggs. Pancakes.
Brown Bread. Coffee.

Luncheon.
Clam Chowder.
Baked Potatoes. Johnny Cake.
Tea.

Dinner.
Oyster Soup.
Baked Blue Fish. Potatoes.
Corn. Stuffed Tomatoes.
Wafers. Celery Salad.
Chocolate Cake. Coffee.

Bodices still retain the blouse form. Blouse bodices, indeed, seem to be worn more than ever, and for dressy occasions are made of the richest materials, as damask, moire antique and silks of every description. They are tucked as if they were of linen or muslin, and their buttons and waist belt buckles are of strass or precious stones. They are made over tight linings, with the



full fronts tacked in places to keep them from bagging where they should not bag. These bodices can be worn with skirts of any material; woolen for day wear, and silk, satin or some pretty fancy material for evening.

One pretty theatre blouse was of accordeon-pleated green silk, made on a shaped yoke of cream lace over green. The tight-fitting coat sleeve had double epaulettes of the accordeon-pleated material at the shoulder, and was finished at the waist with a frill of lace. High stock collar of the lace and ceinture of green satin.

Childs Morning Wrapper.

The bedroom morning wrapper is made as much like a nightgown in shape as can be. Only it is opened all down the front, and is much longer, forming train at the back. The whole fulness in front is gathered into a yoke, edged with a flounce of lace like a berthe. The back forms a loose Watteau pleat. The sleeves are long and open, as this wrap is mostly worn

over the nightdress until the bath is taken. Very fine flannel or flannelette or cashmere may be employed.

A dainty dressing gown for a child can be made of fine striped flannel, made full from the neck, being belted at the waist with a silk cord. The small sailor collar is edged with lace, as are also the turned-up cuffs of the sleeves.

Uses for White Bread.

There are few things more puzzling to careful housekeepers than the difficulty of entirely preventing waste of bread, for it is impossible in most houses to avoid an occasional accumulation of broken bread, and it is not by any means easy to devise ways of using up odds and ends in a palatable manner. Of course, much can be done to reduce these accumulations; if the cook be careful she will use stale [illegible] for making crumbs for various puddings, bread sauce, etc., and she will always keep a supply of baked crusts pounded finely for sprinkling ham or frying fish and cutlets. But no matter how careful she may be, there will always be some pieces remaining over which are unsuitable for these.

Children tire of the usual refuge, plain bread puddings, when they have them very frequently, but even these can be made more attractive in the following way. Separate the whites from the yolks of the eggs, and put the yolks only into the pudding. Then, when it is baked, a layer of some kind of preserve may be spread on the top of it, and over this the whites of the eggs, beaten to a stiff froth. The pudding should be returned to the oven for a few minutes to set the whites of the eggs, but they should not be allowed to color.

Fur Cape.

Although coats and jackets are much more popular than capes, the few capes we see are of velvet or fur, embroidered with jet. A very handsome cape is of krimmer, put on to a circular yoke of seal plush. The collar is of plush,

lined inside with fur. The whole is lined throughout with figured pink silk.

Another suitable cape for winter is made in velvet, trimmed with fur and wide fancy braid. The cape is made with a square yoke, which is edged with braid, and trimmed round with a braid to match that on the yoke. The roll collar is lined inside with fur.

Belts this year are more fashionable than ever, and are quite an important part of the toilet. One is of white kid, with links and clasps of silver and turquoise; another is of plaid velvet, lined with soft white kind, and fastened with an anchor of oxidized silver, and a third is of tan-colored deer skin very deep, and with a tiny pocket on each side; it is fastened with a double row of large pearl buttons.

Velveteen Shirt.

The shirt waists in velvet, silk and soft woolen materials are very popular, and decidedly useful for the business woman. The stores show a great va-

riety of these waists, and there does not seem to be any need for fear of their departing from the world of fashion. One of black velvet, was made on a yoke, slightly pointed in front, the pleats laid in small gathers to the waist. Full shirt sleeve, ended with a small turned-up cuff.

Another, of a medium-sized plaid, fastens on the left shoulder (beneath the collar) and under the left arm. Two pieces of material, braided in front, are draped on a fitted lining, which is double-breasted, to hook down the center and across on the left. These waists are nearly all finished with a link or metal belt, the dainty leather ones being also popular.

A very elegant evening blouse is of cream-colored velvet, embossed, with satin. It is opened from neck to waist in a long V, over a full and low chemisette of white chiffon. The edges of the V are finished off with a huge double ruched Medicis collar tapering to the waist.

Breakfast.
Wheat Biscuit, with Fruit and Cream.
Lamb Chops. Buttered Toast.
Coffee.

Luncheon.
Cold Meat. Baked Potatoes.
Molasses Cake. Mustard Pickles.
Cocoa.

Dinner.
Consommé.
Boiled Ham. Potatoes.
Cabbage. Cauliflower.
Beet Salad.
Crackers. Cheese.
Orange Pudding.
Coffee.

The materials required for veal cutlets are 1½ lbs. of veal cutlets, egg and bread-crumbs, 2 ozs. of butter.

Method.—Cut the cutlets into slices, beat them with a wet cutlet bat or a broad knife, trim them nicely into round or oval shapes, brush them with egg, and dip them into bread-crumbs. Fry them in the butter. Dish them in a circle, and put nicely-cooked rolls of bacon in the centre. Tomato sauce may be poured round.

An excellent recipe for popovers is, 1 cup of flour, 1 cup of milk, 1 egg, 1 oz. of butter, and a pinch of salt.

HOUSE AND HOME

It is by her underlinen that we know an elegant woman. Elegance does not mean extravagance. Simplicity may be made elegant by the quality of the material and its cut, which are within

the reach of even the modest toilet means. Owing to the frequent changes in fashions women no longer provide themselves with dozens of each article of underwear, one dozen being considered amply sufficient for a bridal trousseau.

All articles of underclothing are being once more embroidered by hand, besides being trimmed with lace, or frills and flounces edged with lace. Transparent white muslin skirts over white silk are worn under evening dresses. They are trimmed with lace flounces or frills edged with lace.

Silk skirts in black or dark colors are worn with walking costumes. In any case they are trimmed with a flounce, in its turn trimmed with insertions of lace, and have a lace edging, and also a heading of lace, which may be black or white, according to taste. Sometimes the bottom of the skirt is cut in deep vandykes, which fall over an under flounce of black or white lace.

SUNDAY.
Dinner.
Bouillon.
Turkey. Cranberry Sauce.
Potatoes. Asparagus.
Sweet Potatoes. Celery.
Crackers. Cheese. Olives.
Coffee Ice Cream.
Coffee.

Chocolate Cream Cake.

Ingredients for chocolate cream cake are 1 cup of flour, 1 cup of cornflour, 1½ cups of castor sugar, 1 cup of milk, 4 eggs (whites only), ½ teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, 1 teaspoonful of cream of tartar, ½ cup of butter.

Method.—Mix as in preceding cake, and bake in a round tin. When cold, ice with the following: Boil together till clear and syrupy 2 cups of castor sugar, with ½ cup of water (from 5 to 10 minutes will be required to do this); put the pan containing it into another of cold water, and stir, and beat the syrup until it becomes white and begins to harden. Spread all over the cake, and let it set. When quite firm, put 2 ozs. of chocolate melter into a basin, with a bit of butter the size of a walnut, melt in the oven, and run over the white icing until it is completely coated. It will take a few hours to dry.

The loose double-breasted jackets are still worn, and are very becoming to tall women. A very swell coat seen recently at a well-known establishment was in seal plush, made loose-fitting back and front; the fronts being double breasted, fastening on the left side. The upper part of the fastening is ornamented with two garnitures of jet. To the neckband is attached the popular roll collar, which is so becoming to ev-

eryone. The coat sleeves are pleated into the armholes.

The fashions in dress goods this season are many and very tempting to the shopper. Cashmere, drap d'ete and soft goods are being made up for street and home wear, and prove very attractive. Red, in all its different shades, is popular, but one must be careful to select the shade most becoming to their individual style of beauty. Red is also very stylish combined with some other color. Velvet is very much worn, the skirt and sleeves of a smart costume of castor-colored cloth, having a blouse of black velvet, belted at the waist with a steel link belt.

THREE PRETTY WOMEN IN FUR LINED CLOAKS.

Bab Writes an Interesting Letter on the Well Dressed Maid and Matron of Today.

There is no doubt about it that we who are supersensitive are having an unhappy time of it. It is possible that when we enjoy we enjoy as no others do, but when we suffer, what it does mean! From a toothache to the loss of one's best friend, from a disappointment in a frock to coming down to bread and butter without jam, there is such intense woe that all the pleasure in the world, or at least in this world of worry, cannot compensate for our sorrows. We who have seen New York at its worst, with one side of the street dug up to let the gas pipes go in, the other side dug up to let water pipes go in and the middle dug up for the benefit of the car tracks, have endured smells—you cannot call them odors—that are past description and have come to the conclusion that the American public is the most long suffering and the most absolutely idiotic of any in the world. No other nation would endure what we do.

As a nation we may have rights; as individuals we are counted as nonentities. Good, clean street cars are started for the benefit of the public. The individual pays his nickel and has to stand. If he were an Englishman, he would write a letter to The Times, all other sufferers would join in signing a petition, and the car company would be forced after the seats were all occupied to put out a sign announcing that it was "complete," and if any one entered after that it would be because he preferred to stand and against the rules and wishes of the corporation. Independent! As individuals we are the most servile in the world.

We are so afraid of what somebody will say, and we are so ready to start on a pilgrimage of improvement and so willing to stop midway. We have good intentions of which we repent, and naturally these go to make an uncomfortable roadway for somebody hereafter. It does not make the least difference whether you wear a No. 10 or a No. 1 shoe in these days of wretched streets, because one's boots are so entirely covered with mud that it looks as if country roads had been gone through rather than what might be called and should properly be the byways of civilization.

With the various effects in the way of chills, fevers, nervous exhaustion and the queer stomach troubles and horrible colds that have come from stagnant pools and abominable smells at least one type of woman is abroad. She is not altogether pleasant. She is crude. Crudeness in a woman is offensive. She must be like the orchid, the product of civilization. But the woman who is to the front now and who is doing much talking is the sanitary woman. No place is sacred to her, for she rushes in where even the most daring angels would not venture, and no human being is free from her fads. She tests the way we breathe, the clothes we wear, the friends we have and scorns tradition as she does dust.

I hate the sanitary woman. I am perfectly willing to live on as did my grandmothers, with no knowledge whatever of sanitary blessings. In fact, I sometimes wonder if they are blessings. The sanitary woman is a most unpleasant person to visit you. On her arrival she carefully inspects the plumbing and has to have some special treatment of her own given to the bath nearest her. She criticises the food and counts it as worthless unless it belongs to the special health variety which she upholds. She tries to convince you that you are not properly clothed and that she is, while the fact that she looks a guy and you do not only adds to her indignation. Nine times out of ten, unless she is very well bred and simply slightly insane, she manages to call you a frivolous female.

Of course every woman is a female, but no woman likes to be called that. It is putting her on a par with the animals in the menagerie. Still it is a curious thing that in this world men—unless they are cranks, and then they are not men—like frivolous females. I have an idea that Eve frivoled. I am sure that Lilith did, and I would be willing to bet my last gold dollar (now worth $1.65) that all the women of ancient history who were in the least degree charming were frivolous. One does not want the air dissected and the water analyzed with one's dinner. One does not want the charms of graham bread and the delicacy of a baked apple and the intoxicating qualities of oatmeal the theme at breakfast, nor does one wish the value of flannel worn next to the skin and no corsets the subject for lunch.

Imagine, if you can, the sanitary woman in love. Imagine the discussion of what one ate and drank and wore as being part of a love affair. Fancy talking about a new health food between a kiss. Oh, it is past belief! It is absolutely fair to conclude that the sanitary woman has no reason for existence and that in time she will drop into that desuetude which is her proper place. Selah!

The big hats, with their 12 to 24 feathers surmounting them, are shown in the shop windows and are sold to those unsuspecting women who believe what their milliners tell them. As the woman who buys whatever she is advised to is many in number, you see the big hat here, there and everywhere. The tall women look like overgrown mushrooms, and small women look like candles wearing fire extinguishers, and the wind plays havoc with the feathers, and the milliners smile and thank heaven that there are a great many fools still in existence.

However, there is an occasional milliner who tells the truth. She said to me the other morning: "Big hats were bought early in the season by the very smart women, who wore them when they were driving and while they were still in the country, but now they are the women who have the close fitting little toques oftenest made of a piece left from their gowns. Don't misunderstand me. These toques are not cheap. The less they have on the more they cost, because under much trimming you can hide bad work, but a simple hat must be perfect in its development."

The well dressed woman is without doubt that woman who understands the eternal fitness of things. When the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire was painted and the artist made her famous nobody dreamed that such a hat as hers would be worn except in the daytime. In those days magnificence was the keynote of all dress, and undoubtedly her ladyship had just come from a walk in the garden the day her picture was painted, although she was dressed in a brocaded petticoat and a satin jacket for her morning stroll. But when she went to the theater to laugh at Nell Gwynn or to the opera to hear the French singers her beautiful half was elaborately dressed with feathers and jewels, and she took off after she entered her box the quilted hood that protected her head from drafts as she traveled through the streets in her sedan chair.

Nowadays hats and gowns suited to the street are worn in the evening, laces and jewels proper only for evening wear are conspicuous in the morning and the law of good taste seems forgotten. But there are some women who dress well. Occasionally one does meet a woman who in the morning is gowned in the simplest of cloth frocks, who in the afternoon goes visiting in a rich silk and velvet and a tiny bonnet and who in the evening is fine and gay in bright colors and lace, rich jewels and rustling silks and all the furbelows specially permitted to lovely woman.

By the bye, fur is on everything from the ball to the dressing gown and from the street wrap to the opera wrap. Women always feel luxurious when they have on furs. They caress one. They make the skin look whiter, the eyes brighter and clearer, and given a warm room, wherein there are plenty of flowers and some sweet perfumes, the woman who goes in from the cold wrapped up in furs suddenly feels a sense of great luxury as she pulls the soft, warm wrappings about her, even if she does not need them. I remember three beautiful actresses who always looked their best in fur lined cloaks—Lillie Langtry, in a sapphire velvet cloak, lined with the skins of 300 chinchillas; Olga Nethersole, in an orange velvet wrap, lined with ermine, and Mrs. Brown Potter, in a green velvet wrap, lined with mink. Ouida, that artist in dress, always covers her heroines with furs, which for a time they always decline to lay aside, giving the people whom they are visiting an opportunity to see them in the most picturesque framing possible.

The skins of animals seem proper for women to wear, for one can think of the brave lover risking his life to hunt wild beasts that they may be laid at the feet of his ladylove to form a mantle for her, which will always remind her of his temerity. That sounds nice and sentimental, but nowadays the bravery usually consists in the man being willing to pay the bill after my lady has chosen what she desires to possess in the way of furs. Every woman longs for sables—Russian sables—but unfortunately every woman does not get them. However, there are other furs that are wonderfully becoming and which are within the reach of the average woman. There is the blue fox, which is gray, and which brings out the olive skin of the brunette in the most exquisite manner. Then there are mink and ermine and black fox for the blond, who, if she has a good bank account, makes herself look handsome in a Russian blouse of sealskin having a high collar of ermine. Almost any trouble could be borne in such a garment, for the consolations of religion would be weak beside it. There is something dignified about furs, and yet how few women are dignified.

The average woman, anxious to be dignified, looks, to quote my old mammy, "as if she had swallowed a poker," or, to quote from a recent importation from Ireland, "as if she had taken an extra dose of ramrod tea." Dignity is a something that comes with years of experience, and it cannot be assumed. It is singularly restful and has a peculiar charm of its own. Two dignified women, as unlike as possible, are the happy queen of England and the unhappy empress of France, and yet they are so dignified—one tiny and so stout that she can scarcely walk, but all who approach her, or even see her, are conscious that she is a woman of dignity, and while she is kind and thoughtful and has been a good mother, yet she is beyond frivolity, her very atmosphere expressing the very best sort of dignity; the other tall, slender, peculiarly sad in her mourning robes, breathes the same spirit. The youngest soldier represents to her what her son might have been, and for him she has a kindly word, yet one feels, no matter how she may speak in kindliness, that he would not dare answer her except in a way appreciative of the position that she has held.

Real dignity does not mean stiffness or arrogance, but it is that something that tells us that the woman we are looking at has lived out a noble, good life and that the time has come for us to show her in our manner the respect we feel in our hearts. The dignified woman is the flower of humanity. You know there are people who cannot distinguish between weeds and flowers. Sometimes the sun has made the rose come forth and bloom, surrounded it with lovely green leaves and then up around it have grown tall, poisonous weeds, and people who don't know the difference reach out and grasp, perhaps the flower, perhaps the weed, and very often, too often, they are satisfied with what they have got and don't discover the difference until their hands are poisoned by the weeds, their eyes are hurt and often their hearts are made to smart. How shall we know?

There is a woman of 50, dressed in a dignified way, whose children honor her and who today is ready to sympathize with them in their sorrow or their joy—this is a flower.

There is another woman of the same age, and she bore no children; they were too much trouble. Her hair is bleached, her face is painted, and she dresses like a girl of 16 and acts like the fool that she is—this is a weed.

There is a man who is loving and tender to his wife, devoted to his children, honest in his business, kind to his friends; in fact, a gentleman—that is a flower.

There is another man whose manners are too fine to be true, who can argue one into believing that wrong is right and who takes off his best manners as he does his dress clothes—that is a weed.

There is a young, pretty girl, pleasant of manner, pure and honest in speech and thought, good to be with as well as to look at—that is a flower.

There is a young woman who speaks as you would not like your sister to, who dresses very loudly, who may attract you, who may even get your love; look out—that is a weed.

In the garden of life there will be found plenty of weeds and plenty of flowers. What you and I want to learn, my friend, is to pick out the flowers from the weeds, though, God help us, perhaps we are weeds ourselves. I can't answer for you, and you can't answer for

Bab

The Odors of Home.

"There are," said Mr. Wingleby, "certain household odors that are inseparable from a true home. Thus I wouldn't give much for a home in which you did not get regularly every morning the delightful odor of freshly ground and freshly made coffee, an appetizer for breakfast, and I expect one regularly once a week, on Mondays, the permeating odor of hot water and soap that marks the weekly washday.

"During a period of a few weeks recently, when there was a temporary vacancy in the household staff, I missed something! What it was I couldn't guess, but when the time for it came I was conscious of something wanting. I know now what it was. It was the Monday morning soap and water.

"For a time Mrs. Wingleby had put the washing out, but now that the domestic staff is filled again it is once more done at home. Once more on Monday mornings now I get the soapy, steamy smell, and home is home again."

The Best Blotting Paper.

For the library table or for the desk blotting paper should be secured either in white or in gray. These are the prettiest tints, and, moreover, serve the purpose most effectively. Pink blotters, for example, spread the ink and are spongy, so experience has proved.

WOMEN WHO BUY GOODS FOR BUSINESS HOUSES.

There Are Over Seven Hundred American Ladies In This Branch of Commercial Life.

New York, Dec. 10.—A certain little cloth covered volume published during the present year contains a list of the names significant in the great retail trade of the country, the names of the buyers who select and purchase goods for various firms in all parts of the Union. There are over 700 women's names registered in this list, and those able to judge state that there are fully 200 other women buyers whose names are merely set down as S. Brown or C. Jones, without the distinguishing prefix of Miss or Mrs.

"You can depend upon it that whenever you find a woman occupying the position of buyer it is because she is exceptionally qualified for it," said the manager of a big department store. "The post of the buyer is too responsible, too closely allied with the heart of the business, to be bestowed lightly." So, with this surety to go by, it is safe to infer that there are between 800 and 1,000 women in the United States possessed of exceptional business capacity and putting their talents in that line to everyday use.

"There are at least 50 per cent more women buyers in the trade now than there were six years ago," this authority added. "The reason? Well, because even conservative merchants are beginning to have confidence in women's judgment, and there is such ample proof day after day of their ability that only prejudiced men flout at it. From the time that women first entered the stores at all, even as saleswomen, their taste and intuition for style, their ability to select, were noticed. The only thing that held them back from the highest positions and that holds them back now in some houses was the fear that they could not be relied on to make judicious investments. Many women are incapable in this respect, but most of these buyers we are speaking of have keen business sense, are conservative and yet at the same time have enterprise enough to lay in a supply of novelties of even risky high priced goods in order to keep their department up to the mark."

What salary can a woman buyer make a year? For an exclusive house, where she handles only a fine line of goods, she is paid from $6,000 to $8,000 a year. Such a buyer purchases the misses' and ladies' suits direct from the factory where they are made, fine, well cut, well put up suits of original design. She must not have too many of one size or pattern, yet she must have enough. She must know her line of custom from A to Z and know exactly how much she can afford to pay apiece for such goods in order to sell them at a reasonable profit. She must be able to judge in a moment when a newly designed article is shown her at the factory whether or not the price asked for it is reasonable. She must know the wholesale price for the velvet, silk or satin that trims the garment; also, the price of the cloth it is made of, the cost of the making, and so on, and be able to calculate to a fraction just what profit she ought to allow the manufacturer. To a good buyer the manufacturer shows his best and most unique bargains. If she is not liberal, wants to jew him down to too close a margin, or if she does not buy enough to make it worth his while to cater to her tastes, he shows her only his slow selling goods and keeps the rest back for more enterprising custom.

How much money does a woman buyer for such an important department use during the year? If she is a good worker, she turns her stock money over two or three times. Certainly she buys during the year from $300,000 to $500,000 worth of goods. Such a buyer will have been in the business certainly ten years or more and have familiarized herself with every detail. Occasionally a bright, keen witted woman with a talent for comparing values will learn the market and its possibilities and limitations in less than three years' time.

Up to a few seasons ago woman buyers were employed principally in the women's underwear and infants' goods departments or in the buying of corsets and such articles exclusively feminine. Now women are buying shoes, umbrellas, jewelry, notions, leather goods and stationery, and a few, those of very excellent judgment, are intrusted with the buying of laces and furs.

The fur department in one of the largest houses in a northwestern city is entirely controlled by a woman.

"Do you like to buy?" this young woman was asked not long ago. "I love it," she answered. "I buy direct from the factories, and the men say themselves that they can't fool me on a garment. They have tried to puzzle me sometimes by laying out a lot of skins, all of one sort, and insisting that one was better than the skin I preferred, but I have certain rules to go by, and I can tell the feel of a fur, seldom making a mistake. Out of a number of sealskins, with no mark to identify them, I can tell the exact kind of seal that each skin came from. When I took the position of saleswoman in the fur department, I made up my mind that I would learn all there was to know about the trade, although, of course, I could have sold stock without that knowledge."

This able buyer purchases evening wraps and fur garments worth $800 and $900 apiece. She is responsible for $250,000 worth of goods during a season.

A notable illustration of the success of the woman buyer is the number of thriving businesses now conducted by women who made their capital in that way within the last nine or ten years.

"I started with $1,500, saved from my salary as a buyer in the suit department at O. & G.'s," said a self made woman in New York city recently. "I now do a business of $500,000 a year. What do I think of women buyers as contrasted with men? I think those women who put their minds on their business and don't look upon it merely as a make do until they get married are as shrewd, practical buyers and can make as good a thing at the trade as men."

In Chicago, in New York, in Philadelphia, there are several instances of women who have retired to a life of comfortable ease on the money made as buyers.

"I have this to say of one of my women buyers—that when she came to me ten years ago $45 was the highest priced infant's or child's cloak I could sell, and today $150 is no exceptional value for my best goods in that line," said the proprietor of a fashionable store. "This woman has enterprise," he added. "When I would hold back about investments, afraid that I was risking too much, she would represent matters so plainly that I was encouraged to venture. She keeps herself in touch with our particular run of customers. She knows what they want and what they are willing to pay for it if it is procured for them. I unhesitatingly say that she has made the cream of my trade what it is today."

"When you can get woman's naturally conservative and economical ideas, combined with enterprise, you have a No. 1 buyer," said the manager of a long established house in a fashionable shopping center. "I have had much experience in business and I prefer women buyers for all departments where taste and very delicate discrimination are necessary. Occasionally you see a woman buying boys' clothing successfully, but she succeeds best where she can gratify her taste for variety. You never see a woman in the suit department buying too many suits of one color or one style. She knows human nature too well. She knows that, no matter how pretty and desirable a garment may be, if somebody else has one exactly like it its charm is lost. Last year in a neighboring firm there was a man buyer who crippled the entire misses' department by buying too many goods of one pattern. Women buyers, too, are nearly always in the store. They seem to love their work, and they watch the trade better than men. A man, when his exact work is over at his counter, goes off to pass the time pleasantly, but the woman stays, and her employer gets all of her time and attention."

In glancing over the classified list of buyers it is noticeable that the prefix Miss is as 10 to 1 compared with Mrs. For some reason women buyers are not often married women—perhaps because they are too much engrossed in the work or because it is work that will not stand any rival interest. Be that as it may, woman's growing commercial efficiency is plainly evidenced by the testimony of figures, facts and her own expressed preference for business life.

Two Woman Architects.

What men have failed to do two New York women have accomplished. They have solved the tenement house question. Within a few weeks ground will be broken at 215 and 217 West Sixty-seventh street, New York, for the erection of a model dwelling for the poor. The plans were got up by Miss Mary Nevan Gannon and Miss Alice J. Hands, two young architects. The plans have been examined by many architects and builders and pronounced by all to be a solution of the much discussed problem.

"The house will be a fact before many months," said Miss Gannon, "for well known architects have examined our drawings, and there is no doubt we shall receive a permit to go on with the building in a few days. When it is a reality, when capitalists realize they can surely save 5 per cent and probably 7 per cent on their money, I firmly believe many similar houses will be erected by the New York Model Dwellings company. When Miss Hands and I made up our minds to plan a tenement house, we realized how very little we knew of the life in one. We could design a home for ourselves, we have built many pretty villas along the Jersey coast and elsewhere, but how to provide for people of whose necessities we knew nothing? That was a serious question, and there was but one way to answer it—to go and get acquainted with such people and their needs.

"We went down to Forsyth street and hired two rooms. Nobody knew us or the reason for going there. We began housekeeping under just about the same conditions as though we were two poor factory girls. We made our home as pretty as possible, but that was due to judgment in buying rather than expense. We never called upon our neighbors unless there was some reason for doing so, but we went out of the way to find a reason, for we wanted to become acquainted with them. Later we moved to the west side of town."

For a year these women lived among the poor. They suffered from want of proper ventilation and light, and they paid as high as $25 a ton for coal, which the well to do get for $5, simply because they had no place in their home for more than a bucketful at a time. They know the hardships of being cooped up in two small, stuffy rooms, without a breathing spot to go to on warm nights. Out of their experience has grown the plan outlined, so perfect that Jacob Riis, whose writings on tenement life have won for him worldwide celebrity, says: "I consider it an extraordinary and marvelous achievement—marvelous in its simplicity and demonstration. We have all been groping within reach of the solution without finding it. I am content to know that the question I judged incapable of solution has been solved after all."

When Accidents Occur.

A prominent English shipbuilding firm has given out the record from its accident book for the past two years. The figures, or rather the conclusions, drawn from the record are as follows: Six a. m. to 8:15 a. m., 17 per cent; 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., 50 per cent; 2:15 p. m. to 5:15 p. m., 29 per cent; 5:15 p. m. to 6 a. m., 4 per cent. The last item covers only the operation of night shifts in two departments.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

A servant is much more likely to be fastidious in her dish washing and careful with dish towels if she is provided with proper ones in the beginning. The ideal cloth for washing dishes is made by taking a square cheese cloth, doubling it twice, making four thicknesses, and quilting it in large meshes on the sewing machine. This makes a towel, soft, thick, agreeable to handle and easily kept white.

To prevent colored things from running boil a quarter of a pound of soap till nearly dissolved, then add a small piece of alum and boil it; wash the things in this lather, but do not soap them. If they require a second water, put alum in that also, as well as in the rinsing blue water.

To blacken brown boots cut a raw potato in halves, with which rub the blacking in well and then polish.

A dirty mackintosh should be spread out flat on a table and scrubbed all over with a nailbrush, using cold, soft water and yellow soap. When all dirt is off, dip the cloak in several lots of clean, cold water, but do not wring it out. Shake well and hang it up in the open air, if possible, to dry. Failing in this, let it hang in a cool room, but on no account put it near the fire. Hot water must never be used, and if there are any very bad stains or grease marks which will not yield to the soap alone rub a little turpentine on them.

Wash flatirons occasionally with warm water, to every two quarts of which has been added half a tablespoonful of melted lard. Wipe thoroughly and set in a warm place till perfectly free from moisture.

Stains on white flannel are hard to remove. The best way is to mix together equal parts of the yolks of eggs and glycerin, apply it to the stains and allow it to soak for half an hour or so before the article is washed.

NATION'S GREAT LIBRARY

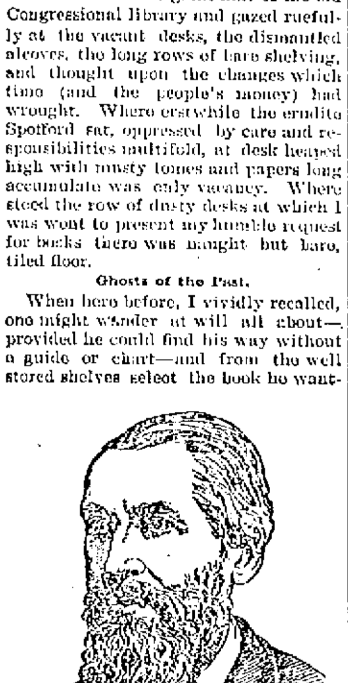
Changes Wrought by the New Building and Management.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—It is sad to see an old friend deprived of her vestments, stripped of her adornments and left exposed to the rude gaze of an unthinking and unsympathetic world, naked and neglected. Yet such is the condition in which I found one of the best and most highly valued of my ancient acquaintances only yesterday, as I wandered through our national capitol. I stood in the great hall of the old Congressional library and gazed ruefully at the vacant desks, the dismantled alcoves, the long rows of bare shelving, and thought upon the changes which time (and the people's money) had wrought. Where erstwhile the erudite Spofford sat, oppressed by care and responsibilities multifold, at desk heaped high with musty tomes and papers long accumulate was only vacancy. Where stood the row of dusty desks at which I was wont to present my humble request for books there was naught but bare, tiled floor.

Ghosts of the Past.

When here before, I vividly recalled, one might wander at will all about—provided he could find his way without a guide or chart—and from the well stored shelves select the book he wanted.



AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD.

The great librarian was accessible to all—too accessible, in fact, for his own comfort or for the good of the studiously inclined. When a book was wanted, you presented your card with name and author, then stood around and waited patiently (or impatiently, according to your nature) while the overworked assistants hunted for it.

Sometimes they came back within an hour; sometimes they didn't come back at all—at least, one didn't, whom I requested to bring me a rare book, and he may be looking yet for aught I know to the contrary, though that was near four years ago.

But now over in that magnificent structure across the great plaza, with its 44 miles of shelving and facilities for the placing of 100 miles of books—now how different! You go into the central rotunda and see first of all that the librarian and his assistants are shut off from the public at large. There is no way of getting them by the ear or coat button. So you select the ticket provided, write down the book you want and pass it over the mahogany rail. The assistant looks at it, opens a pneumatic tube, shoves in the paper and then turns quickly to the next book hungry individual, while you, perchance, turn around for a look at the decorations. You have hardly fastened your gaze upon, let us say, Moses, whose name and statue we have here in duplicate, when your name is whispered, and you turn again, awestruck and wondering, to receive the volume asked for. How it came is a mystery so far as mortal ken can show. But the guidebook tells us that, besides the radiate pneumatic tubes through which the orders are sent, there are also numerous "electric carriers" to and from the "stacks" on which the books are placed by attendants in waiting and then sent hurrying to their destination.

Old Habitues.

An old habitue of the old Congressional feels rather resentful at this intrusion of wind and electricity to take the place of human effort. There was an individuality about the old library which the new one, albeit so vast and glorious, never can supply. There were, I remember, some old fellows in rusty hats and ragged coats who used to frequent the other hall regularly every day and month and every year during past decades. What they went there to read I do not know, but there they were, punctually on time, every morning, and invariably in the same seats and corners too. Should you chance to get there ahead of them, and perhaps take their accustomed seat, then there was a pretty how d'ye do. They stormed and raved, they stamped and swore, until you "vamoosed the ranch" and gave them their seat. It was theirs; they were quite sure of it, for they had occupied it time out of mind. I haven't located these old codgers yet in the new library, but I'm sure they will be there, holding down the best chairs in the reading room.

It is said that the chambers occupied by Josephine at Malmaison are yet redolent of musk, the favorite perfume of Napoleon's creole queen, even though that frail and perfect flower of humankind has been dead for more than 80 years. So, too, these nooks and corners habited by the old habitues are yet remindful of the times when they exercised their truly American privilege of squatter sovereignty.

Since the removal to the larger library salaries have been increased and positions multiplied, so that the place of second assistant librarian is, comparatively speaking, a sinecure. The dictionary term, you know, for "sinecure" is "any office or position which requires or involves little or no responsibility, labor or active service." This term has been revised, apparently, so that now it may read "a position under the government," not particularly in the Congressional library, however, but in any other department belonging to our Uncle Sammel.

This is in passing merely, but we cannot fail to note that the force has been greatly increased, and at present there are many women acting as assistants, while before there were hardly any.

The Public Restricted.

This is only one of many changes made since the transfer to the new building and under the new management. It is not perhaps generally known, but the great Congressional library is one for reference merely. We, the public, though having paid for it, are not privileged to more than the consulting of the books therein unless we represent the people in congressional or senatorial capacity. Congressmen and senators, their clerks and intimate friends, the executive, of course, and a privileged few only can take books from this library. You may go there and read and read to your heart's content, between the hours of 9 in the morning and half past 4 in the afternoon, at any time except Sundays and holidays. But not every inhabitant of Washington, permanent or temporary, can give the necessary time required for the journey thither and the settling down at a public desk for the consultation of books, however rare they may be. Then, again, there are the thousands of people employed in the various branches of government, hundreds among whom have as yet seen only the exterior of the library building, because the hours of opening and closing are coincident with those of their own departments. The fact is now particularly emphasized that this library is one originally intended for use of senators and congressmen, members of the supreme court and occupants of the White House, and not for the general public. It is only through the courtesy of our representatives that we can enjoy its privileges at all.

Before the removal, if I desired a book to read at leisure, I could obtain it by depositing its value or a certain sum of money with the librarian, but now in order to see it I must haunt the library itself and am not allowed to take it hence at all. I will not say this is not perfectly right as regards a reference library or respecting books in demand in constant use by our lawgivers, but there is another view of the matter. It is held that there should be a discrimination as between the classes of books, and that we should be allowed to take out such as are not particularly in request for reference strictly. It is the intention, I understand, to convert the old library halls in the capitol into a reference room for the legislators and also perhaps for the holding of the law library of the supreme court. At present every book of the Congressional library is stored in the new structure and is sent on demand by underground carriers to the capitol.

It is now 25 years since Librarian Spofford made his original recommendation for a separate building for the Congressional library, and that he has lived to witness the consummation of his plans and the fruition of his hopes, still in the capacity of custodian of this great and growing collection, is a speaking commentary on the stability of our governmental institutions.

Costly Volumes.

We have got the finest structure of its kind in the world, holding at present about 1,000,000 books, with shelving for 2,500,000 and a total capacity for over 4,000,000. The building and grounds have cost about $6,817,000, or about $6 per volume at present holding.

Since so many millions have been expended in making it the nearly perfect monument of learning that it undoubtedly is, why not add a few more thousands and make it a precious boon to mankind at large for time present and to come?

Apropos of this suggestion, I may mention that there is already a bill prepared to be offered early in this session of congress for making this library (as it is tersely stated) "a public document." The idea of the senator who

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG.

will offer this bill is, as I have already indicated above, that the library should be open every night, including Sundays and holidays, as late as 10 o'clock.

As a corollary of this bill, he believes, a "pub. doc." descriptive of the peerless structure and its precious contents, adequately illustrated, should be issued by the government, for free distribution, particularly among the schools and colleges. Thus this the greatest achievement of its kind the century has witnessed, with its records of the achievements of all the centuries since the world began, would become an inspiration, an uplifting intellectual force among the people of this land, for and by whom it was erected.

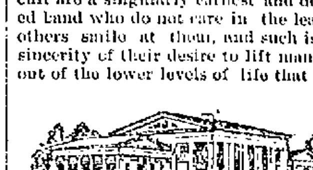
F. A. OBER.

A BIG MYSTICISM SHRINE

Theosophists to Build a Temple, School and Hotel.

[Special Correspondence.]

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 1.—The theosophists can always be depended on to do something unique, original and striking. The followers of Mme. Blavatsky's cult are a singularly earnest and devoted band who do not care in the least if others smile at them, and such is the sincerity of their desire to lift mankind out of the lower levels of life that they



THE TEMPORARY TEMPLE OF MYSTERIES.

are willing to be laughed at if only the laughter draws attention to the ladders they are poking down from the higher planes where they themselves live.

Possibly that is why they have named the institution they are hatching into life at San Diego a "School For the Revival of Lost Mysteries of Antiquity." Otherwise it would strike the ordinary, untheosophic person that they might have found a less fantastic and equally descriptive name for an institution that has a sound financial basis and the backing of solid, practical men of business.

The theosophists have bought and paid for over 200 acres of land on Point Loma, a high promontory that guards the entrance to San Diego bay, and it is said that they paid for it without question at such a good round rate that the people of the town began to think the boom had come again. The land alone has cost them in the neighborhood of $40,000. The temple and other buildings which are in contemplation will cost some $250,000, and a large hotel and sanitarium, which are already being built, have put $25,000 into circulation, while other improvements which are being planned will call for $150,000 more. Altogether the initial expense of the School For the Revival of the Lost Mysteries of Antiquity will be nearly $500,000. But the institution is the dearest dream of the believers in theosophy, and among them are so many men and women of wealth that there is no lack of funds.

Came In a Vision.

Among those who are intensely interested in the new project and who are furnishing the money for its realization, as well as the heartiest mental and moral support, are E. A. Neresheimer, the diamond importer, whose place of business is at 20 Maiden lane, New York city; C. A. Griscom, the vice president of the International Steamship company; Dr. J. D. Buck, who has been for 20 years a professor in the Pulte Medical college of Cincinnati. The plans for the buildings are now being perfected in New York. It is said that Mrs. Katherine Tingley, the leader of the society, had a vision while in India during her recent trip around the world in which she saw the plan of the school, the buildings as they will look when completed and the place which must be chosen as its site. It is also said that it is she who, with occult help, is preparing the plans for the building. It was Mrs. Tingley who, as foundress of the institution, laid the foundation stone at the exercises held some months ago.

The institution is to be called the "City of Light," and it is incorporated under the laws of West Virginia. The plans contemplate the erection of many buildings, but this is to be done slowly, as there is need for them. At present the only one that is in actual course of erection is for a hotel and sanitarium, under the supervision of Dr. Lorin A. Wood, formerly of Westerly, R. I. Dr. Wood had lived in Westerly many years and had there a large and lucrative practice which he gave up for the sake of helping on the fortunes of the City of Light. His hotel and sanitarium will be ready for occupancy by the new year, and while the doors are to be open to all who wish to lodge therein it is not supposed, of course, that ill or traveling theosophists will wish to go elsewhere.

A Fine View.

The site of the mystery school on Point Loma is very beautiful—so beautiful indeed that Charles Dudley Warner has said that it commands one of the three finest views in the world. Point Loma extends a long finger of land half way across the entrance to San Diego bay, and to the west one looks out over the tumbling waters of the blue Pacific and to the east over the landlocked bay and the shipping gathered there, the towered roof of the Coronado hotel, the city of San Diego, the foothills and the mountains beyond.

It is the belief of those who are interested in this institution that the people of today are so absorbed in the outer affairs of life—buying and selling, dressing and dining, making money and spending it—that the inner, higher nature is neglected and starved. The professional man, the business man, the laboring man and their wives and families are all so occupied with the hurly burly effort of getting money enough to feed their needs and their desires that they do not give heed to noble aspirations and calm, sweet ideals, and the theosophists wish to build the City of Light as a refuge and a help for all who desire to get out of life something more than the usual physical and mental gratifications. They say that in all ages there have been certain ones who have lived near to the inner forces of nature, who have realized in their lives the principle of the universal brotherhood of man and for whom the veils have fallen down and revealed the realities of life.

Lost Mysteries.

The people who attend the Point Loma school will study the lives and the works and the methods of living and thinking of these elect, in whatever age and country they may have been born. And therein is found the reason for the rather fantastical name they have given their institution—the School For the Revival of the Lost Mysteries of Antiquity. They wish to study and revive the mysteries of life, the things veiled from the great herd of humanity, and as the chosen ones whose life and thought were such that the veils fell from their eyes lived in ancient rather than in modern times they say "the mysteries of antiquity."

The temporary building is of Grecian design and has a large library and study and living rooms for students and pupils. The permanent cornerstone is not put into this building. It will be of four pieces, each put together in the form of a cup, in a manner known to theosophist stonemasons. Each pyramid will be furnished by a different country—Egypt, Scotland, Ireland and America. The American stone comes from Six Nations reservation in upper New York state. The foundation stones represent hundreds of cities and states in the United States and abroad, wherever there are organizations for occult study interested in the revival of the mysteries.

In the matter of instructors the theosophical theory obtains that all through the ages there have been certain "masters" having knowledge of matters unknown even to the savants of science. In the prospectus given out by the theosophists is this passage:

Six Higher Planes.

"Mankind today has knowledge of only one of seven planes of nature. That one is the physical, the lowest and least important of all. It is the purpose of this school to initiate into the mysteries of the six higher planes. One fundamental thing which will be demonstrated in it is that man is an immortal soul. Every person can develop the power of leaving his body at will if he pursues a certain training. To such the possibility of existence separate from the body becomes a fact, and the question of soul is no longer a theory. This power is one of the many things which will be proved.

"The method of teaching will be the Platonic, as the teachers will assert certain things to be facts. The pupil will accept the theory and then receive directions by means of which its truth can be ascertained. He must provisionally accept the statement as true and then test it by practice. In this way all knowledge becomes so much actual development.

"One principal thing that will be proved is that there is no such thing as empty space, but that seeming voids are thronged with intelligent life—intelligences, gods, powers and entities of varied degrees of consciousness, extending in an ever ascending scale from the

MRS. KATHERINE TINGLEY.

consciousness of an atom to the omniscience of the supreme. All the laws of nature are executed by these intelligences, and all forces are directed by intelligent regents."

One of the tenets of theosophical belief is the doctrine of reincarnation, of many lives of many kinds lived one after another by the soul of each individual. They say, too, that to him who becomes sufficiently purified and exalted there comes a time when he can remember these past existences, at first indeed by merest vague snatches. But they hope that it may become possible to attain such heights of thinking and living that all the incarnations through which one has passed, ages and ages and ages of them, may be unrolled before his memory, and one of the objects of study and effort in the City of Light will be to reach this consummation.

The school will not be for theosophists exclusively. Any one will be welcomed there who wishes to work for humanity, and the only passport will be, so the theosophists declare, belief in and desire to promote the universal brotherhood of man.

Is it not a bewildering event in this age of commercial striving and money worship that there are solid, serious and practical men of business ready to give $500,000 to such a scheme?

FLORENCE FINCH KELLY.

Lifting Weights by Electricity.

The Philistine says that it has received information from a trustworthy source that Professor Dolbear of Tufts college has devised a system of lifting heavy weights by means of peculiar and powerful electric batteries. He recently caused a mass of stone weighing perhaps five tons to float through the air a distance of 100 yards supported or guided only by a slender pole. Professor Dolbear hopes to be able to apply his system to commercial purposes in the moving of heavy weights.

Terribly Wasteful.

Thirsty Theophilus—De wastefulness of dese rich mugs is sumpin fierce. I jest read about a man takin alcohol baths.—Exchange.

For an Emblem

OF

High Standard of Quality

Nothing could better represent the quality of our goods. Our

BUTTER DEPT.

has no equal. In it can be found the finest Creamery and Dairy Butter made in the old Green Mountain State, and at prices ranging from 2 to 3 cents below retail prices.

The best Full Cream Cheese, 10c per lb. 48 Eggs for 65c, good fresh stock. Our

GROCERIES

are selected with great care and the finest in every line. 5 lbs. Old Government Java Coffee, $1.00. 5 lbs High Grade Mixed Tea $1.00. 6 lbs. Prunes, 25c.

Poultry, Game Dept.

Contains Bears, Deers, Venison, Grouse, Quail, Partridge, Rabbit, Coon, Wild Duck, Black Red Head, Mallard, Canvas Back, Butter Balls, Roast Pig, Squab, Doves.

FISH DEPT.

Fresh Mackerel, Salmon, Pickerel, Pout, Trout, White Fish, Red Head, Halibut, Steak Cod, Perch, Haddock, Finnan Haddies and all kinds of Salt and Pickled Fish, Oysters, Clams, Scallops, Shrimps, Cheeks, Lobs, Smelts.

BEEF DEPT.

Wholesale prices to the retail trade direct from ranch to table. No middleman's profit. Get the best Beef at the Banner Market, 68, 72, 74 Prescott street.

PORK DEPT.

Now is the time to secure some choice Leaf Lard as we are cutting some choice native and Vermont Hogs and Pigs. Pork smoked, salted, fresh in every form and at very low prices considering the quality. J. P. Squire's Pure Lard at 6c. per pound.

Vegetable Dept.

Everything in season and out of season to be found in the markets of Boston and New York are found at our establishment.

For all the rarities call at

Banner Market,

68, 72, 74 Prescott St.

Telephone 29-3.

ESTEY

145 Merrimack Street.

We shall put the prices on

Pianos and Organs

way down this month and with each purchase you will receive a

Handsome Banquet Lamp

As a Christmas Gift.

We give three months' lessons, stool, book and scarf free. Our parlors are open every evening and we are glad to show you our pianos whether you buy or not. See the

ESTEY GRAND

which we have just received from our factory in New York. Nothing finer made in the country.

Our instalment plan the easiest found in the city; first payment $10 down, and you make the stated time for the next. The easiest house in Lowell to do business with.

Operators of 23 stores, also manufacturers, so you have no middleman's profit to pay.

See our windows over the Railroad Bank.

ESTEY

A. H. ROGERS, Manager.

ROUGH WEATHER

The time for such is on. To avoid cold or damp feet is not only wise, but natural.

Our Low Prices in Footwear

Will enable you to secure protection and comfort for very little money. Here are a few of the many Men's Calf Lace Shoes: Cadet toe, 3 soles, all solid in every part,

$2. a Pair.

Misses' Box Calf Shoes, in lace and button, spring heels,

$1 a Pair.

Little Gents Lace Shoes,

75c. a Pair.

J. J. Lonergan

215 Dutton St.

IF YOU WANT A CASE

Of the Leading Brands of

LAGER, JONES' ALE, Or PORTER

TELEPHONE.

J. H. RILEY,

Bottler, Nos. 95 and 103 Lakeview Avenue

Telephone Number 474-4.

WANT COLUMN.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW that we are first class carpenters at 67 Market street. John W. Kinnan, carpenter and general jobber. All orders promptly attended to.

TO LET—A FOUR-ROOM TENEMENT, 71 Chestnut street.

TO LET—A NICE LARGE BASEMENT, well lighted, can be used for eating or billiard printing rooms. Apply at Legault & Co., One Price Jewelers, 50 Central street.

LADIES—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c in stamps for particulars. "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—500 YOUNG AND OLD MEN TO bring their old clothes to Fred P. Lewis' Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 67 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

I CAN'T SLEEP—CONFOUND THE BUGS. You can if you use Noonan's Sure Death to Bugs. 15c at Dows', Central street. A. Moore's, Gorham street, pharmacists.

MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes Dandruff and all humors of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine, and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SUN BUILDING. Inquire at Sun office.

WANTED — HOUSEGIRLS AT THE Lowell Employment office, 352 Merrimack street, opposite City Hall.

FOR SALE—NEAR SALEM STREET, COTTAGE house with land. Price $1800. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WAGONS—OWING TO LACK OF STORAGE, I am obliged to sell at any price the following wagons: six—1 high grade democrat, 1 first class grocery wagon, 1 very fine top square wagon, 1 extra second hand square wagon. 6 Robbins St.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AT A hotel. I can speak French or English and furnish the best of references. Address T., Sun Office.

FOR SALE—NEAR CENTRAL AND Church streets, two tenement house with store and barn. This is a bargain. Price $2100. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO BUY their Clothing on credit. Custom made and ready to wear. Empire Clothing Co, Over 97 Central St. Open evenings.

FOR SALE—GOOD BOARDING AND LODGING house of 12 rooms, in a good location. Price only $350. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

BACHELLORS WILL FIND NICE FURNISHED, sunny rooms, well appointed, at 116 Cross street, Mrs. Nawn.

LOST—ON MIDDLESEX STREET, A BUNDLE containing a pair of trousers and a shirt. Return to J. L. Chalifoux's store and receive reward.

TO LET—TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with gas, bath room, hot and cold water, etc. Rent low; call or address Ball2 137 Stackpole St.

LADIES, MY MONTHLY REGULATOR has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in 2 to 5 days without fail; no pain; no danger; no interference with work; price $2 00; by mail or at office; consultation free; all letters truthfully answered. DR. TOLMAN CO., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

FOR SALE—IN PAWTUCKETVILLE, NEW cottage house and land. Price $1,55, on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

WANTED—AT ONCE, LADY AND MEN canvassers. Something new. Salary and commission. Empire Clothing Co., Over 97 Central street.

GENTLEMEN — INTELLIGENT, IN EACH city and town. Salary $15.00 a week and expenses. Send stamped, addressed envelope for particulars. Wilday Hutton, Philadelphia, Pa.

LADIES TO DO WORK AT HOME; NO canvassing; three months' work guaranteed; send stamp for sample and particulars of work. International Co., 25 Third Ave., New York.

VIRGINIA AND THE CAROLINAS, ILLS., gives descriptions of farms for sale, photogravures of buildings and scenery, general information about the three states. Sent post-paid for 25 cents. Southern Farm Agency, Lynchburg, Va.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK at home. I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method, anyone who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address H. A. Gripp, German Artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—ACTIVE MAN TO TRAVEL IN this and nearby counties. $60 a month and all expenses. No experience or capital required. Address Shapp Company, 1023 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WILL PAY $2 FOR A RECEIPT TO MAKE white hard soap (quick process) for about one cent per pound. Address Louis Bonne, Gen. Del. City.

FOR SALE—NEAR BRIDGE STREET, good cottage house and land. Price $1800. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

FOR SALE—FIVE MILES FROM LOWELL, small farm of 13 acres, cottage house and barn. Price only $1250 and on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 44 Central street.

LOST—A BULL TERRIER RED AND WHITE pup, about four months old. Reward at 13 Willie street.

WANTED—A SMALL TENEMENT CENTRALLY located for man and wife in respectable surroundings. Apply to "R," Sun office.

CANVASSERS WANTED — IN LOWELL, for a good selling article. Address M. A. Scanlan & Co., P. O. Box 261, Lawrence, Mass.

FOUR AGENTS IMMEDIATELY, TO handle quick seller in Lowell and vicinity, men of experience on house canvassing preferred. 62 Middlesex street, room 22; 2 to 5 only.

LADIES AND GENTS WORRIED OVER business matters, consult Clairvoyant and Palmist Hand. Readings 25c.; all lines 50c. to $1, for a short time. J. G. Sturgis, 152 Merrimack St., up two flights.

LOST—FROM HIS CARRIAGE A PHYSICIAN'S hand bag containing medicine and instruments. Whoever shall return the same to No. 17 Kirk street shall be handsomely rewarded.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, YOUNG and old, to work for us in their own homes in spare time, day or evening. We pay $10 to $14 per week. No canvassing. Any child can do the work. Send address today. We send work at once. H. A. GRIPP, Dept. 19, Tyrone, Pa.

AGENTS—$7.00 DAILY TO SELL SPECIALTY Soaps and give customers double their value in handsome presents; exclusive territory; sample outfit free. Modoc Soap Co., Cincinnati, O.

$30 WEEKLY TO GIVE AWAY TOILET Soaps. Samples free. B. S. Forshee Co., Cincinnati, O.

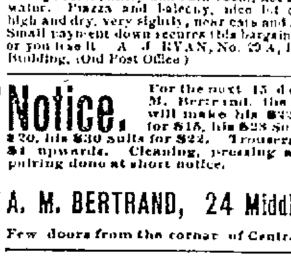
$15 A MONTH

Will buy this splendid 2½ story hip-roof house of 8 rooms pantry and bath rooms, with tub, marble wash bowls, &c., maple floors in kitchen, dining room, pantry and bath room, hot and cold water. Piazza and balcony, also lot of land, high and dry, very sightly, near cars and schools. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, No. 29 A, Hildreth Building, (Old Post Office.)

Notice. For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor, will make his $22 Suits for $18, his $23 Suits for $20, his $30 Suits for $22. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.

A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.

Few doors from the corner of Central St.



Trunk Manufactory, 72 Middlesex Street,

(Old Wooden Building.) All orders promptly attended to and work delivered to all parts of the city.

P. F. DEVINE Prop.

Boston and Maine Railroad

Winter Arrangement.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Corrected to Oct. 4, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MIDDLESEX STREET DEPOT, LOWELL.

For Boston, at 6.50, 8.15, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05, 12.15, 2.30, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.30, 9.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 4.15, 5.30, 7.21 p. m.
For Lawrence, 6.50, 8.30, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05, 2.15, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.30, 9.25, 11.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.
For Haverhill, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30, 9.25 a. m.; 12.05, 2.30, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.25, 11.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.
For Salem and Lynn, 12.05, 5.10 p. m.
For Newburyport and Amesbury, 6.28 a. m., 12.05, 2.30, 4.05, 6.15 p. m.
For Exeter and Dover, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p.m.
For Rochester and Alton Bay, 6.50 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05 p. m.
For Somersworth, N. H., Saco, Old Orchard and Portland, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 6.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Lewiston, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p. m.
For Belfast, Skowhegan and Rockland 8.30 a. m., 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Bangor, St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., Montreal and Quebec, 8.30 a. m.; 5.10 p. m. (5.10 does not run Saturdays.) SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.
For Eastport and St. John (via steamer), on Mondays and Thursdays at 12.05 p.m.
For Castine Deer Isle, Sedgwick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport (via steamer Frank Jones, from Portland), Tuesday and Friday at 5.10 p. m.
Last trip east for season Dec. 21.
Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Southern Division.

Corrected to Oct. 4, 1897. Trains Leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as Follows:

For Boston, 5.45, 6.25, 7.42, 8.15, 8.55, 9.15, 9.40, 11.00 a. m.; 1.40, 3.00, 4.25, 5.46 p. m. SUNDAYS, 1.45 a. m.
Trains Leave Middlesex Street Station, Lowell, as follows:
For Boston, 7.15, 6.28, 7.45, 7.14, 7.50, 8.28, 7.30, 7.48, 8.57, 9.19, 9.50, 11.13, 11.42 a. m., 12.15, 1.13, 2.02, 3.52, 4.28, 5.22, 5.40, 6.22, 7.12 p. m. SUNDAYS 7.21, 7.28, 8.18, 9.10 a. m.; 1.25, 5.58 p. m.
For Woburn, 6.25, 7.04, 7.33, 7.45, 11.00 a. m.; 1.30, 4.5 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 4.45, 5.53 p. m.
Note—*Express. †Via Bedford.
For Lowell [illegible], 6.28, 10.05 a. m.; 4.45 p. m.
For Salem and Way Stations, 7.33 a. m.; 1.23, 5.53 p. m.
For Ayer Junction, and Way Stations, 7.10 a. m.; 12.05, 5.01 and 6.32 p. m. SUNDAYS 2.15 p. m.
For Amherst, Milford and Wilton, 9.12 a. m.; 1.00, 3.41, 5.40 p. m. SUNDAYS 2 p. m.
For Greenfield, Peterboro', Hennington, Hillsboro' and Keene, 9.13 a. m. and 3.41 p. m. SUNDAYS, to Hillsboro, 2.00 p. m.
For Nashua, Manchester and Concord, 7.40, 9.13, 9.45 a. m.; 12.09, 1.00, 1.46, 3.41, 5.40, 6.50, 8.10, 8.10 p. m. SUNDAYS 10.00 a. m. (to Nashua only) 3.05 a. m., 2.00, 6.02, 8.10, 8.10 p.m.
For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction, 9.13, 9.40 a. m.; 12.02, 1.40, 5.46, 18.10 p. m.
For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N. H.), Claremont and Claremont Junction—7.40, 9.13 a. m.; 1.40 p. m.
For St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville via Wells River—9.10 a. m.; 1.47, †5.40 p. m.
For Montpelier, Montreal, Essex Junction, Burlington and St. Albans, via Central Vermont line—9.10 a. m.; 12.0, 18.10 p. m.
For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—9.40 a. m.; 5.40 p. m.
Quebec Express via Plymouth and Sherbrooke—1.40, 8.40 p. m., daily except Sunday.
† Daily for Montreal.
D. J. FLANDERS, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.
H. C. TAFT, General Agent, Lowell.

Peter H. Savage

Undertaker and Funeral Director

169 WORTHEN ST.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION 614-4.

Calls, night or day, promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christening.

OLD WASHINGTON TAVERN

This old hostelry has been refitted and furnished and is up-to date in every particular. The best menu of any hotel in the city. Special rates to theatrical and commercial men. Best wines and liquors, everything first class. Our 50c. course Dinner a specialty.

Washington Tavern

Cor. Central and Church St.

F. H. HARRIS, Prop. J. J. REGAN, Man

The Lowell

Gas Light Co.

Office, 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.

SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; S. E. RAYMOND, Clerk.

Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.

PRICE OF GAS

WITH THE DISCOUNT OFF FOR PROMPT PAYMENT IS

$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET.

FIRST CLASS COOKING STOVES SET UP AND RENTED AT A LOW RATE PER YEAR, PIPING INCLUDED. COKE, BROKEN, SCREENED, AND DELIVERED, AT $4.50 PER CHALDRON; $2.25 PER HALF CHALDRON, CASH.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR THE USE OF METERS.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR RUNNING SUPPLY PIPES FROM STREET MAINS TO CONSUMER'S CELLAR.

ORDERS WHEN LEFT AT OFFICE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Land Sale

In Pawtucketville

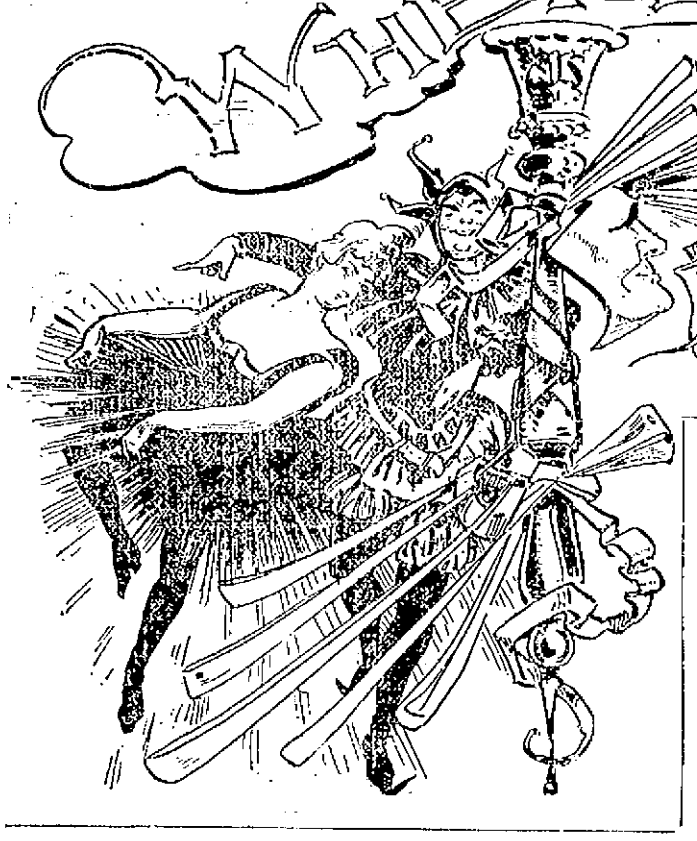
In the New District

Will be at the corner of Moody street and Fourth avenue every afternoon.

WM. H. EMERY.

WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN

AND DRIVES DULL CARE AWAY



M-M-M!

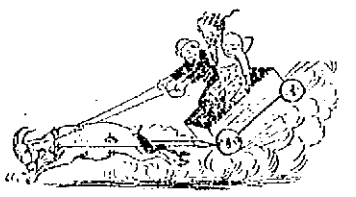
Oh, don't I love my lady?
Mm—m-m-m! You ought to see
How she comes out to meet me
And goes wandering off with me,
With her cheeks so like a blossom
And her neck so like the snows—
Oh, don't I love my little girl?
M-m-m! Nobody knows!
Oh, don't I love my lady?
Mm—m-m-m! You ought to hear
The little name she calls me
When she whispers in my ear,
With her eyes so bright and dancing
Till my heart a-patter goes—
Oh, don't I love my little girl?
M-m-m! Nobody knows!
—New York Press.

HER FIRST THOUGHT.

Mrs. Hoyle—Here comes your husband. How happy he looks!

Mrs. Doyle—Something must have happened to poor mother.—Town Topics.

NOT WHAT HE ORDERED.



"As I hopes ter hug yer ag'in, Marcella, I tole de liveryman ter give me a goat as any one could drive wid one hand! Dis is de work o' me hated rival!"—New York Journal.

NOR HALFBACKS, NOR FULLBACKS, EITHER.

"No wonder," said the cornfed philosopher, "that people lived so long in the old biblical days. They didn't know anything about bacteria."—Indianapolis Journal.

AN AUTUMN CHANT.

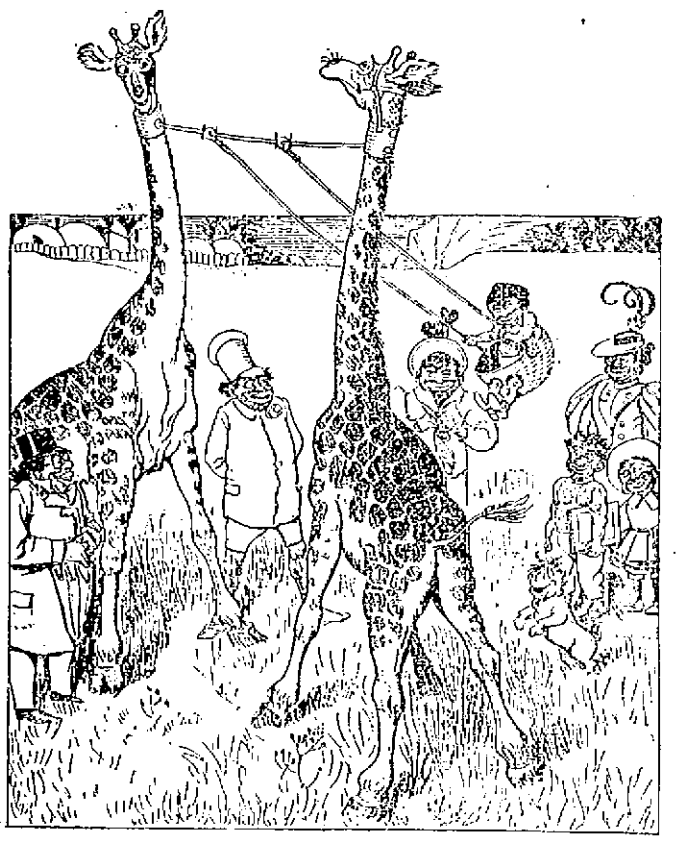
There's something in a fiddle's sound that somehow shakes an thrills
My soul with sweeter music than the songs o' whippoorwills
Or the wild notes o' the mockin'bird when summer's in her prime,
But, best of all, I love it when it's singin autumn time!
When the cabin fires are blazin an the holly berries red,
Jest make us think o' Christmas an the mistletoe o'erhead;
When a feller's eyes are chasin o' the dimples o' the girls,
An he's lost his way forever in the tangle o' their curls!
—Atlanta Constitution.

HER MA LED HIM A DANCE.

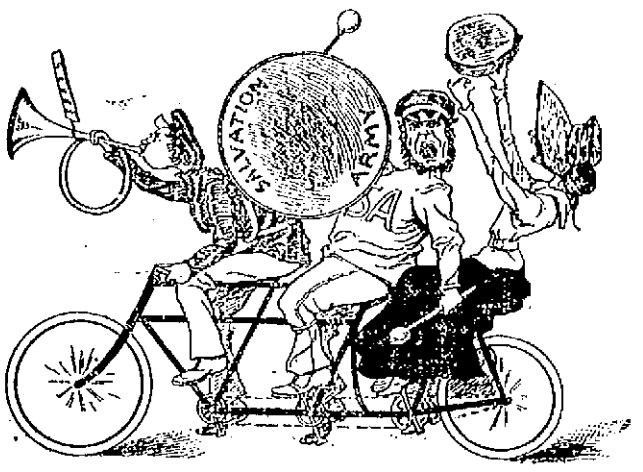
She—Papa didn't refuse to listen to you, then?

He—Not a bit. Said he liked me, gave his consent and asked me to forgive him.—Judge.

A SWING IN DARKEST AFRICA.



"SOLDIERS THREE."



China: "It was bad enough to have Japan whip me, but what is to happen to me now?"

MR. ASBURY PEPPERS.

"My cousin's marriage was quite romantic," said the blond boarder. "He was wheeling along a country road last summer and went into a farmyard, and the farmer's daughter, who was making bread, made such a pretty picture that he fell in love then and there."

"Many a woman," said Asbury Peppers, "has got married because she was needing dough."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

GRATEFUL.

"Doctor," said the substantial citizen as he rushed up to the young physician, "I owe you my life!"

"Eh?"

"Yes. I was taken suddenly ill two days ago, and my wife sent for you, and you were not in."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

TO BE MADE SINGLE.

"Upon what grounds," he asked severely, "do you expect to be singled out for dramatic honors?"

A delicate flush suffused the cheek of the lovely creature.

"Statutory," she faltered and cast down her eyes.—Detroit Journal.

CHEERFUL STAGE OUTLOOK.

"Any new features in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' this year?"

"Yes. Deathbeds are done away with. Everybody in the play is cured by taking Poodler's patent germ destroyer."—Chicago Record.

A VOCATION.

"Nan has gone into the ministry again."

"What do you mean?"

"She is engaged to another clergyman."—Chicago Record.

BARELY SAVED HIMSELF.

"How old are you?" asked the insurance agent of the lady.

It was thoughtless of him, and her indignant "Sir!" brought him straightway to his senses.

"Of course you will understand," he went on, "that we have to be careful about making contracts. I merely wished to assure myself that you are legally of age."—Washington Star.

AWFUL, INDEED.

"The bullet from the pirate's gun," said the captain, "tore a tremendous hole in the side of our vessel. We saw that we must take to the boats."

"How awful," said a man in knickerbockers and plaid golf stockings. "Next time I suppose you knew enough to take a repair kit along."—New York Journal.

BOUND TO BE MODEST.

"If a girl wears a bicycle skirt that comes to within two inches of the tops of her shoes there can be no question as to her modesty, can there?" she asked.

"Certainly not," was the unsuspecting reply.

"Because," she went on, "I am very anxious to keep well within the bounds of modesty and propriety."

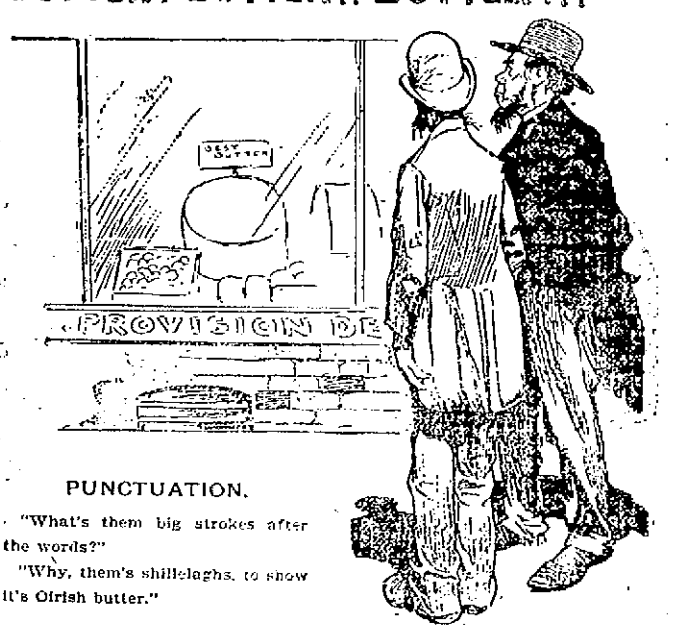
The question being thus settled, she straightway purchased a pair of bicycle button boots that reached to her knee.—Chicago Post.

PREHISTORIC BARBECUES.

"Majah, did yo read of them thelh doscovu'in the bones of a mastodon down in the old state tothah day?"

"I did, cuunel; I did, thank yo. What bobbycues they must have had in those days, sah!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

BUTTER! BUTTER!! BUTTER!!!



PUNCTUATION.

"What's them big strokes after the words?"

"Why, them's shillelaghs, to show it's Oirish butter."

NOT AS ADVERTISED.

Cobwigger—I understand Terwilliger was a broken leg. Did you hear how it happened?

Merritt—He bought a horse that was advertised to be so gentle that a woman or a child could handle it.—New York World.

INVARIABLY THE CASE.

When beaus take riding in a sleigh
Some maid with whom they have a match on
And hug her in the good old way,
Small boys with sleds are sure to catch on.
—Town Topics.

A SOFT ANSWER.

Father Dugan—I am afraid, Bridget, you are as much at fault in this quarrel at Patrick. You must learn to exercise forbearance and remember that a soft answer turneth away wrath.

Bridget O'Hoolihan—Begorra, yer riverence, that's jist wot stharted the throuble. Pat came home from his worruk and axed wot was there for dinner. He was tolred an hungry an cross as two sticks, so he was, an I give him a soft answer.

"Well, what did you say?"

"Cowld mush." — Detroit Free Press.

CONSOLATION.

"Miss MacSlere is immensely pleased with The Scorcher's review of her novel."

"But I thought it was unfavorable?"

"So it is, but it calls her 'this young authoress.'"—Pick Me Up.

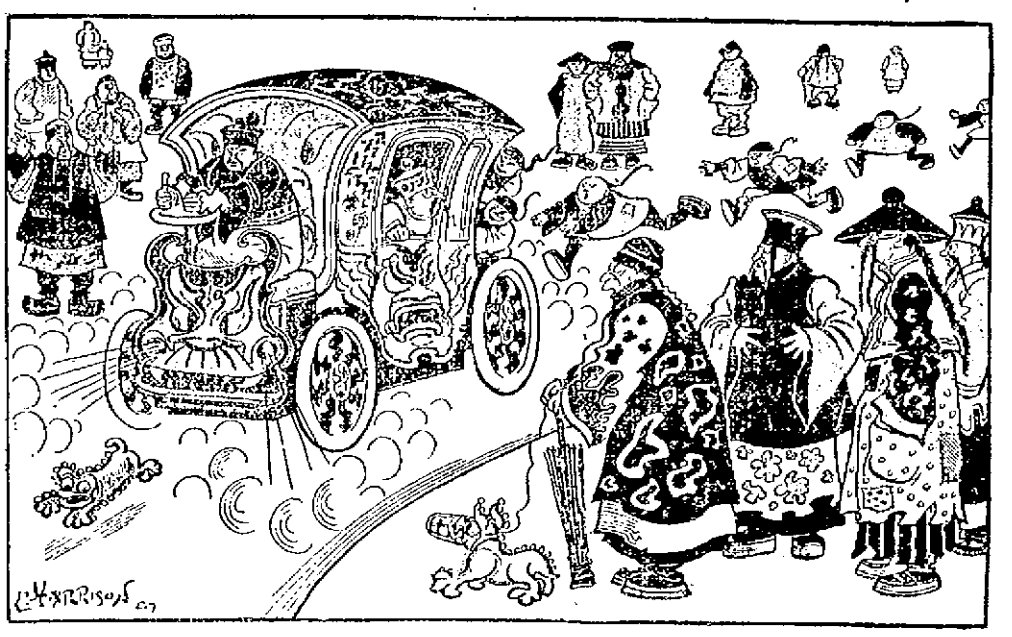
HER BUSINESS.

Julia—Did you say Jeannette is trying to get into business?

Jennie—Yes.

"What kind of business does she want to get into?"

"Everybody's."—Yonkers Statesman.



THE MOTOR CAB STRIKES CHINA.

BLACK AND BLUE.

A MIGHTY DEED.

The Rev. Mr. Lanks (solemnly)—My young friend, are you not aware that a youth who smokes cigarettes will never accomplish anything in life?

Young Jackey Napes—Aw, don't fool yourself. I set fire to a theater with a cigarette once and burnt up an entire "Uncle Tom's Cabin" troupe.—Harlem Life.

THE TRIP POSTPONED.

"Silas, we can't take your umbrella to Europe with us," said old Mrs. Stiggins. "The advertisement says that no cotton will be carried on the passenger steamers."

"Then we'll stay home," said Silas. "I ain't a-goin across anything so wet as the Atlantic ocean without my umbrella."—Harper's Bazar.

CAN THESE BE TRUE?

He—These shoemakers are pretty well up to the vanity of women. I have it on reliable authority that they hit on the trick of putting smaller numbers in women's shoes.

She—Yes; and it is also said that the hatters are numbering men's hats a size higher. There!—Cincinnati Enquirer.

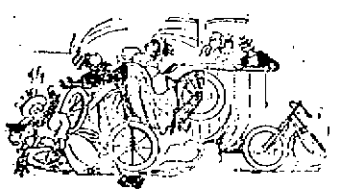
ALL OVER.

"My wife and I have our little quarrels once in awhile," said the man who lives, with others, in the Pasteboard flats, "but they are all over in a few minutes."

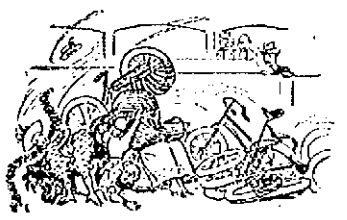
"I presume you mean all over the house?" said the other man, who had had some experience in flat life.—Indianapolis Journal.

ADVICE TO YOUNG LADIES WHO MAY LEARN TO RIDE THE FRACTIOUS STEED AT BICYCLE ACADEMIES.

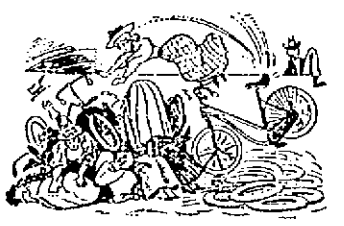
When leading the crowd at the riding school, don't turn your head for a coy glance at the nice looking young man behind the barrier.



If you do—



Something—



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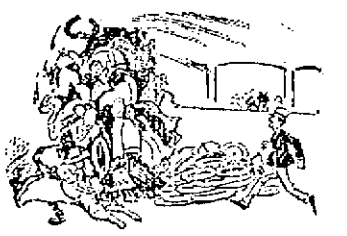


The result.

THE PEOPLE OF HAWAII.

Americans Will Always Be Masters of the Islands.

Excellent Opportunities For Farmers and Settlers—Characteristics of the Japanese Population—Customs From the Occident.

The discussion prompted by the probable early action of congress to take the islands of Hawaii into the Union has brought the question of their population to the front. For some reason not yet explained the Japanese portion of the population appears to be a great bugbear in the minds of many. This is probably due to the fact that an Asiatic, whatever part of the Occident he may hail from, is regarded as an undesirable citizen. The majority of Americans have heard of the disagreeable side of the Chinese nation; they have read that the Japanese are aggressive and can run a white man out of business, besides many similar statements along the same line, which lead to the classification of all Asiatics into one conglomerate whole and the speedy condemnation of the lot.

To one who has lived in Hawaii for three years and been intimately associated with the various races that the islands now have within their borders it seems indeed strange that men of Anglo-Saxon blood should express fear of the Japanese either in mercantile business or in the labor market. The Japanese coolies work for a mere pittance when they first come from Japan. There can be no question about that. But the aggressive characteristic of their nature shows itself very quickly. They can appreciate high wages as well as an American. It is a peculiar fact that while many Americans fear annexation on account of the possible effect of the Japanese on the labor market many of the business men of Hawaii fear annexation on account of the tendency of the Japanese to seek a higher scale of wages.

Then, again, few people of America appreciate that the common people among the Japanese of Hawaii are liberal buyers. They seek to adopt European and American customs in dress and manner of living. They buy coats, trousers, hats and shoes, nearly all of which are made in American factories. The fact that the Japanese are "imitators" is often remarked as a slur upon the little "yellow man." Be this as it may, the American manufacturer gets the benefit of this imitative desire among the Japanese of Hawaii. The little yellow men are also good "livers," and while they can, if necessary, exist on a handful of rice a day, they are not slow in loading their tables with American delicacies just as soon as they can get a little money together. They are hard workers and also liberal buyers.

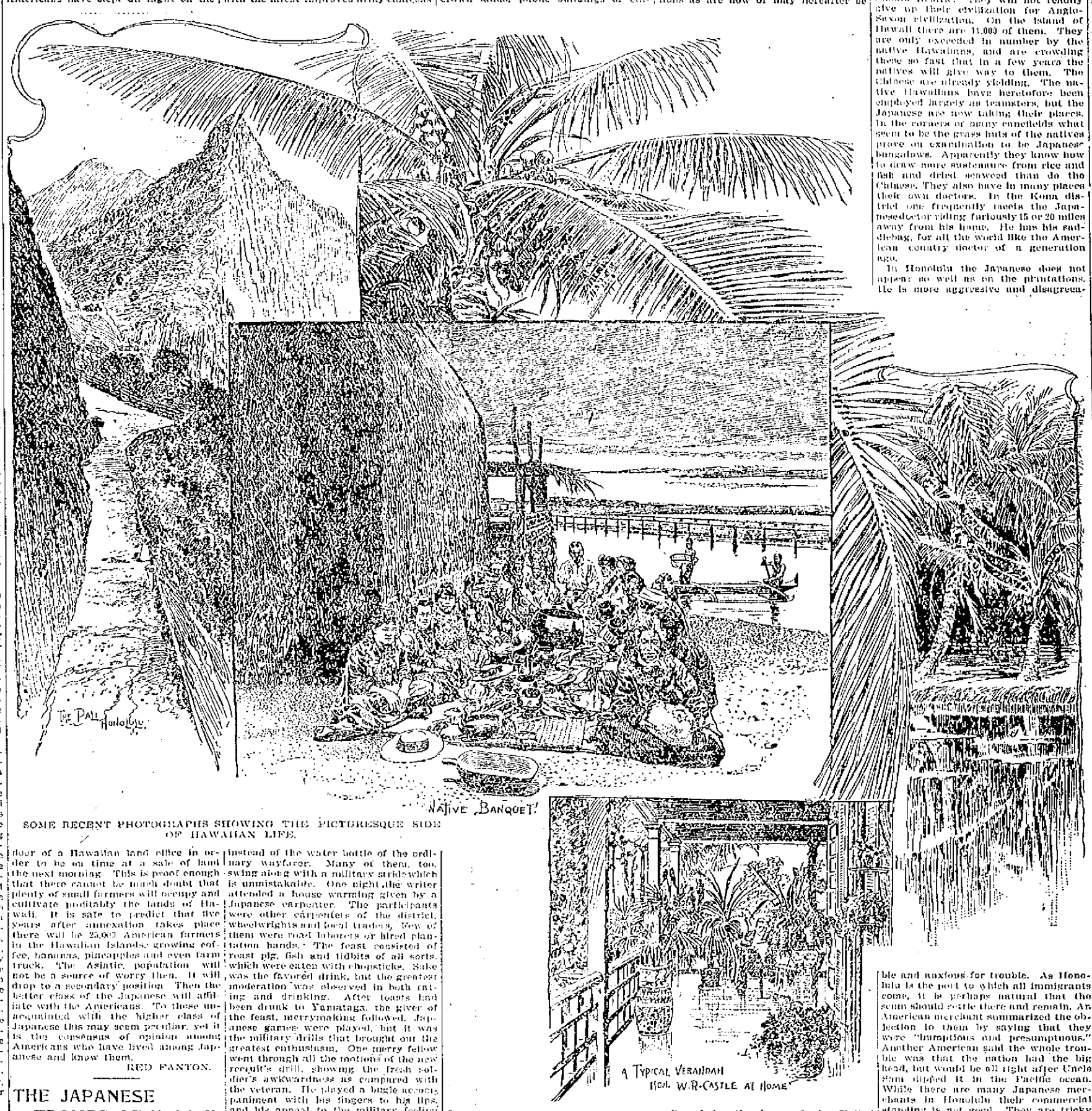
The best evidence of where the clothing for the Japanese of Hawaii is bought consists in the fact that the principal business of the 12 or 15 Japanese stores in Honolulu is in Japanese knickknacks only. Yet three-fourths of the Japanese people of the country dress after the style of the Americans. Any one walking through the streets of Honolulu or any other town in Hawaii can see a practical demonstration of the fact that the Japanese population of Hawaii are good buyers of the products of American woolen and cotton mills, as also of our boot, shoe and hat factories.

When considering the subject of population, however, it is well to remember that the Hawaiian Islands, with today's population of 110,000, are capable of supporting 1,000,000. There are thousands of acres of land in Hawaii more fertile than the beautiful valleys of California. These lands are in the hands of the government and are being disposed of to bona fide American settlers. Of the lands now being sold the larger portion is being developed in the cultivation of coffee. It has been proved beyond the question of a doubt that coffee can be grown at a profit on the mountainsides of Hawaii. It has also been proved beyond the question of a doubt that the white man, the American, can go into the tropical forests, clear his fields, plant his coffee—in fact, do all his own work, as did the early pioneers in the United States. At the end of five or six years an American can, by the work of his own hands, have a field of coffee that yields a steady income and a home surrounded by a garden whose beauty and fruitfulness are only limited by the industry of the owner. While the islands are within the tropics the Americans of Maine, Minnesota, Georgia, South Carolina, Oregon, Washington and California are today working in the fields, healthy, hearty and getting good returns for their labor.

The writer during his stay in Hawaii met a gentleman who had been a farmer in Montana. He had heard indefinite reports regarding the fertility of Hawaiian soil and finally decided to make the trip and see what there was for a small farmer in the islands of the Pacific. I talked with him after he had been in the country three months. He had taken up land for coffee cultivation. He had sent for his family and written to three of his neighbors, who contemplated leaving Montana, that they could not find a brighter opening on earth for a small farmer than in Hawaii. This man had held back about going to the islands because he was not sure about the security of the government and the title of his land after he once got it. There are a great many Americans holding back from going to Hawaii for just this same reason. They have heard it is a country of revolutions, consequently they prefer the security they have in the United States to an uncertain government. But as soon as the United States takes the islands as part and parcel of American territory it will be found that Hawaii will fill up with Americans in mighty short order. The American population will increase as rapidly as it did in the farming districts of California, and no American is ashamed of the state of California.

Whether the predominant population now is Japanese, Chinese or Hawaiian, it will make little difference after annexation. Even at the present time Americans have slept all night on the floor of a Hawaiian land office in order to be on time at a sale of land the next morning. This is proof enough that there cannot be much doubt that plenty of small farmers will occupy and cultivate profitably the lands of Hawaii. It is safe to predict that five years after annexation takes place there will be 25,000 American farmers in the Hawaiian Islands, growing coffee, bananas, pineapples and even farm truck. The Asiatic population will not be a source of worry then. It will drop to a secondary position. Then the better class of the Japanese will affiliate with the Americans. To those unacquainted with the higher class of Japanese this may seem peculiar, yet it is the consensus of opinion among Americans who have lived among Japanese and know them.

RED FANTON.



SOME RECENT PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWING THE PICTURESQUE SIDE OF HAWAIIAN LIFE.

THE JAPANESE TRAMPS OF HAWAII.

The Japanese tramp is to be met everywhere on the Hawaiian Islands, but he is not a tramp in the ordinary meaning of the word. He is always supplied with enough to insure him a lodging and meals and sake, a drink. At old man Galloway's Halfway House, in the midst of the lava desert, the patronage of Japanese tramps enables the place to be kept open. Otherwise it would be closed, for old man Galloway does not love desolation well enough to keep an inn without somebody coming along to eat his chickens and sweet potatoes and honey. He has a Japanese cook, who is the man of all work about the place, and divides the good things of old man Galloway's larder impartially between his own countrymen and the few white people who once in a great while come that way.

The tramping habit of the Japanese seems to be ingrained. They move from the sugar plantations to the coffee lands, from the coffee lands to the section of the country where the government is building roads. Apparently their movements are aimless. They greet each other as they pass, tell what the prospect of work is and go along contented. They prefer to work in "huis," or companies, on the roads where they can get employment or in clearing the coffee lands. These "huis" are joint stock concerns in which the drone shares the profits equally with the industrious laborer. The coffee planters bargain with the head man, and that is the end of it on their part. The road contractors do the same. After the bargain is made the pay is distributed among the members of the "hui" by the man they have selected to act for them. They are aggressive and united. The overseers on the plantations found long ago that if one day was to be disciplined by physical punishment it was necessary to whip the whole gang. Under these circumstances few complaints are heard of the maltreatment of Japanese laborers.

It is hard to determine how many of these Japanese have seen actual war, but the majority of them have the military instinct strongly developed. All of course have performed the compulsory service which their government exacts from its subjects. Some of them have clearly had further experience. One may meet scores of Japanese crossing the lava beds and along the trails through the forests, who are provided with the latest improved army canteens instead of the water bottle of the ordinary wayfarer. Many of them, too, swing along with a military stride which is unmistakable. One night the writer attended a house warming given by a Japanese carpenter. The participants were other carpenters of the district, wheelwrights and local traders. Few of them were road laborers or hired plantation hands. The feast consisted of roast pig, fish and tidbits of all sorts, which were eaten with chopsticks. Sake was the favored drink, but the greatest moderation was observed in both eating and drinking. After toasts had been drunk to Yamataga, the giver of the feast, merrymaking followed. Japanese games were played, but it was the military drills that brought out the greatest enthusiasm. One merry fellow went through all the motions of the new recruit's drill, showing the fresh soldier's awkwardness as compared with the veteran. He played a bugle accompaniment with his fingers to his lips, and his appeal to the military feeling was responded to by the whole company. Akuba, the overseer on a neighboring plantation, was asked how many of the men had been soldiers in the war with China. Not quite understanding the question, he said with animation: "You want soldiers? I get you plenty of them." When it was explained that all that was sought was information about the former soldiers, Akuba's face fell. He said there were not many veterans of the Chinese war on the island; probably not more than one in a hundred had taken part in that struggle. Nevertheless, a good many old uniforms are found.

THE TREATY WITH HAWAII.

The following is the full text of the Hawaiian treaty:

The United States of America and the republic of Hawaii, in view of the natural dependence of the Hawaiian Islands upon the United States, of their geographical proximity thereto, of the preponderant share acquired by the United States and its citizens in the industries and trade of the islands and of the expressed desire of the republic of Hawaii that those islands should be incorporated into the United States as an integral part thereof, and under its sovereignty, have determined to accomplish by treaty an object so important to their mutual and permanent welfare. To this end the high contracting parties have conferred full power and authority upon their respectively appointed plenipotentiaries, to wit:

The president of the United States: John Sherman, secretary of state of the United States.

The president of the republic of Hawaii: Francis March Hatch, Lorrin A. Thurston, and William A. Kinney.

Article I.—The republic of Hawaii hereby cedes absolutely and without reserve to the United States of America all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, and it is agreed that all the territory of and appertaining to the republic of Hawaii is hereby annexed to the United States of America under the name of the territory of Hawaii.

Article II.—The republic of Hawaii also cedes and hereby transfers to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, government or crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, military equipments and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining.

The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands, but the congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition; provided, that all revenue from or proceeds of the same, except as regards such part thereof as may be used or occupied for the civil, military or naval purposes of the United States or may be assigned for the use of the local government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other purposes.

Article III.—Until congress shall provide for the government of such islands all the civil, judicial and military powers exercised by the officers of the existing government in said islands shall be vested in such person or persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the president of the United States shall direct, and the president shall have power to remove said officers and fill the vacancies so occasioned.

The existing treaties of the Hawaiian Islands with foreign nations shall forthwith cease and determine, being replaced by such treaties as may exist, or as may be hereafter concluded, between the United States and such foreign nations. The municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands, not enacted for the fulfillment of the treaties so extinguished and not inconsistent with this treaty, nor contrary to the constitution of the United States, nor to any existing treaty of the United States, shall remain in force until the congress of the United States shall otherwise determine. Until legislation shall be enacted extending the United States custom laws and regulations to the Hawaiian Islands the existing customs regulations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and other countries shall remain unchanged.

Article IV.—The public debt of the republic of Hawaii lawfully existing at the date of the ratification of this treaty, including the amounts due to depositors in the Hawaiian Postal Savings bank, is hereby assumed by the government of the United States; but the liability of the United States in this regard shall in no case exceed $1,000,000. So long, however, as the existing government and the present commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands are continued, as hereinbefore provided, said government shall continue to pay the interest on said debt.

Article V. There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the laws of the United States, and no Chinese by reason of anything herein contained, shall be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands.

Article VI.—The president shall appoint five commissioners, at least two of whom shall be residents of the Hawaiian Islands, who shall, as soon as reasonably practicable, recommend to congress such legislation concerning the territory of Hawaii as they shall deem necessary and proper.

Article VII.—This treaty shall be ratified by the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, on the one part, and by the president of the republic of Hawaii, with the consent and advice of the senate, in accordance with the constitution of the said republic, on the other, and the ratification hereof shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles and hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at the city of Washington this sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

JOHN SHERMAN [Seal].
FRANCIS MARCH HATCH [Seal].
LORRIN A. THURSTON [Seal].
WILLIAM A. KINNEY [Seal].

ASIATIC CUSTOMS ON THE ISLANDS.

The Japanese laborers in Hawaii cling closely to their own customs. In Hilo they have both a hospital and a temple of their own. In the country farther back they form little settlements, where the kimono or native dress is worn in preference to other garments. They also use Japanese tools. In several remote places it is said that polynadry is practiced. On some of the plantations Japanese women are employed as field hands. The little brown creatures tie up their hair in handkerchiefs so that the dust may not get into it, and trudge off to work with the men. The manager of one of the plantations says that the gravest trouble he has had for a year was a strike among the Japanese women. They came in from the fields one night squlling at one another, screeching and crying. In the morning not one of them would go to work. Ultimately he learned that one of their number had in some way made herself obnoxious. This one he kept at the mill and then the others trudged off to work.

With the exception of their desire to learn English the Japanese everywhere remain Asiatic. They will not readily give up their civilization for Anglo-Saxon civilization. On the island of Hawaii there are 11,000 of them. They are only exceeded in number by the native Hawaiians, and are crowding them so fast that in a few years the natives will give way to them. The Chinese are already yielding. The native Hawaiians have heretofore been employed largely as teamsters, but the Japanese are now taking their places. In the corners of many cornfields what seem to be the grass huts of the natives prove on examination to be Japanese bungalows. Apparently they know how to draw more sustenance from rice and fish and dried seaweed than do the Chinese. They also have in many places their own doctors. In the Kona district one frequently meets the Japanese doctor riding furiously 15 or 20 miles away from his home. He has his saddlebag, for all the world like the American country doctor of a generation ago.

In Honolulu the Japanese does not appear so well as on the plantations. He is more aggressive and disagreeable and anxious for trouble. As Honolulu is the port to which all immigrants come, it is perhaps natural that the scum should settle there and remain. An American merchant summarized the objection to them by saying that they were "thumptious and presumptuous." Another American said the whole trouble was that the nation had the big head, but would be all right after Uncle Sam dipped it in the Pacific ocean. While there are many Japanese merchants in Honolulu their commercial standing is not good. They are tricky and overreaching. No comparison can be made between them and the Chinese merchants. The credit of the Chinese merchants is unimpeachable.

Much is said by the Japanese in Hawaii about their share in developing the natural wealth of the islands. This is true. They have been of great benefit on the sugar plantations, in building roads and in clearing coffee jungles. But the other side was put by a member of President Dole's cabinet in this way:

"It is Hawaii that has given opportunity to these Japanese. They come here because they do infinitely better than at home. I have seen the farm laborers in Japan working long hours, contented if they got a bare subsistence from the land. Their wages are 10 yen, or about $5 in gold, a month. Here they get what amounts to $15 a month. That is more than they need for subsistence is shown by what they send home. Every month from $30,000 to $50,000 in gold is sent to Japan. Besides they embrace the opportunities offered them here, and after their contracts are up do even better. So, while we acknowledge the benefit that Japanese labor has been to Hawaii, we want it remembered that Hawaii has given that labor opportunities which it could never have at home. We welcomed them here, but when they began to come in such numbers that they soon would have had the islands it was necessary for us to call a halt. If Hawaii had not been an inviting field for Japanese colonization, we would had have no immigration controversy, and Japan would have made no protest to the United States against annexation."

FARM LABOR IN LITTLE HAWAII.

In the work on the Hawaiian plantations nothing is too big, or too dangerous for the Japanese laborers to undertake. In clearing the coffee plantations their indifference to human life gives the owners much anxiety. Where the great trees are to be felled it is almost impossible to make them take ordinary precautions. At the same time, they clear land which others will not attempt. The only thing they have not been able to do is to oust the native longshoremen. At Hilo a Japanese hui wanted to get the contract for unloading a schooner which had just arrived from San Francisco with lumber. The men agreed to do the work for half of what the native Hawaiians were receiving. There is no harbor and no wharf at Hilo. The lumber has to be unloaded in the breakers and towed ashore by longshoremen. The members of the Japanese hui tried, but were forced to give up the job. It was the one thing they could not do. Another thing which the Japanese have not learned is to saddle the horse. They ride badly when they ride at all, while the natives take to the horse as naturally as a western cowboy.

Nevertheless, the Japanese will not hesitate for a moment about saddling the animal, and the result is certain to be disaster to the rider. Their confidence in their own ability to do anything is in some instances laughable. A visitor at a mountain settlement remarked that his watch was out of order. His host asked if he cared to have it repaired by a blacksmith, and took him to the wayside shop, where a field hand was shoeing a horse. When the host told the blacksmith that the watch needed mending, the workman took it up without the least hesitation, pried open the case, and perhaps would have placed it on the anvil had the visitor not interfered. It never occurred to him that if he could shoe a horse he could not mend a watch.

The Japanese fieldhands almost without exception read and write their own tongue. Many of them pore over English books in their camps at night. It is not an unusual sight to find them with a grammar, a dictionary and an English newspaper, plowing their way into our language. Notwithstanding the intensity of their national sentiment, they feel that America is the country that will dominate the island, and they want to know the dominating language. In the district of Kona, where the combined English speaking, Portuguese, native Hawaiian, Japanese and Chinese population is not equal to the burden of maintaining a printing press, a newspaper is got out weekly. It is called the Kona Echo. The copies are written and then mimeographed. Half the paper is English and half Japanese. The American editor is a strong annexationist and one week published an article that committed the journal to the stars and stripes.

The following week the Japanese half of the paper had a leader explaining that The Echo was devoted to the interests of the entire community, regardless of politics, and that it was not committed to annexation. This satisfied the Japanese readers, and the American editor has since then refrained from advocating annexation in his half of the paper.

Many of the Japanese fieldhands, after their contracts expire, remain and cultivate sugar cane or coffee. This is done by means of their "huis," or co-operative companies. In some instances they have been quite successful. A member of a "hui" told the writer he had gone to the island ten years before under contract, had staid and had joined others of his countrymen in raising sugar. He had recently sold out his interest for $2,000 and was going to Japan for a year's visit. Some of the fieldhands have their earnings invested in "huis," which are developing coffee lands. Among themselves they are great gamblers, even more so than the Chinese. On the sugar plantations a sharp watch is kept for the professionals who go from camp to camp, something like the wheel of fortune man at county fairs. Usually when a Japanese fieldhand disappears it is found that he owes his fellow laborers money and has been gambling.

Lunacy Increasing In Prussia.

The steady increase of insanity in England has long been attracting attention, but it seems from a recent German official return that in this respect Prussia is not a whit behind, if indeed it is not tending to fill its lunatic asylums at a more rapid rate than in England. In 1871 the total number of lunatics in Prussia was 55,063, in 1880 it had risen to 66,550, while in 1896 it had gone up to 82,850. It is curiously interesting to note also that, while the growth of insanity is general, it is more marked among men than among women. Of 100,000 Prussian males it seems 278 are found insane, but in a like number of women only 213. From figures given in the same return it would seem that blindness is diminishing, while the number of deaf mutes is rather increasing.

Decline of Mortality In Prussia.

A German observer has shown for northern Germany a remarkable decline in the mortality from typhoid fever and diarrhea, and in the deaths after surgical operations in hospitals (doubtless influenced by antiseptic methods and by new and sanitary buildings) which has been observed in Prussia and in Germany generally since the sanitary awakening of 20 years ago. In the successive quinquennial, from 1875 to 1894, the death rates per 10,000 living from typhoid fever were 6.17, 4.99, 2.78 and 1.86, and those from diarrhea, 1.03, 1.59, 0.45 and 0.3.

The world's useful fibers number 1,018, according to a catalogue by the department of agriculture, about 50 being used in the United States.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

It is predicted that a novel motor carriage now being built by two French inventors, Captain Draulette and M. Catois, will be one of the greatest automobile curiosities of 1898. It comprises two wheels 5 feet in diameter, mounted on a common axle, with the body between. The motor, electric, petroleum or steam, revolves at a high speed round a vertical axis, and by its gyroscopical action tends to keep the seat horizontal and the rider upright.

Many medical men now contend that the artificial production of fever is a powerful means of combating acute infectious diseases. In support of the view two Canadian physicians report a series of experiments on rabbits, a high temperature having been first induced by injury to ganglionic cells at the base of the brain, when the animals were inoculated with the minimum fatal dose of hog cholera and diphtheria. The animals with the artificial fever lived longer than others, some even surviving the infection.

A lady inventor's lifeboat, which has been approved by the British admiralty, carries three long cylinders, into which a million cubic feet of air can be compressed. The air will drive the boat 15 miles an hour for six hours.

The gradual cooling of France is proven by its vegetation. The Italian poplar, common in early French etchings, is now seldom seen in the country, while the lemon has disappeared from Languedoc and the orange from Roussillon, and the northern limit of many plant species has shifted far to the southward.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
6 45	6 50	6 00	§7 07
6 25	7 40	6 25	7 45
6 42	7 53	6 43	§7 35
§7 04	8 02	7 55	9 10
*§7 20	8 10	*8 30	§9 10
*§7 23	8 15	*9 00	§9 33
§7 31	8 00	9 10	§10 25
§7 43	8 57	10 17	11 35
*8 50	9 40	10 45	11 65
9 35	10 35	11 30	§12 07
9 40	10 40	12 00	§12 66
11 00	12 04	*1 00	§1 35
§11 42	12 25	2 00	3 04
§12 15	1 05	*3 00	§3 55
1 40	2 50	3 47	5 03
3 00	4 23	4 14	§5 34
*§3 52	4 35	*5 00	5 45
4 25	6 30	5 38	6 35
§5 22	6 15	5 47	6 57
5 44	7 10	6 14	7 30
*§6 22	7 05	*7 30	§8 03
*§7 49	8 20	*8 00	§8 35
		10 15	11 22
		11 20	12 23

Sunday Trains.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
§7 20	8 14	2 15	§3 05
§7 28	8 15	9 00	§10 07
8 45	9 50	1 00	§1 57
§9 10	10 10	5 00	§5 59
§4 25	5 32	7 30	§8 18
§5 58	7 00	8 00	§8 38
		9 00	10 05

Western Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
6 50	8 03	7 30	8 35
8 15	9 10	9 25	10 37
9 25	10 30	10 25	11 40
10 50	12 05	11 50	1 06
12 05	1 37	2 15	3 10
12 45	1 58	3 40	4 55
2 30	3 45	4 25	5 45
3 20	4 22	5 01	6 20
4 05	5 25	6 01	7 13
5 10	6 42	6 35	7 46
6 15	7 25	9 40	10 31
7 00	8 00	‖11 15	‖12 51
9 25	10 30		

Sunday Trains.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
8 15	9 27	8 00	9 17
12 03	1 20	11 45	12 56
4 15	5 26	6 00	6 56
5 30	6 53	7 00	8 22
7 23	8 45		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway street.

*Express.

§From Middlesex St. station only.

‖ Runs to Lowell Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

£ CHRISTMAS DRAFTS £

Payable in Ireland, England, Scotland and all parts of the world. For sale at Murphy's steamship agency, 18 Appleton street. Steamer "Canada" leaves Boston Dec. 9 and will reach Queenstown Dec. 16, in season for Christmas.

BIG GRAY ENAMELED WARE.

We have received a new lot of Tea and Coffee Pots and Preserving kettles. One with a pound of 60c. Tea while they last. Dickson Bros. Tea Store, 68 Merrimack street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 223 Central street.

Busiest place in town. Harris, 10 Appleton street.

The Bijou Shoe Store has something of interest in its ad. in this issue.

Elegant rubber-tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson street. Telephone, 666-3.

If your coal does not suit you, try Mullin, the 953 Gorham street coal dealer. You can get him by telephone.

Your coal order should be placed immediately. W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street, can suplpy you with the best grades.

The committe con appropriations was called for a meeting last night but owing to the lack of a quorum matters were discussed only informally.

Drs. Babbitt & Son, the opticians and eye specialists of 16 John streets are having all they can do, and would like another clerk. A good chance for a young man of the right qualities to learn the business. Some one in attendance at all hours of the day and evening.

"City employes should receive proper compensation for their labor, and I shall not permit any violation of the law in regard to the hours of labor in any city departments."—*Hon. Fisher H. Pearson in his letter of acceptance.*

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Tomorrow will occur the solemnity of the feast of the Immaculate Conception. The service at the Immaculate Conception church will be solemn and grand. Solemn high mass will be celebrated at 10.30, and in the evening solemn vespers will be chanted. There will also be a procession of the sodalities of the church.

Tomorrow morning the members of the Y.M.C.I. will receive communion at the Immaculate Conception church.

CLASS OF '97.

The regular business meeting of the Evening High school class of 1897 was held last night, with President Thomas Barnes in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the secretary, Miss Greig, and accepted. A constitution was adopted and the class voted to present a picture to the school. After voting to attend the lecture to be given by Rev. Dr. Bicknell at the school later, the meeting adjourned to Friday, Dec. 17.

FAIR AT CHELMSFORD.

The second evening of the fair of the Central Congregational society of Chelmsford, last night, was favored with as pleasant weather as could be desired and the attendance was correspondingly large. An organ prelude was given by Mrs. A. H. Slater, who was also the accompanist of the evening. Three songs, "To Thee, O Country," "When Twilight Dews" and "Sing and Be Happy," were presented by a quartette, Misses Harriet Woodworth and Alice M. Stearns, Messrs. Rupert N. Brissett and A. H. Slater: song, Mr. Brissett; violin solo, Miss Amy Tucke; song, Miss Woodworth, with violin obligato, Miss Tucke; readings, Miss Bertha Ripley. The pecuniary results of the fair will prove quite satisfactory.

WORKINGMEN AND MECHANICS, THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

For sale, cheap, on easy terms, located on D street, near the Shaw Stocking company, on high and dry land, with good sewerage, convenient to schools, churches, and two lines of street cars, piped for gas and water; five cottage houses and one two-tenement house. These houses have all modern improvements and are suitably arranged for families. Part of these houses have just been completed and the rest will be finished, ready for occupancy in a very short time.

Terms liberal. A small amount down and the balance can be paid in monthly instalments.

Anyone desiring to go through these houses and inquire terms and prices, call on J. W. Bennett, the owner, at 664 Middlesex street.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 81 MERK ST.

PRETTY KATIE MURPHY.

STORY OF A YOUNG LIFE BLIGHTED BY MAN'S WILES.

There is a whole world of pathos in the life story of pretty Katie Murphy of Lawrence, who was Wednesday committed to the asylum for the insane at Danvers.

She was found about the railroad tracks near Humphrey's coal yard in South Lawrence. She was on her knees and evidently praying. The patrol wagon was sent for and Officers Jordan and Keene brought her over to the city and locked her up.

In a small satchel she carried was the picture of a man—or at least the semblance of a man. It was the counterfeit presentment of the author of her misery.

At the police station she was examined by physicians and pronounced temporarily insane. She was taken to the Danvers hospital Wednesday on the 10 o'clock train, where it is hoped that the treatment she will receive will restore her lost reason.

The sad story of her troubles which bereft her of her reason is the old, old tale of a woman's love and man's inconstancy.

A year ago Miss Murphy met a young man who found favor in her eyes. He was employed in one of the mills of Lawrence. The attraction was mutual and the acquaintance on her part, at least, ripened into something warmer.

The pair became inseparable. He accompanied her to the frequent services at St. Lawrence's church, where she was an attendant and after a time the banns were cried and the wedding day set. Just before the happy day had arrived which was to make the twain one, the bridegroom asked for a postponement, and the reasons offered were so plausible that Miss Katie acceded to his wishes.

Time passed along and once more the time was fixed for the ceremony. This was for some three weeks ago. But there was no wedding, for it is said, on the eve of the day, Katie learned that her intended was already married to a woman in another city.

From that time she brooded over her sorrow. She became moody and distrait, and her relatives found her frequently in tears. She sought consolation in religion and there was no more frequent attendant at the mission services now going on at St. Lawrence's church than she.

LINCOLN DRUM CORPS.

WILL BE RE-ORGANIZED VERY SOON.

The Lincoln Drum Corps of this city are to be re-organized into a fife, drum and bugle corps.

Mr. John McCann, the well known clarionet player of the National band, will be instructor. The folowing are the members: Fife, F. Holmes, L. P. Richardson, F. Riley, W. Worthley; piccolo, M. Bentley; drums, W. Forsythe, W. Stevens, W. Bamford; cornets, G. L. Baxter, F. M. Harrington, A. Webster, F. Brault; bass drum, W. Gilmore; cymbals, C. Stokham.

They elected officers at their last meeting and elected the following, L. P. Richardson, President; G. L. Baxter, financial secretary; F. A. Riley, treasurer; Frank M. Harrington, leader.

MANY GIFTS

PRESENTED TO ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

St. John's Hospital Messenger announces the following gifts for November:

Sixteen kitchen towels, A Friend; six glasses, A. Friend; crutches and splint, Mr. George A. Phaneur, 31 Wiggin street; flowers, E. Sheppard & Son; reading matter, Miss Etta Roach and Mr. Christopher Green; friends, $6; bananas and basket of grapes, Mrs. James Dolan, Concord street; jars of preserves, Miss M. J. Westover; preserved cherries, Miss Margaret Leary; oranges, Miss Grace Donovan; bundle clothing, A Friend; toilet towels, A Friend; stair chair for the operating room, A Friend; medicines, Ellingwood & Co.; medicines, Dr. Smart and Dr. Daly; two reclining chairs, Mr. Frank P. Putnam; clothing, Misses Corcoran; one dozen loaves of bread, Mr. Munn, Bridge street.

The gifts received for the children's ward comprise the following:

A framed picture, "Christ Blessing Little Children," Mrs. Chas. M. Williams; six framed pictures, entitled "Trust," "Want to See the Wheels Go Round," "Then the Fairies Went to Bed," "In Disgrace," "Thoroughbred," "The Foundling Girls," Miss Anabelle Costello; four bedspreads, Mrs. James Dolan; slates, pencils, dolls, toys, pictures, etc., Mrs. Dr. Fox; napkins, towels, one dozen pillow cases, one dozen handkerchiefs, a handsome vase filled with flowers (for the opening day), Mrs Elias A. McQuade. Besides these there were three dozen sheets, three dozen towels, six blankets, six rubber sheets, one dozen bedspreads, six bed-trays, six iron bedsteads, four hair mattresses, four chairs, and one wash-stand procured through the purchasing committee of Ladies of Charity.

CHECKER MATCH.

The weekly team match at the Checker club Thursday resulted as follows:

McKillop's Side.			Farrell's Side.	
McKillop	0	2	Farrell	0
Dearborn	1	1	Dowd	0
Moore	1	0	Richardson	1
Cawley	1	1	Davis	1
Callaghan	2	0	J. Saunders	0
T. Delaney	1	0	Stearns	1
	6	4		2

A PLEASANT SURPRISE.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Copson, Jr., surprised them at their home in Gorham street last night and all found enjoyment in the supper served and the dancing for which Moore's orchestra furnished the music. In appropriate words William Rodger presented a handsome banquet lamp and stand to Mr. and Mrs. Copson and Mr. Copson, after responding, presented a diamond ring to Miss Ella Cummings.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Mr. Editor: As I am one of your readers, please inform me in one of your issues if all foreigners are sworn the same. —R. M.

The oath of citizenship is the same, differing only in the clause that obliges the applicant to renounce allegiance to the head of the government of which he formerly was a subject.—Ed.

Coughs that Kill

are not distinguished by any mark or sign from coughs that fail to be fatal. Any cough, neglected, may sap the strength and undermine the health until recovery is impossible. All coughs lead to lung trouble, if not stopped. Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cures coughs.

"My wife was suffering from a dreadful cough. We did not expect that she would long survive, but Mr. R. V. Royal, deputy surveyor, happened to be stopping with us over night, and having a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral with him, induced my wife to try this remedy. The result was so beneficial that she kept on taking it till she was cured. She is now enjoying excellent health."—R. S. Humphries, Sausey, Ga.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

is put up in half size bottles, at half price—50 cents.

DE ROSAY-O'BRIEN.

ECHOES OF THE BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT.

The most interesting case heard in the equity session of the superior court for a long time is now being argued before Judge Lilley, in Cambridge.

Lowell people recall the suit for breach of promise brought by Annie Josephine de Rosay against John F. O'Brien, a prominent politician of Cambridge, the damages being set at $100,000. A settlement was effected, Mr. O'Brien agreeing to pay the plaintiff $15,000. Miss de Rosay has since married, and is now Mrs. Owens.

The action now in progress is a prayer for an injunction against Annie, Josephine de Rosay, John F. O'Brien, and Elizabeth O'Brien, all of Cambridge, brought by Charles W. Glidden of Boston. Mrs. Owens took the stand as the first witness.

The early portion of the testimony was devoted to an examination of Mrs. Owens, relating to the notes held by Mr. Glidden. Mrs. Owens claimed she did not know that the papers which she signed were mortgage notes. She thought she was signing a transfer of her mother's property to herself.

John F. O'Brien was next called. He said that he was present when Mr. Craig, who held the mortgage originally, presented a statement of the indebtedness of the estate to him, and that Miss De Rosay said she knew nothing about the claim.

He told of his idea of the conditions attached to the settlement of the breach of promise suit and said his refusal to settle the remaining $15,000 was due to a belief on his part that the conditions had been violated, inasmuch as the silence enjoined relative to the terms of settlement was not kept.

"A measure must be either right or wrong. If right it should be adopted; if wrong it should be rejected."—*Hon. Fisher H. Pearson in his letter of acceptance.*

The South End base ball club is making active preparations for their eighth annual assembly, which will occur at the B.T.I. hall on Friday evening, Dec. 17th. The functions held under the auspices of this popular ball team have always proved enjoyable affairs and Friday evening's sociable promises to excel those of the past. Atwood's orchestra has been engaged to furnish music.

Largest package—greatest economy. Made only by
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

HARPER'S WEEKLY
JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

will continue to present to its readers the most interesting and important events and achievements of civilization.

Wherever interest is centred, there HARPER'S WEEKLY correspondents and artists will be found, as, for instance, at

THE KLONDIKE

from which place many graphic and interesting letters from Tappan Adney, the WEEKLY'S special correspondent, have been received.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MIDDLE WEST

Franklin Matthews will make a tour of investigation in the smaller as well as larger cities of the middle west, and the results of his inquiries into the Agricultural, Industrial, Political, and Social conditions will be recorded in letters which will appear periodically in HARPER'S WEEKLY. There will also be a

LONDON LETTER

treating of Art and Literature as well as the Social and Political problems of the Old World.

In the interest of the WEEKLY, Caspar Whitney, author of the book on English athletics entitled "A Sporting Pilgrimage," is now on what may be called

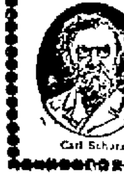
A SPORTING PILGRIMAGE AROUND THE WORLD

On his way to Vancouver he made studies of Sport in the West. From Vancouver he sailed for Japan; thence to China and Siam, where he will make his principal hunt from Bangkok, because the interior of Siam contains a great variety of big game. Mr. Whitney will visit India, and then proceed to Europe to prepare a series of articles on the Sports of Germany, France, and England.

There will be two serials in the year 1898. The first will be "The Red Axe," by S. R. Crockett. The second serial will be "The Associated Hermits," by Frank R. Stockton.

10 Cents a Copy, $4 00 a year.
In combination with Harper's Magazine,
$7 00 a year: $3 50 six months.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, New York City.



MUSIC HALL.

The sensational drama, "Always on Time," a romance of Colorado and New York life in four acts under the direction of R. W. Little was the attraction at Music Hall last night. This company was evenly balanced and for a performance of that character, gave great satisfaction. Sandwiched with the play was a number of variety sketches that were well received by the audience. The plot of the play runs along like all those border plays. Annie Little as Nell, the parson's gal, was the heroine of the play, and of course, as might be expected, was the little waif, who in her infancy, was spirited away from her family, and after a life of several years in the mining camps becomes the favorite of all the miners. The usual heavy villain makes his appearance on the scene and then this young girl finds herself to be the heiress of a large fortune in New York and it is his purpose to get possession of her property. It is unnecessary to say that his vile plots were discovered and sunshine once more comes into the life of the little waif, and in the last act she is found in the possession of a beautiful home. The play is well staged and the characters are all well sustained. It will be repeated this afternoon and evening.

ROBIE'S BOHEMIAN BURLESQUE

Burlesque, with all its array of female loveliness and its numerous other attractions will be the drawing card at Music Hall next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. Robie's Bohemian Burlesquers, under the management of Louis Robie, have made a name which stands pre-eminent as being one of the very best of all the burlesque and spectacular organizations in existence. The costumes are especially gorgeous, and a bevy of pretty and shapely girls will be seen in the maze of the marches. The scenery and effects are in keeping with the costuming and the entertainment is far beyond the average from a spectacular point of view and from an artistic and meritorious standpoint. There is plenty of bright, catchy music, glitter and tinsel, and clever comedians. The play includes two bright satires, written by Frank Dupre, entitled "On Board the Bohemia," and "The Bogus Prince," the latter being suggested by the return of the American Royalty Hunters from Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. Between the first and second acts a number of high class specialties are introduced by well known artists who give an unexcelled performance in their respective lines.

THE SALE NOW ON.

Wood, the Jeweler, has the largest and most complete line of umbrellas ever offerd in this city. Just the thing for a Christmas present; also thousands of other useful and ornamental articles, suitable for Christmas presents. Do not fail to visit this mammoth store. Geo. H. Wood, Central street, opposite the American House.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, act gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

"I Would Go Tonight
If I Only Had a Dress Suit."

How many times have you said that? You want to make a good appearance this winter. Well we are right up to date and can set you right. If you need a Dress Suit or anything in the tailoring line, come to us.

Louis Alexander,
Formerly of Fifth Avenue, New York
Importer and Tailor,
NO. 65 CENTRAL STREET.
LOWELL.

It Pays to Buy Your Underwear Here.

We are the largest dealers in Men's Underwear in the city. We carry more lines, show greater values, and sell at lower prices than any other store. Buying, as we do, direct from the manufacturers, we save two profits—that of the commission merchant and the jobber. The difference is at once apparent in the prices.

Items quoted are but a portion of the lines quoted:

50c. Men's Fleece-lined Underwear, extra heavy, for 25c.

50c. Men's Natural Wool and Camel's Hair Undershirts and Drawers for 25c.

75c. Men's Hygienic Wool Fleece-lined Undershirts and Drawers for 50c.

75 Men's Camel's Hair and Natural Wool Underwear, soft and fleecy to the touch, for 40c.

$1 Men's Natural Wool and Camel's Hair Underwear, extra heavy and superfine finish, for 69c.

$1.25 Men's Medicated Scarlet Underwear, a superb quality for 95c.

$1 Wright's Celebrated Fleece-lined Men's Underwear for 69c.

$2 Men's Australian Lamb's Wool Underwear, made of best scoured yarn, for $1.38.

J. L. Chalifoux

49 to 59 Central Street.

BOWLING NEWS.

In the bowling game at the Miserables alleys yesterday between Teams Six and Two of the Bankers, the former won by 98 pins. The score

TEAM SIX.	
Weston	403
Ed. Lamson	392
Fletcher	492
Walsh	450
Totals	1737

TEAM TWO.	
Lamson	427
Adams	330
Butterfield	468
Murphy	414
Totals	1639

Team Six outbowled Team Three at duck pins in the Verper tournament last night by a score of 1466 to 1405. The score:

TEAM SIX.	
Bramhall	238
Grover	260
Boardman	242
Rand	241
Brown	240
Bean	245
Totals	1466

TEAM THREE.	
Hill	247
Maker	243
Trull	229
Butterfield	216
Spalding	233
Banks	207
Totals	1405

"I shall refuse to sanction any expenditure of the city's money for junkets, so called, or for any similar purpose."—*Hon. Fisher H. Pearson in his letter of acceptance.*

THE GENUINE IMPORTED CARLSBAD SPRUDEL SALT.

Is an alterative and eliminative remedy which dissolves tenacious bile, allays irritation, and removes obstruction by aiding nature and not by sudden and excessive irritation, as most cathartics do. Obtain the genuine imported article only.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

The Crescents, a social organization which hangs out in the "Acre," held an enjoyable smoke talk in their rooms on Fletcher street last evening. Speeches were the order of the evening, nearly everybody taking a whack at it. Those who didn't talk were made speechless by the effusions of the others. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Wilfred Hefferman, president; George Collings, vice president; Ernest Sunderland, secretary and treasurer.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money

The Best Tool-bag

is the one that carries a little can or bottle of Pearline. Then you're ready for anything in the shape of mud, dust, grease, or dirt. Nothing will so quickly and thoroughly take away all wheeling-grime and stains, from hands or clothes or anywhere. There's no weight or bulk to speak of. How many times you have needed Pearline when far from home! Unequalled as a lubricant for Bicycle chains. 52

Millions NOW USE Pearline

COOK, TAYLOR & CO.
CENTRAL STREET,

HUNDREDS OF GARMENTS

To be sold. Jackets, Capes, Skirts, Waists, Collarettes. The cost not considered for a moment, but each and every one marked at figures that will insure a quick sale. Come at once and take advantage of this grand mark-down. A few of the many bargains:

$5.00 will buy a good Covert Cloth Jacket, half silk lined and velvet piped, the price has been $8.50.

$5.00 for an excellent quality Kersey Jacket, blacks, browns, and greens, all silk lined, a bargain, the price was $8.50.

$7.50 for a handsome Velvet piped, good quality Boucle Jacket, marked down from $11.50.

$9.98 for a Light Tan Kersey, velvet collar, strapped seams, extra good quality, silk lining. We have been selling them for $14.50.

$16.50 for Imported Sample Garments that were made for the finest trade. They cost us from $25 to $28.

These are a few of our bargains. Besides these we have hundreds of other Jackets from $2 to $15, with special values at $9, $10 and $12.50.

$3.50 for a Colored Brocade Skirt, extra quality of goods, well made, guaranteed to please, marked down from $5.

$6.98 for a heavy Black Brocaded Silk Skirt. This is not marked down, but $10 does not buy so good a one elsewhere.

Prophet or Wizard,
WHICH IS HE?

Prof. LeGrande Milton,

The World's Most Famous Clairvoyant

The World's most famous clairvoyant and spirit medium, has located at 79 Appleton street. All professions have what the world calls imitators, frauds and humbugs. But they should not be termed such. They are people whose talent for their profession is not fully developed, and in this grand and beautiful spirit work there are many who are but partially developed and guided by an evil spirit. In the person of PROF. MILTON you will find a natural born and fully developed medium. Never in the history of occult science has there appeared in the professional firmament a star so radiant and sparkling with the superior intelligence borrowed from the finer forces of nature as this cultured, refined and highly gifted man. Not to be classed with so-called fortune tellers, who presume upon the superstition of the credulous masses as a source of livelihood, but a man to whom nature has been most kind in bestowing upon him the many priceless gifts from out her wonderful storehouse of mysterious phenomena. The true herald of merit is deeds. The secret of PROF. MILTON'S unbounded success secret of MILTON'S unbounded success is that he advertises nothing but what he can do. This too materialistic generation, steeped in luxury from a surfeit of pleasures, are blind to the greatest opportunities through unbelief in the higher sources of knowledge and spiritual guidance, such as have in past ages shaped the destinies of the greatest individuals and nations. Human life is made up of a multiplicity of interests and ever and anon there comes a time to every mortal when in bitterness of spirit they have cried: "Would that I had warning ere this came to pass." There are none spared these trials of patience, though some, by a greater mental endowment and higher gifts, avoid for a time the pitfalls into which those less favored fall. In the person of PROF. MILTON'S remarkable and extraordinary gifts were easily manifested to himself in perplexing and astounding ways. Finally recognizing the power conferred upon him, his aim has been to refine, develop and uplift to that degree of scientific accuracy that its benefits may devolve to his fellow creatures. These wonderful and inscrutable institutions brought into subjective control are now at the service of the humble or the great, without distinction or reservation. Every individual is entitled to meet with the success and happiness in life that their ability, ambition and courage demand, yet many are struggling through life, fighting a losing battle against the many adversities which they are forced to encounter through the unwise selection of a profession, trade or business for which nature has not fitted them. To PROF. MILTON Nature has bequeathed that rare gift which enables him to read the lives of his fellow creatures as clearly as an open scroll, pointing out the many faults and difficulties which have kept them from success, which in many cases can be remedied through their own efforts. He gives advice on business, speculation, investments, insurance, love, courtship, marriage and divorce, settles lovers' quarrels, reunites the separated and causes a speedy and happy marriage with the one of your choice, removes evil influence. Without you saying a word he tells you your name and for what you came. Call and be convinced of his wonderful powers. Prices

50c. and $100.

Hours from 10 o'clock a. m. to 9 p. m.; Sundays from 2 to 8 p. m. Office and

Parlors 79 Appleton Street,
near Postoffice.

THEY BOTH AGREE.

THE OLDEST INHABITANT AND THE LATEST ARRIVAL IN LOWELL QUICKLY AGREE THAT THE SUN IS LOWELL'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER.

THE LOWELL SUN

THE PACE THAT KILLS.

THE SUN SETS THE PACE IN LOCAL JOURNALISM AND THE PACE THAT KILLED THREE IMITATORS. IT'S TOO FAST FOR THEM TO FOLLOW.

21ST YEAR | LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1897. | 12 PAGES 1 CENT

SECOND EDITION

THE WEATHER.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

The weather indications for the ensuing twenty-four hours are as follows: Probably showers tonight. Clearing Sunday; colder; west to southwest winds.

Almanac, Sunday, Dec. 12.
Sun rises—7:05; sets, 4:12.
Moon rises—7:24 p. m.
High water—1 a. m; 1:15 p. m.

QUO WARRANTO

George T. Woodward Petitions the Attorney General.

FOR A WRIT TO OUST SUPT. BRAY.

The Papers Were Filed Yesterday.

George T. Woodward yesterday filed with Attorney General Knowlton a petition to oust Richard Bray from the office of superintendent of public buildings. The petition was filed yesterday and it was intended to keep the matter quiet until after election.

The matter leaked out, however, and the report was confirmed this morning by one on the "inside."

CLAN GRANT.

Clan Grant, No. 141, Order of Scottish Clans held a meeting Wednesday night in Manchester Unity hall. One new member was received and three applications for membership.

It was announced the committee in charge had completed arrangements for their first grand entertainment which takes place in Associate hall Thursday evening, December 16, and for which the best available talent has been engaged, including James L. Burdett of New York city, "The Prince of Entertainers," who is a host in himself.

Mr. George Fulton, for years principal tenor of the famous Balmoral choir, of Glasgow, Scotland, Mr. James Black, the celebrated Scotch humorist, also from Glasgow, Miss Jennie Corea of Boston, soprano, and Miss Maude Paradis of Lowell, who will be heard in pianoforte solos and as accompanist.

With such an array of talent a first-class concert is assured. Full particulars in Monday's paper.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

Christmas Drafts

On Ireland, England and Scotland. Payable in every town free of discount. Money order agency. Cor. Market and Merrimack Sts.

J. F. O'Donnell, Agt.

CHRISTMAS DRAFTS

On the Old Country at Market Rates.

£ DRAFTS $4.87½

Traders' National Bank

HOURS { Daily 8 a. m. to 4 p. m. Saturdays { 8 a. m. to 1, p. m. 7 to 9 p. m.

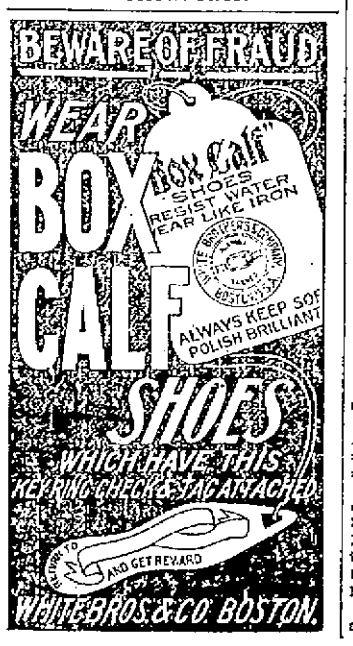
30 Middlesex street, 11 Post Office Avenue.

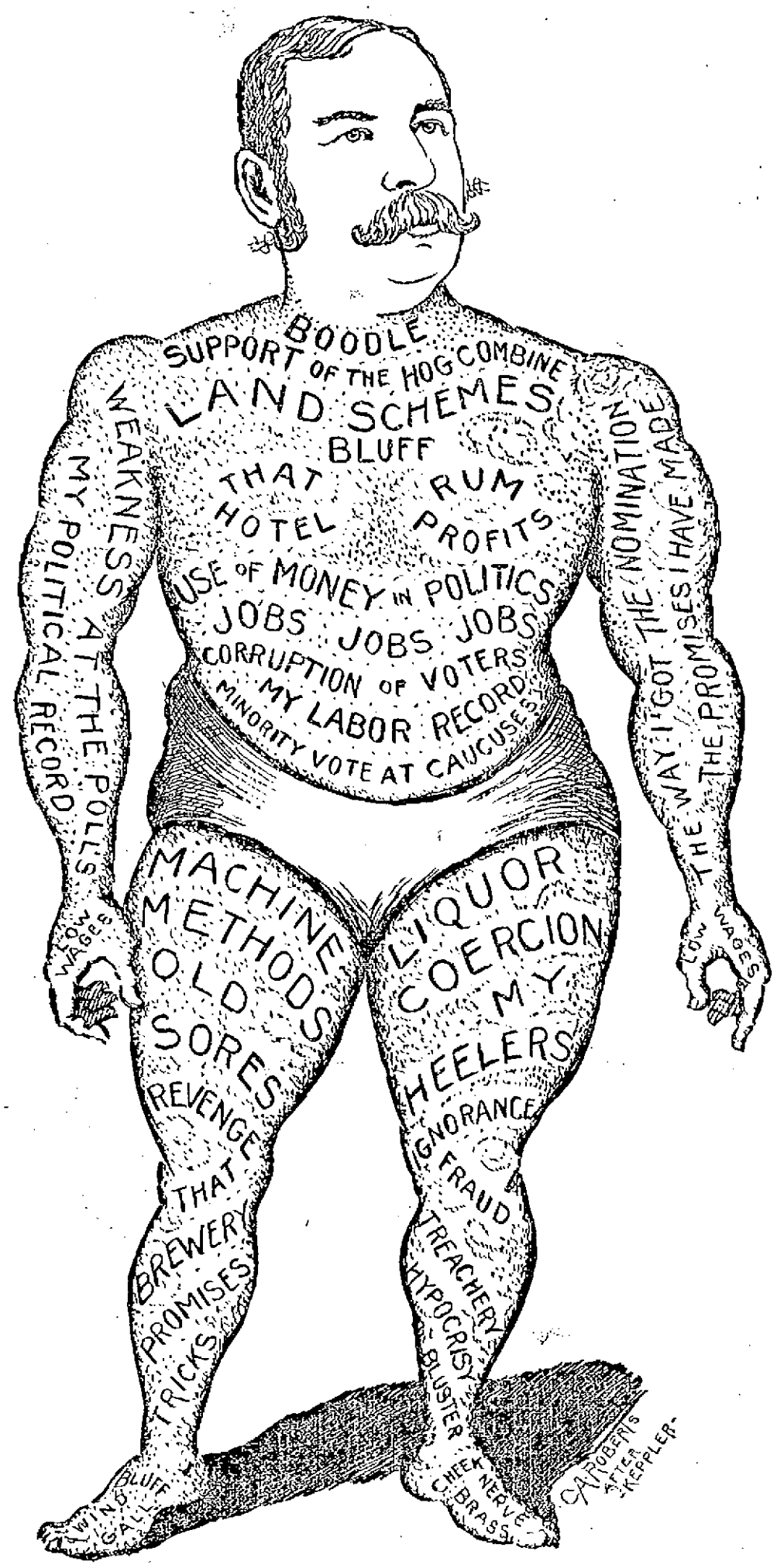
MORE TABLES.—We are giving a nice Oak or Cherry Finished Table with one pound of our 60c. Tea. Come and see them at O'Brien Bros., Tea Dealers, 77 East Merrimack St. Telephone 69-3.

$7 TO $15

GOOD ORGANS for above prices. Call at once. Must have the room.

GEORGE A. GARDNER,
20 Prescott Street.





THE TATTOOED CANDIDATE.

BENNETT'S BOODLE RAMPANT

Warrants for His Disbursing Agents on Charges of Bribery.

The Affidavits—The Police Fail to Arrest the Accused—Case Implicating One of Bennett's Managers Pending—Boodle in the Saloons.

The manner in which the Bennett managers are attempting to debauch the susceptible voters of this city has never been equaled in this city before. It is odious, alarming, frightful, a disgrace to our city, an infamy that should meet with ignominious defeat at the polls next Tuesday.

In the course of this article we shall detail a number of cases where open bribery has been attempted by the Bennett managers despite the strictest injunction of secrecy. It is so common that some of the cases are bound to leak out.

What is most astounding is the open and reckless manner in which the business is done. Men who want a liquor license next year are told that if they get a certain number of democrats to remain away from the polls on election day, they can have the desired prize—a liquor license. Then they go to work but not without being furnished the money necessary to pay incidental expenses in the shape of refreshments at saloons, and the gift of an occasional dollar to assist in closing the bargain.

Although we propose to mention a few cases, we state in advance that if we told plainly the charges which we are prepared to substantiate against at least one of Bennett's managers, we doubt if anybody who knows the gentleman would believe them. He is a man of high standing in the community, a man who has a great deal at stake, one who is popular with both parties and who nevertheless is running the risk of being lodged in jail at any moment on the most serious crime—that of paying a certain per capita rate for democratic votes for Bennett and half that amount for each democrat who abstains from voting next Tuesday. The democratic leaders found the Bennett boodlers so active that they were impelled to appeal to the law.

Accordingly statements of several

(Continued to Page 2.)

SUN EXTRA

5 O'CLOCK.

JOSEPH MILLER

Did Not Attend Last Night's Republican Rally.

COL. BENNETT'S LAST EFFORTS AT SPEAKING.

Says He Has Made no Promises.

The republican rally in Huntington hall last night was the final attempt to arouse the supporters of a dying cause.

Joe Miller did not speak, as The Sun yesterday said he would not. The protest against his appearance at the rally was headed by Col. Bennett and Miller was politely invited to stay at home. Previous to the meeting there was a parade. The speakers were: George W. Poore, Esq., Hon. Geo. A. Marden, Hon. Fred Lawton, Hon. John C. Wilson, E. S. Houle, Major Stott, Hon. G. F. Richardson, William M. Rodger, Aime Gauthier, William Hounsell.

Colonel Bennett was the next speaker being introduced as "the next Mayor of Lowell." He said: "I thank you for the attention given to my friends, the speakers tonight. I want to make a pledge here to you just because you are friends of the republican party. It is as follows:

"If elected Mayor of Lowell, I shall enter upon the duties of the office absolutely free and untrammeled and will giv the citizens of Lowell the best administration possible within the bounds of my judgment and ability and backed up by years of business experience."

Col. Bennett hoped The Sun would take notice of it. Then he had something to say about Mr. Pearson's statement that he would have none but democrats at city hall if elected. "Anyone has the right to go there and see the Mayor of Lowell," said Colonel Bennett. "No mayor has the right to say that he will not receive people who do not agree with him in politics. Who knows that a boy whom Mr. Pearson might refuse to see might not some day the Mayor of Lowell?"

Col. Bennett concluded by saying something about roorbacks, asking that all republicans look them up before taking any stock in them.

Col. Bennett misrepresents Mr. Pearson in giving credence to what the republican papers put in his mouth. He never said he would not receive republicans. That is one of the republican lies which they have kept up during the campaign.

THE SEAL QUESTION

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Representative Johnson of North Dakota is preparing a bill providing for the complete extermination of the seal herd of Behring sea on the lines of Dingley's bill last year, but briefer, as an alternative if Pegalic sealing is not stopped.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH

By Associated Press to the Sun.

London, Dec. 11.—The coroner's jury today returned a verdict of accidental death in the case of Walter Croot, the English bantam weight who died after a battle with Jimmy Barry of Chicago. The skull fracture was due to a fall after a blow by Barry.

GREAT SCIENTIST DEAD.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Gardiner U. Hubabrd, director in the Bell telephone company, well known to public men, scientists, and financiers, died this morning of a complication of diseases. He was born in Boston in 1828, and was a graduate of Dartmouth college.

POLICE COURT.

Four drunks.

Daniel F. Shanahan received 30 days in jail.

Frank Casey was fined $10 for assault.

YOUNG HOWE'S CASE

Alfred Howe appeared in court this morning to answer to the charge of assault with intent to kill.

He looked much better today than he did when in court before, though he doesn't appear to be possessed of a sound mind.

When Howe was called it was agreed that he should waive examination pending an investigation of his mental condition.

The court decided to hold him in $500 for the grand jury.

SOLEMNITY OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

By special indulgence granted by Pope Leo XIII. to the church of the Immaculate Conception, the patron feast of the church and of the Oblate Fathers will be celebrated with great pomp and splendor of ceremonies tomorrow. Solemn high mass and sermon at 10.30 a. m. In the evening at 6.30, solemn vespers, sermon, procession in honor of the Blessed Virgin, and benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament. A reception into the sodality and Children of Mary is to be held also and there will be congregational singing. Prof. Haggerty ahs arranged special music for the day.

TWO MURDER CASES.

The grand jury at Boston today indicted Francis McLaughlin for killing his wife but found no bill against Blind Leavitt.

MILLER WILL WIN

Is Assured First Place in the Bike Race.

RICE AND SCHRINNER HAVE A HOT RACE.

Hale Will Get Fourth Money Sure.

By Associated Press to the Sun.

New York, Dec. 11.—When the last day of the six days' bicycle race opened Miller appeared a sure winner. It was evidently impossible barring accident, to overtake the Chicago German. A hard struggle is in progress for second place. Rice and Schinner are after it nip and tuck. Hale is in good shape and is sure of fourth place. Three thousand people stayed all night to watch the race.

Rice was raving this morning. He thought he had lost his eyes. He grew angry because his trainers would not give him tissue paper to fill the sockets. Later he thought the side of his head was coming off. His trainers put on a bandage to satisfy him. Miller is still strong at noon.

The score of the race at 1:15 p. m. was: Miller 2039; Rice, 1954; Schinner, 1934; Hale, 1873; Waller, 1828; Pierce, 1761; Golden, 1670. The others were dragging a long distance behind. The best previous record for one hundred and thirty-three hours was 1805 miles by Hale.

TWO ACCIDENTS.

THOMAS McPHAIL AND ANN MULROY INJURED.

Two bad accidents occurred this morning.

Thomas McPhail, residing at 4 Carpet lane, and employed as a teamster by the Carpet company, was driving down Market street when his horse ran away and throw him from his seat. He received a compound fracture of the left arm, his side was injured and his face was badly cut. He was taken to St. John's hospital.

A WOMAN INJURED.

Ann Mulroy, residing at 34 Andover street, fell down stairs at her home today and received a scalp wound. Her arm was also fractured.

POLITICAL NOTES.

A conference was held yesterday at the office of Superintendent Davis by Harry R. Rice Girard P. Dadman, Con. Collins, John Nolan, and Thomas Sparks, whit representatives of Bowler Bros.' brewery in Worcester. The business of the conference may easily be imagined, inasmuch as Chief Davis is now busy working the saloons in the interest of Colonel Bennett.

On an electric car this morning, Mr. Libbey, the democratic candidate for alderman, was accosted by a local banker, who made the statement that Bennett's money was going into the saloons this afternoon. It was withheld for this particular time, so that the ministers might not get wind of it so as to mention it in their sermons tomorrow.

THE HOSFORD CLUB.

A merry gathering of young people enjoyed themselves at the second annual concert and ball of the Hosford club in Associate hall, last night.

The stage was prettily set with tropical plants and in the center of the dancing space was a handsome design in colors of a bird, from whose mouth depended a scroll and a mammoth wreath. The inscription was "Welcome, 1897." In the wreath was a mammoth "H."

The early part of the evening was devoted to a fine concert. The grand march and circle started shortly after 9 o'clock and was followed by dancing, the order containing thirty engagements. The officers were:

General manager, John F. McNabb, assistant general manager, Chas. F. McManus; floor marshal, Timothy E. Flynn; assistant floor marshal, Thos. E. Bertrain; chief aid, Michael J. Hogan.

ILLEGAL USE OF A LABEL.

Boston, Dec. 11.—The question of a right of a labor union to the legal protection of its label from illegal use and counterfeiting was considered by the full bench of the supreme court yesterday. The case in point was a bill in equity brought by Thomas E. Tracy, vice president of the Cigar Makers' International union, vs. Joseph Banker, a local cigar manufacturer, asking for an injunction to restrain the defendant from using the label of the union. Decision was reserved.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and, therefore, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,
F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

First class printing done at this office.

Men who have worried with a tailor in trying to get a dress suit, will find it an easy matter here.

Our Full Dress Suits from Rogers, Peet & Co. are correct in every respect and ready to wear. Fit perfectly, or we make them fit. $25.00 to $45.00.

Boys' Full Dress Suits: Tuxedo coats, silk faced, low cut vest, short trousers. Sizes 11 years to 16.

Everything for evening wear absolutely correct: Gloves, Dress Shirts, White Cravats, and Band Bows, Studs and Buttons.

PUTNAM & SON,
No 166 CENTRAL STREET

LATEST

KILLED A NEGRO

A Patrolman Shot and Killed Clark Smith.

THE NEGRO WAS CRAZY AND RESISTED.

He Tried to Assault the Officer.

By Associated Press to The Sun.

Atlanta, Dec. 11.—Clark Smith, a crazy negro, was shot and killed by Patrolman Arthur last night. Smith was raving mad and the officer attempted to place him under arrest. The negro grabbed an axe and was in the act of striking the officer when the latter shot him.

LOCAL NEWS.

The engagement of Miss Lillian P. Bassett of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Mr. Frederick C. Ineson of this city is announced.

We would call your attention to our drive on new prunes this week. These are the best prunes ever sold in Lowell at the low price of 5 cents per pound. F. M. Barney & Co., 415 Middlesex street.

The boys of the junior branch, Y.M.C.A., were entertained at the association rooms last evening by Miss Jessie Lewis who read several humorous selections. There was also the pleasure of popping corn and playing games.

Senator and Mrs. Holden of Gloucester and Beacon street gave a handsome dinner last night at 7, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Rose. Mr. Rose has recently come over from New York to assume the treasurership of the J. C. Ayer Co. of Lowell. There were 18 guests present and the table was daintily set with flowers.—Boston Advertiser.

ITCHING, BURNING, CREEPING, CRAWLING Skin Diseases relieved in a few minutes by Agnew's Ointment. Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves instantly and cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eczema, Ulcers, Blotches, and all Eruptions of the Skin. It is soothing and quieting and acts like magic in all Baby Humors, Irritation of the Scalp or Rashes during teething time. 35 cents a box.—3.

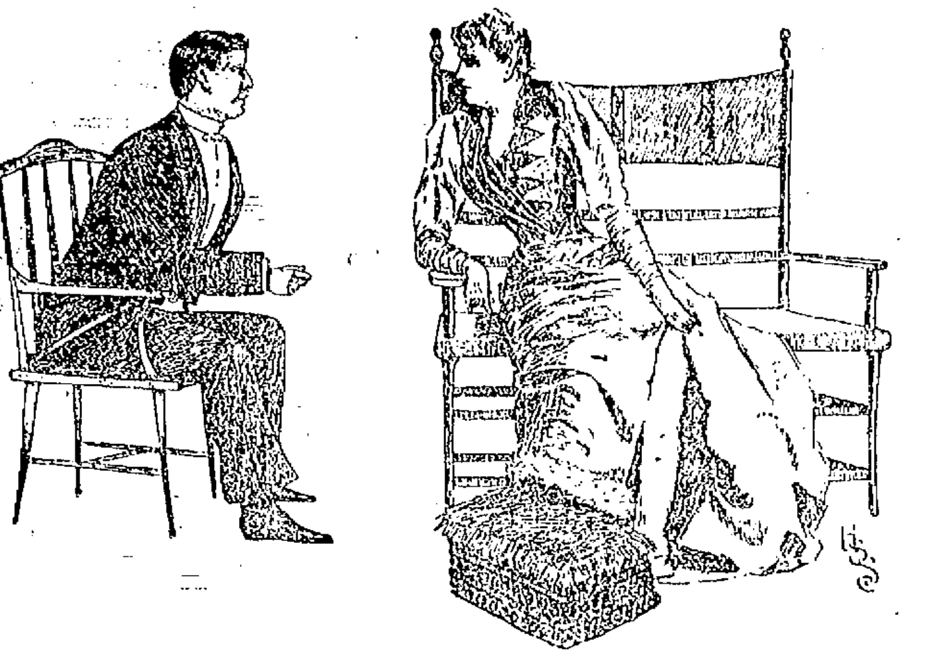
Sold by Ellingwood & Co., Central and Merrimack streets, and C. E. Carter, Branch and Smith streets.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Rheumatism
Is permanently cured
By Hood's Sarsaparilla
Which neutralizes the
Lactic acid in the blood.
Thousands write
That they have felt
No symptoms of
Rheumatism since taking
Hood's Sarsaparilla.



IT IS TOO TRUE.

Miss Belvidere—"Is it true, Mr. Highlands, that the Bennett managers are using money to corrupt voters, and to hire repeaters on election day?"

Mr. Highlands—"I'm afraid it is quite true, Miss Belvidere."

MissB.—"And did the Bennett men defraud Mr. Wilson out of the nomination at the caucuses?"

Mr. H.—"That's just what they did, Miss Belvidere, and that's why my friends and I are going to vote for Mr. Pearson this time."

Miss B.—"Well, I am glad to hear you say that, Mr. Highlands. A man who is nominated by such methods or who would allow any such corruption to secure his election at the polls deserves to be defeated and I hope he will be.

MOST BAFFLING ROBBERY

Registered Mail Tampered With in New York.

An Unsuccessful Huntfor Clues—Principal Losers are Banks in New Jersey Cities.

New York, Dec. 11.—Secret service men are investigating a mysterious robbery of the registered mail between this city and Philadelphia, the first intimation of which the authorities received about a month ago. The detectives have been at work since then in all the territory between Jersey City and Philadelphia. Just what they have discovered it has been impossible to learn, and the authorities are reticent about the robbery. A number of registered letters has been stolen, but the actual amount they contained is not known.

At the New York office it was said last night that the bags containing the stolen packages left that office all right. There had been 15 complaints by persons who had lost mail. At Jersey City, Major Charles F. Lewis, chief of the Philadelphia secret service branch, refused to talk. It is said that the principal losers are banks in Newark, Elizabeth and Plainfield.

The Herald says: Inspector Lewis, when seen in Jersey City, said the total loss, while not known exactly, would be less than $300. Another official mentioned $1000 as the outside limit.

TWO BOOTHS MEET

Commander Grants His Father's Request

FOR AN INTERVIEW AND CONCILIATION.

Quincy Speaks on National Politics.

New York, Dec. 11.—Commander Ballington Booth, for the first time since his separation from the Salvation army, has received a letter from his father, General William Booth of England, asking for an interview when he (the general) arrives in this country next month.

In reply Commander Booth has declared not only his willingness but his pleasure at meeting the general, as father and son, but adds: "In view of the repeated and strenuously circulated reports that I have refused to se my father, I deem it both right and fair to state that I have never offered any objection to seeing him; but the grand council of the volunteers has advised that, owing to the wilful misrepresentation of my last interview with a member of my family, and as I no longer represent myself alone, but a large movement, every safeguard should be taken against a repetition of this, and further that in the interview no allusion should be made to questions of controversy regarding the Salvation army.

"Furthermore, as the object of such an interview has already been stated to be an amalgamation of the volunteers of America with the Salvation army, Mrs. Booth and myself wish to state with all emphasis that, considering the essential differences in our government and principles, such a union would be inconsistent in the face of our people and our God, and therefore it is impossible.

"The volunteers of America is now a thoroughly organized and recognized religious movement, having nearly 700 commanding officers, exclusively employed. After 18 months' experience we have proved that the work of reaching the unreached masses of this country can be done equally well without limitations and restrictions involved in the form of government of the Salvation army. Our people have well learned the lesson of self-government. It will be seen therefore that amalgamation is as impracticable as it is undesirable.

"To give countenance to this rumor of amalgamation, my name has, in all parts of the country, been recently associated with the colonization of the other social schemes of Commander Tucker, carrying the implication that I approve of them. I cannot too strenuously appeal to the press and public at large to place me right in this matter. Not only am I not connected with any of these schemes, but all will admit that it is my right to protect against the commissioner and Mrs. Booth-Tucker allowing themselves to pass as Commander and Mrs. Booth. We only wish to have our position rightly and justly understood, for more than ever do Mrs. Booth and myself feel that a great trust has been committed to us by the American people, and more than ever may they rely upon our being true to the same."

QUINCY ON NATIONAL POLITICS.

Boston, Dec. 11.—In accepting the Democratic nomination for the mayoralty, Mayor Quincy says: "National political parties are indeed generally the necessary instruments through which the governments of our large cities are chosen, but this fact does not make it the least necessary that national political issues should enter into municipal contests. My own belief in the doctrine of keeping these issues separate is so deep-seated that I would not, as a matter of policy or principle, be a candidate for a municipal office upon a platform which brought national issues into the campaign. The mayor of a great city cannot identify himself with the discussion of questions of national party politics without seriously injuring his usefulness as a municipal administrator. I have thus far, since occupying the office of mayor, consistently abstained from participation in national politics, or discussions of national issues.

"I am aware that my course in this respect has failed to meet with the approval of some of the earnest supporters of gold, and of some of the ardent friends of silver. I can only say that I am not entitled to the vote of anyone who believes that the currency question should be passed upon by the voters of Boston at the coming election. The course which I have followed in the past I shall, if re-elected, consistently adhere to in the future, and I shall make it no part of my concern to declare my views, however loudly some persons may call for them, upon the controverted questions of national politics."

THE HAWAIIAN PROTEST.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The delegation of native Hawaiians, who have been in Washington for the past few days, called at the state department yesterday and was admitted to an interview with Secretary Sherman. The interview lasted only a few minutes. The delegation presented the secretary a memorial, represented to be in behalf of 20,000 native Hawaiians, protesting against annexation, or at least soliciting a secret plebiscite of the Hawaiian population if such a course was determined upon by the government of the United States. Secretary Sherman said he would lay the petition before the senate.

KILLED AND BODY BURNED.

Paris, Dec. 11.—The mystery of the disappearance of a bank collector named Lamare a week ago has been explained by the arrest and confession of a couple named Carrara, engaged in the business of growing mushrooms. Lamare called on the Carraras to collect some money, when the latter hit him on the head with a piece of iron, killing him, and threw his body into the furnace used for preparing mushrooms. Lamare had 26,050 francs on his person at the time he was killed.

FALL RIVER CUTDOWN.

Fall River, Mass., Dec. 11.—Until the new wage schedule ordered by the manufacturers has been issued, there will be little change in the situation in this city. No meeting of the committee to which the matter was referred has been called, but one probably will be early next week.

Meantime, speculation is wholly as to what the recommendation of the committee will be. The feeling in favor of a conference of the manufacturers and representatives of the labor unions is gaining strength, and there is a strong probability that the committee may recommend such action that the true condition of affairs may be understood by the operatives. The same result may be obtained through the agency of an address, though the former method is considered by many manufacturers to be the more advisable.

The demand for a general cutdown, if any is to be made, which will include agents and superintendents, is evidently to be an issue upon which the operatives will center much of their opposition, and it is believed by many that such a reduction would avert a strike, at least until some future time. It is known that some members of the committee favor this plan on the ground that it will do much to better the feeling which is bound to be strained because of the reduction. It is certain that the committee will prepare an entirely new schedule, and it will probably be the most complete of any ever issued by the manufacturers' association.

The Seaconnet mill is likely to be an important factor in the situation, as its mangers are opposed to a cutdown and will probably continue to run under the present schedule, should the new one result in a strike. The Seaconnet is not a member of the association.

The announcement of the manufacturers that they propose to reduce the cost of production by cutting wages has not influenced the cloth market as yet to any appreciable extent, and the report for the week differs little from that of previous weeks. The production has been normal, 230,000 pieces, with sales of 162,000 pieces, all odds, of which 69,000 are for immediate and 93,000 for future delivery. The stock of goods on hand has been increased about 60,000 pieces during the week, and the storehouses now contain in the aggregate about 1,700,000 pieces about equally divided between odds and regulars. The market is quiet at 2¼ cents.

DOYLE TO BE CAPTAIN.

Baltimore, Dec. 11.—The deal by which Pitcher McJames, Second Baseman Demontreville and First Baseman McGann of the Washington baseball team become orioles in exchange for First Baseman Doyle, Second Baseman Reitz and Pitcher Amole was consummated yesterday. Manager Brown of the Washington team said in reference to the deal: "I shall make Doyle my lieutenant and perhaps captain. I have four outfielders, and if I can play any better than the other three, I shall play, but if I decide to manage from the bench Doyle will have charge of the men upon the field."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

An ice floe practically destroyed the government locks at the mouth of the Galena (Ills.) river. They were built seven years ago at a cost of $100,000.

W. J. Bryan was in Monterey, Mex., Friday. His visit aroused great enthusiasm, the distinguished American being made the recipient of high municipal, state and federal honors.

The Universalist national convention may be held at Peak Island, Portland harbor, next summer. Negotiations with that end in view are now in progress between the society's officers and the Casco Bay Steamboat company.

William Frost, a timekeeper in the employ of the General Electric company at Schenectady, N. Y., was arrested last night for embezzlement. For 20 months, it is alleged, he had been carrying people on the payroll who had left the employ. The company lost by Frost's operations, it is said, several thousand dollars.

Tobacco importers feel that they have won something of a victory in forcing the government to appeal from the recent decision of the general board of appraisers in the matter of the duty to be imposed upon bales of filler tobacco containing less than 15 per cent of wrapper. According to the law such action by the government negatives, pending the appeal, the appraisers' decision.

"I shall, if elected, at all times welcome the counsel and advice of all citizens, irrespective of political affiliations, upon matters concerning the public weal."—*Hon. Fisher H Pearson in his letter of acceptance.*

SOMETHING WONDERFUL.

A SIGHT NEVER BEFORE SEEN IN LOWELL.

It has been announced through the daily papers that A. G. Pollard & Co.'s mammoth dry goods and department store was damaged by the Irvine block fire of last week to a considerable extent. This firm in the early part of the week had their damages adjusted to their satisfaction by the insurance companies, and they announced that they would have a great fire, smoke and water sale, giving the benefit of the insurance money as a discount to evry purchaser. Never more clearly was the value of printers' ink demonstrated, as it brought out the largest crowd ever seen in a store in Lowell. A safe conservative estimate might place the number of bargain hunters at 2000. Jordan & Marsh in their palmiest days when they never heard of hard times would grow green with envy if they saw the immense number of purchasers at this mammoth establishment. The crowd was so great in their several departments that it was almost an impossibility to get through. It was a novelsight to see Mr. A. G. Pollard acting as a sergeant-at-arms at one of the main entrances to the basement, where, with the aid of a police officer and the entrance roped in, it toko al his ability and that of the officers to keep back the hundreds of anxious customers. They were allowed to enter at one section of the building and pass out of the main building to Merrimack street. The clerks were as busy as bees waiting on the customers and it was almost impossible for them to satisfy the crowds, so eager and anxious were they to get these bargains. They sold print cloth at a cent a yard. This is but one of the several hundred bargains that were going on in a like manner. It looked like a Woman's Suffrage meeting and the men had no right at all, but it only goes to show how anxious our good wives are to save a dollar for us. They surely did save a dollar, because there were bargains given them never before heard of in this city. Judging from the number of bundles that were disappearing, Pollard & Co., will find this their red letter day in the history of their business. Their main store is all bedecked with a holiday appearance so that after passing through the dense crowd in the basement it is a pleasing sight to look about and see the extensive arrangements they have made for the Christmas and New Year trade. In addition to their well stocked store on the first floor they have added a confectionery department where there is a complete line of the choicest bonbons, chocolates and confections. This is to be a permanent branch of their business and their prices are within the reach of everybody. Space prevents us from going further into detail on the magnificence of this establishment. All are cordially invited to call at A. G. Pollard & Co.'s mammoth store, Merrimack street.

LOWELL WON

IN THE DEBATE WITH NASHUA HIGH SCHOOL.

The annual debate between representatives of the Nashua and the Lowell High schools was held in High school hall last night.

The subject of the debate was: "Resolved, That the United States should own and control all the railroads."

The meeting was opened by Mr. Elliot who introduced as presiding officer Supt. Whitcomb. Mr. Whitcomb in turn introduced the debaters.

The Lowell school had the negative side of the question, and they were represented by Messrs. James W. Mudge, Herbert D. Bixby, Edgar F. Cilley and Arthur W. MacLean for the rebuttal. The affirmative side, taken by the Nashua club, was represented by Messrs. Walter McKinley, Arthur Eaton and Edward Everett, with Howard Johnson for rebuttal.

The judges were Judge J. J. Pickman of this city, Mr. E. H. Wason of Nashua and J. E. Burke, superintendent of the public schools in Lawrence.

After the debaters had all put in their arguments, and the summing up had been completed, the judges retired but soon returned. Mr. Burke said they couldn't decide on the arguments presented, but as Lowell was a little superior on oratory, the decision was given to the Lowell school.

After this the members of both clubs adjourned to Page's dining room for supper.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

SAFE SOOTHING SATISFYING

Originated by an Old Family Physician in 1810.

You can safely trust what time has indorsed for nearly a century.

There is not a medicine in use today which possesses the confidence of the public to so great an extent as Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. For more than eighty years it has stood upon its own intrinsic merit, while generation after generation have used it. The best evidence of its value is the fact that in the state where it originated the sale of it is steadily increasing.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment

I. S. Johnson Esq. My Dear Sir:—Fifty years ago this month, your father, Dr. Johnson, called at my store and left me some Johnson's Anodyne Liniment on sale. I have sold it ever since. I can most truly say that it has maintained its high standard and popularity from that time to this. JOHN B. RAND, North Waterford, Maine, Jan., 1891.

"Best Liver Pill Made."

Parsons' Pills

Positively cure Biliousness and Sick Headache, liver and bowel complaints. They expel all impurities from the blood. Delicate women find relief from using them. Price 25c; five $1. Sold everywhere.

This certifies that Dr. A. Johnson, whose name is signed to every genuine bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, in the month of Jan. 1810, first left at my store some of the same. I have supplied my customers with it ever since, (over fifty years) with increasing sales. JABEZ KNOWLTON, Newburg, Maine.

Our Book "Treatment for Diseases" Mailed Free. All Druggists. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

CURE CONSTIPATION

REGULATE THE LIVER

10c 25c 50c

ALL DRUGGISTS

STRONG AGAIN! WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY Sexine Pills

They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicocele, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked *permanently*. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price $1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, $5.00. Send for free book. Address, PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.

Sold at Goodale's Drug Store, the best and cheapest place in Lowell for drugs and medicines, 217 CENTRAL STREET.

TEETH $5 to $10 a Set

No Charge For Extracting

Every set warranted to be the same teeth that other dentists ask $15 and $18 for, and every set warranted to fit. Gold Filling and Gold Crown work a specialty. Teeth filled with Gold by Electricity. No pain. Teeth Extracted Without Pain by our new method. Thirty years' experience. Artificial Teeth without plates; also Roofless Plates. Teeth extracted and replaced the same day as extracted—no need of going without. No Sunday work. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 6 p.m. Not open Evenings. DR. J. K. BICKELL & SON, Painless Dentists, Rooms 24, 25, 32, Runels' Bl'g, cor. Merr'k & Bridge

Cold air drafts should be kept out of the house—doors must be closed—a draft is dangerous. The ECLIPSE CHECK AND SPRING effectively

Keeps it out

—does it without slamming—without jarring the house—noiselessly. Simple—durable—best.

The Thompson Hdw. Co.

A Sewing Machine FOR CHRISTMAS.

Can you think of any gift which will give the receiver greater joy or which is calculated to add more to her comfort and pleasure? We have 60 Machines on our floor to select from, comprising all makes and prices from $10 up. Machines sold direct, no canvassers, which saves customer $10.

RING & CO., Bicycles and Sewing Machines, 225 Dutton Street.

THE BIG SHOE SALE

Thousands of customers made happy since our opening on last Saturday noon.

The excitement continues. New lots added every day, as soon as the shoes are dry.

Hundreds of different lots on our shelves which we haven't room for on our tables.

If you do not find what you want on the tables, ask for it.

Everything in our vast stock thrown in this sale.

Buy your year's supply of Shoes now.

Dollars Saved! Dollars Saved!

The Bijou Shoe Store,

130-132 MERRIMACK STREET.

FRANK JONES BREWING CO. (LIMITED), PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

Golden Cream India Pale Ale And Porter.

OUR WHOLESALE AGENTS IN LOWELL ARE JOHN LENNON & CO., AND PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.

They keep a full line of our goods in hogsheads, barrels, and half barrels.

Many dealers claim to run Jones' Ale who do not.

The following is a complete list of those who use the same. Jones' Ale is used exclusively by:

JOHN LENNON & CO.
PETER H. DONOHOE & CO.
CORNELIUS SHANAHAN.
WILLIAM GUINEY & CO.
H. F. MELLEN & CO.
W. W. MURPHY & CO.
JOHN CLANCY & CO.
JAS. A. CAWLEY.
GEO. W. ENRIGHT & CO.
THOMAS EMERSON.
GARVEY & MEADE.
JOHN M. PEVEY.
F. BRADY & CO.
W. H. BOODY & CO.
ROCKINGHAM.
O. M. DONOHOE & CO.

It can also be found at the following places:

JNO. H. BURKE.
JAS. CALNIN & CO.
JOS. H. CLARK & CO.
DOLAN & CONNORS.
H. F. DUGGAN & CO.
TURCOTTE & CO.
P. L. FURLONG.
M. W. HALLORAN & CO.
M. J. BRUIN & CO.
P. KEYES, Jr.
JNO. DONOHOE & CO.
T. F. GARVEY & CO.
R. V. SAUNDERS & CO.
P. E. McMAHON & CO.
M. MORAN & CO.
JAS. F. DOHERTY & CO.
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We have just what the doctor ordered.

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will save you one-half your gas and give three times the light. The DAYLIGHT Mantles will last three times as long as any other on the market. Try them.

I have for sale Chimneys (glass or mica) that will fit lamp in use.

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PROMISED BOTH OF THEM.

"Say, Joe, who do you think is going to be elected?"

"Well, I don't know."

"I don't know, either, but I would like to see Bennett elected, because you see, if Bennett is elected I will have a cinch. He has promised to give me the contract to keep the glass clean at city hall, and he says he will furnish me with all the help I want, and all he asks is that I superintend job. You know I live over there in Ward Nine, in the aristocratic section, and that's the place where our boys all hang out, and he knows that I stand in with the colored vote."

"What you talking about, Sam? Bennett promised me that same job two weeks ago, and you're the fourth man who has told me that Jim promised it to him. Guess you ain't on to Bennett yet."

ANOTHER QUESTION.

Will Col. James W. Bennett, Republican Candidate for Mayor, and Solicitor of Temperance Votes, answer this question:

Have you, Col. Bennett, any interest in a liquor saloon and so-called hotel known as the Franklin House, a place on Middlesex street, either as owner, lessee or part proprietor?

BENNETT'S BOODLE RAMPANT.

(Continued from Page 1.)

case of bribery on part of republicans were taken and a warrant was applied for yesterday for the arrest of Michael Dyer residing at 120 Suffolk street. He has been a bar tender with Mr. Faulkner and wants a license. Accordingly he started out like many others to canvass for democrats who would abstain from voting, for $2 or $3 a man, and three of the men he approached on the subject pretended to accept his proposition in order to find out what his tactics were and whether he was an agent for the Bennett managers.

One of the three men approached is a well known and highly respected young man who has refused to have his name mentioned in connection with the case; that is, he has refused to make affidavit, but he went into police court yesterday and testified to the facts of the case, as sworn to by his two companions in the subjoined affidavits. The others are also well known and reliable.

James F. Owens, Esq., and Gardner W. Pearson applied for the warrant for Dyer and that Judge Hadley gave the matter the most leisurely consideration may be judged from the fact that the applicants had to wait over six hours before the warrant was issued.

There was plenty of opportunity for Dyer to make his escape, as the police officials and others around the court knew the name, and Mr. Poore, chairman of the republican city committee, was there to ascertain who was about to be pinched. The affidavits as sworn to are as follows:

THE AFFIDAVITS.

The following is a statement made of an attempt to bribe Edward F. Cooney and John T. Maguire by a republican worker for Col. James W. Bennett. Edward F. Cooney makes the following statement: I was introduced to Michael Dyer at 3 o'clock this afternoon by a friend at the corner of Central and Jackson streets, at Goodale's drug store. He asked me about politics and I told him we were with the man who will give us the most money. Then he said: "The other side is not giving anything, but I will give you $2.00 if you stay away from the polls on election day." I replied that I could get more than $2.00, and that I would not remain away for less than $3.00. Then said Mr. Dyer, "I will give you $3.00." He then turned up Jackson street, asking us to go with him and there he took the names of myself and John T. Maguire, who had been introduced to him with me. I asked him if he had any money to offer then, but he said No, and after taking my name he told me that if I had any friends who would remain away from the polls to bring their names to him personally or have them come and see him. I asked him when he would pay off and he said on Wednesday afternoon at 1.30 o'clock at the corner of Market and Worthen streets, or else at his house, 120 Suffolk street. When I asked him if he had any money with him, he said "No, but I will go with you to Colonel Bennett's office where you can have some." We did not agree to go and then separated.

Mr. John T. Maguire said that he was present with Mr. Cooney and heard the conversation as detailed above. "We met Mr. Dyer at the corner of Jackson and Central streets at Goodale's drug store and were introduced to him by a friend who was with us. He first offered us $2 each for keeping away from the polls on election day. He said he was working for Colonel Bennett in order that he might get a liquor license. He asked us who we favored for Mayor, and we told him we were with the man who gave us the most money. He said he did not know anything about the other side, but he was authorized to give $2.00 to every man who would remain away from the polls on election day. We told him that $2.00 was not enough. We wanted $3.00, and he then said: "I will give you $3.00 each and if you have any more friends you can trust, bring them up tomorrow or a list of their names." He said the men who would remain away would be paid off Wednesday afternoon at the corner of Market and Worthen streets. "If you meet me tomorrow afternoon at 1.30," he said, "I will take you up to Bennett's office if you wish." When Mr. Cooney asked him if he had any money today, he said he had none, but that if we went up to J. W. Bennett's office, we could have some. He said he would come with us if we wanted to go.

—Edward F. Cooney,
John T. Maguire.

Lowell, Mass., Dec. 9, 1897.

Then personally appeared the above named Edward F. Cooney and John T. Maguire and made oath that the foregoing statements, by them subscribed, are true, before me,

—John A. Gately,
Justice of the Peace.

ANOTHER CASE.

A similar case of bribery, but one in which the evidence is even stronger than in the above is made out against a member of the Workingmen's Protective league, and for which a warrant will be secured today if possible. There are three witnesses. In this case the men approached were offered $2.00 a man for voting for Bennett in case he should be defeated and $5.00 each if elected.

The member of the Workingmen's Protective League who made the arrangements took the men to the headquarters of the Bennett managers and informed the gentleman in charge that the men had agreed to go to the polls and vote for Bennett on condition of being paid $2.00 a man if Bennett were defeated and $5.00 a man if he were elected. They asked the official at headquarters what guarantee they had of receiving the money. "No guarantee at all," said he, "except his word, and that is all the guarantee that will be given."

They then withdrew and to all intents the arrangements were completed. They went directly to Mr. Pearson's headquarters and notified him of what had taken place. They had not solicited any bribe, but had been approached and persistently requested to enter into the arrangements to vote for Bennett at the rate mentioned.

What is most astounding in this matter is that the gentleman in charge of the Bennett headquarters when the men went in openly without knowing any of them, agreed to make good the arrangement and gave his word that the money should be paid.

Other men who have been approached by the Bennett boodlers reported at Mr. Pearson's headquarters yesterday and among the number are the following: Joseph Jones, John Downey, Thomas Maloney, Laurence Maloney.

Anthony Cunningham, it is said, is working the barrooms in Ward Two, and displays a plethoric purse which he is willing to draw upon freely for drinks in the interest of Colonel Bennett's candidacy. He made the statement that he received the money for that purpose.

DYER NOT ARRESTED.

Thus far, Mr. Dyer has not been arrested but the reason is obvious. There was such delay in granting the warrant that there was warning to "tip him off" and thus give him ample opportunity to get out of the way. The officers called at his house, but couldn't find him. That is just as expected.

The republican papers of course, treat the cases of bribery in their accustomed manner. They attempt to make it appear that the whole is a trumped up affair by the democratic leaders, and both the Mail and Citizen said that George E. Dwyer, who is not yet a voter at all, is the Dyer against whom the warrant is issued. This is the most palpable falsehood to discredit the case, but it is characteristic of the republican papers and their methods throughout the campaign.

Mr. Rivet is a candidate for alderman on the republican ticket. He is the eleventh French candidate who has been nominated by the republican party for alderman and they have never yet elected one of the eleven. What is more, there never was one of the eleven candidates who received the average vote of the party. That shows the regard of republicans for the French voters.

George Tryder, the ex-alderman, who has been in Nova Scotia for some time, in the course of his speech at the Centralville rally Wednesday night said: "What a condition of things exists! The Mayor is a mere figurehead. He can't do anything. The aldermen are

(Continued to Page Nine.)

"I promise, for myself and my party associates, if elected, that we shall give the city better results with lower taxes than have been given heretofore."—*Hon. Fisher H. Pearson in his letter of acceptance.*

DEATHS.

RYAN—Annie M. Ryan, aged 21 years, daughter of Michael Ryan, died at St. John's hospital yesterday. Deceased was an estimable young lady, with a light heart and cheery disposition, making friends wherever she went. All those who knew her will deeply regret her early death. She leaves a father and five brothers to mourn her loss. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon from the home of her brother, John Ryan, 50 Whipple street.

MOUNTFORD—John Mountford died at his home, 343 Thorndike street, yesterday, aged 64 years. Besides his wife, he leaves five children, Mrs. Carl Santeason, Miss Mountford, and Robert W., James, and John T. W. Mountford. He was a member of Mt. Zion lodge, I.O.G.T., and Waverley lodge, Sons of St. George.

"I shall, if elected, exercise every power I possess to prevent imposition on the city or interference with public rights on the part of any of these (quasi public) companies."—*Hon. Fisher H. Pearson in his letter of acceptance.*

Only six of the 38 candidates for pharmacists' certificates passed the last examination of the board and Alfred Bertrand of this city was one of them.

First class printing at this office.

100 PIANOS

The M. Steinert & Sons Co.

Having just consummated the above gigantic purchase with the well known and popular New England Piano Co., of Boston, are now prepared to give the greatest bargains in New Pianos ever offered in Lowell, at their warerooms,

34 Prescott Street.

This announcement should not fail to secure the recognition of every piano buyer in this city.

100 PIANOS

For Today Only

BLACK WORSTED SUITS $8

Sacks or Frocks, regular $10 worsteds.

BLACK WORSTED SUITS $10

Sack and Frocks, regular $12 worsteds.

O'Hearn & Dowd

OLD POST OFFICE.

ROUSING RALLIES

Held by Democrats in Different Wards.

A FORCIBLE ADDRESS BY LAWRENCE CUMMINGS.

A United Party Rallies for Pearson.

After a week's attendance at the bluff and bluster of the republican rallies, it was a relief to a tired newspaperman to hear a good sound, sensible argument presented by a campaign speaker, such as that delivered by Lawrence Cummings at the High street engine house last evening, when democrats of all choices came together and cheered lustily for Hon. Fisher H. Pearson and the entire democratic ticket.

This rally was for voters of Wards Five and Nine only, and the democrats turned out in goodly numbers, filling the engine house hall.

At eight o'clock Frank J. Simonds called to order and said: "I congratulate the democracy of these two wards on the large crowd here tonight. The republican press would have us believe that there is not a democrat left in Lowell. The election next Tuesday is the most important that has ever been held in Lowell, for it will determine whether or not the democracy of Lowell is to be pushed off the earth and kept there over several years. Through a robbery of our rights by an unfair redistriction of the city, we are robbed of our representation in the Common Council and are forced back upon the Mayor and Board of Aldermen which we can elect. If we elect them this year, we can do it next year. There are no longer any factions in the democratic party. All are abiding loyally by the decision of the caucuses.

Mr. Simonds then introduced Hon. John E. Drury as presiding officer. Mr. Drury said: "There is a similarity of conditions existing on the republican side for the past two years. Notwithstanding the orders from headquarters last year, the voters of Lowell showed plainly that they did not want Bennett for Mayor. This year they showed the same feeling at the caucuses. Then again at this time last year, they talked it about that Bennett could surely win easily, but the democracy was true to its candidate and will be so again. They would have you believe he is not a fit candidate. Born and reared in this city, educated in her schools, his home here, do you believe that Hon. Fisher H. Pearson if elected, would do aught to bring criticism upon his methods in this city?

"We have a candidate who has been fairly nominated and we who were with another candidate have no apologies to make, but as all men who claim to be democrats, will acquiesce in the choice of the caucuses and will all work untiringly until Tuesday night for Hon. Fisher H. Pearson and the entire ticket.

"They are raising a cry that a change in the police department would do great harm. We all know that the police commission is a grand improvement upon the old style, but we also know that at no time will a change of commission materially affect that department or detract from its efficiency."

Mr. Drury then introduced that loyal democrat, Lawrence Cummings, who received an ovation. When the applause had subsided Mr. Cummings said: "Gentlemen, I thank you for your kind reception and your presence and enthusiasm augur well for the success of the ticket on next Tuesday. At the outset, let me state that I am here to dispute with any man the assertion that a democratic mayor cannot conduct he city's business in a businesslike manner. A false cry of alarm has been presented. In Huntington Hall I asked how it would be possible in any one year to injure the city's standing so as to destroy its credit in the markets of the country, and though I have watched carefully the speeches of the republican orators, not one of them has attempted to show this, nor have they offered the slightest argument to show how it would be against the interest of the city to elect a democratic mayor. It is an impossibility, gentlemen, for one man in one year to so injure the city. Moreover, it is an impossible for Colonel Bennett to give us a reduced tax rate for next year. Money is appropriated for the different departments, such as the police, fire, pauper and school departments.

Now these appropriations are made according to the necessary expenses of each department and Colonel Bennett to give us a low tax rate must reduce the cost of maintenance in some one of these departments. The question is where will he begin? Will he cut down the number of policemen or cut their salaries? Only a few weeks ago, the public spoke for more policemen and six more were put on the department. Colonel Benenit will probably cut down their salaries, as he did once before. Will he cut down the firemen's pay? Will he reduce the number of teachers in our schools? Will he reduce the amount of aid given to paupers? He must do some of these to reduce the tax rate. How will you do it, Colonel?

But on the other hand, no man can have more money appropriated than is allowed by statute. Yet the republican speakers state that if the democracy gets into power the tax rate will jump to $25. It was so said at the republican rally in Centralville. This is said to frighten the man who owns his little house. In order to raise the tax rate to that amount next year there must be appropriated $450,000 more than was appropriated this year. This year's appropriations about cover the expenses. The additional $450,000 would have to be practically thrown away. Is it reasonable to suppose that any man is going to do this?

Despite all their talk of financial distress, it is admitted by your republican city treasurer that Lowell can borrow money at as low a rate as any city in the country.

We have suffered greatly at the hands of the republican party. See to it that it doesn't happen again. You who have your homes at a distance how do you like being obliged to come way down here to vote as the result of a robbery of rights in the division of ward lines, whereby 6500 democrats were left without a single representative in the legislature. Resent such treatment by electing Hon. Fisher H. Pearson and the entire democratic ticket. (Great Applause).

P. J. O'Brien and James J. Kirwin made brief addresses, scoring points against Bennett and his managers.

Col. C. A. R. Dimon was introduced amid greatest applause and he said: "My democracy is nothing acquired. It came to me by inheritance, for way back in the old Jeffersonian days the Dimons were democrats. United action is what we need to win. In the army that was our motto and I . experience was that if every man acted as a unit we were generally successful in battle. The battle of the democratic party means something to you and your children. The democrats on your ticket are just as able, willing and loyal as any the republican party has presented. I entered this fight with the understanding that I was not interfering with the chances of any other candidate. Mr. Sullivan's record is good, he is an honest man. You have candidates before you whom you can elect. Stick to your party ticket from top to bottom and success will be ours."

Ex-Councilman Thomas E. O'Day spoke briefly upon the necessity of united action and stated that Ward Nine is united to a man for the entire ticket.

At this point Hon. Fisher H. Pearson and Andrew E. Barrett entered the hall and both were received with cheers.

MR. PEARSON'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Pearson said: Gentlemen, we have held our caucusses and I have been honored with the nomination. In going around I find that the great bulk of the democracy is with us and next Tuesday they will show their unity. The republican leaders are whipping men into line for they know that if we get possession we will have it for five years. They are going to be defeated and they cannot help it. The aldermanic ticket is the strongest ever put up. The republicans concede the election of six and we should go right ahead and take the entire nine.

There is one man on the ticket whom I pay particular attention to and he is Joseph E. Venne, who represents the French-American voters. The French voters are going to support us in large numbers and we should appreciate this and vote for Mr. Venne. Don't vote for any republicans at all. Remember too, your Swedish candidate for the Council in this ward. The republican papers have said that the police commission is not in politics, but District Attorney Wier gave one of his eloquent but meaningless discourses upon. The Hog Combine is looking for offices for a few more of its men. There are two of its office holders that we can get at, but the third unfortunately we can't. We must by united power elect a mayor and a majority of the city government and then it will be a long time before we shall again be robbed of our rights."

Andrew E. Barrett, candidate for purchasing agent, said: "My principal object in coming here tonight is to become acquainted with you. The republican papers have accused me of being a young man. If they will give me time, I'll get over that fault. Last year the democrats were not acquainted with the scope and nature of the office of purchasing agent and as a result there were 1200 blanks. Skip no names on the ballot. We have the votes on the checklists and they cannot stop us. Most of you know the issues of the campaign. They ask you to consider Colonel Bennett as the friend of the workingman. Bennett is one of the two contractors in Lowell who work their men ten hours a day. We will have the entire board of aldermen if the democratic voters stick together."

The rally closed with cheers for the entire ticket.

IN WARD THREE.

In the ward where Bennett's men behind the rails did what is said to have given the Colonel the nomination, there was a most enthusiastic gathering of democrats. Peter Brady called to order and John J. Burns presided. Among the speakers were Oliver A. Libby, William J. McCluskey, Charles H. Cosgrove and John H. Riordan.

Mr. Riordan said: "We have met tonight to discuss the question of a good city government and we are forced to smile at the remarkable methods used by the republican party to discuss them. Their idea of discussion is to have funny songs and stories, frankforts, beer, coffee, and sandwiches in a very considerable quantity. They continue to make the cry that Mr. Bennett is honest. We do not know that it is an uncommon virtue in a city of this size. At a Ward Three rally a few nights ago, Colonel Bennett was extolled for turning the Minnesota legislature inside out, and winning a victory for the Bell telephone company, a skillful lobbyist working for a corporation and trust. Now if there is any man in this audience who was benefitted by that Minnesota trick will he get up and shout for Bennett?

"Mr. Lawton thinks or says he thinks we ought not to talk persons, but to talk party. In another place he says the better element belongs in the republican party and that as such it gives better government. If it does then 2 and 2 make 47 and the worm is a Welsh rarebit. Now what do the republican papers say? They say Pearson and his clique are running matters. As one of those who are not of the clique I have the most profound respect for it and I would ask what sort of a clique it is that casts 3000 votes in a caucus?"

It is a dreadful thing to speak out from the shoulder and tell the truth no matter whom it hits and our friends of the other side are thrown into a series of fits because Mr. Pearson, in his letter of acceptance, says party lines are drawn in municipal elections.

Those eminently non-partisan sheets, the Mail and Courier, are profoundly shocked, while the independent Citizen, that so fortunately can lift matter out of the Courier and credit it to it, holds up its hands in holy horror at the idea of partisanship in municipal affairs. But when a robber republican city government descends so low as to throw out of employment a number of poor washerwomen because they were put there by a democratic administration, these papers were looking the other way; while the removal of Dick Bray, the man who lived within his appropriation, was met with a chorus of approval.

Is this the sort of honesty and candor we have a right to expect in a discussion of public policy?

Has Mr. Bennett sprouted wings during the past year? He is the same Col. Bennett whom we buried last year and we refuse to sink discussion of his personality.

IN WARD FOUR.

A large attendance and great enthusiasm was the order at the Ward Four rally. This was opened by John E. Maguire and strong speeches were made by Alderman Cosgrove, James F. Miskella, Hon. Fisher H. Pearson, James F. Owens, W. J. McCluskey, John H. Riordan, Hon. John Welch, Anthony A. Conway, Thomas H. Muldoon, Dennis J. Murphy, and J. Joseph O'Connor.

IN WARD SEVEN.

Here a red-hot rally was called to order by James F. Holden. The speakers were Hon. John Welch, Hon. Fisher H. Pearson, James F. Owens, Esq., Councilman Miskella, Arthur E. Racicot, J. E. Venne, Oliver A. Libby, and W. E. Wheeler.

IN WARD SIX.

John T. Donohue presided in the Ward Six rally and those who spoke were Dennis J. Murphy, J. E. Venne, J. Guillette, and T. H. Muldoon.

Pain-Killer.

(PERRY DAVIS')

A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and for every kind of Bowel Complaint is

Pain-Killer.

This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.

It is a simple, safe and quick cure for

Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhoea, Croup, Toothache.

TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

BENNETT'S PLOTS

To Work the A. P. A. and Catholics.

AT THE SAME TIME HAS GONE ASTRAY.

Miller Insulted by Boodle Managers.

Below is a letter from a prominent republican in regard to the manner in which the Bennett managers are endeavoring to work the A.P.A. and at the same time the Catholics of French and Irish nationality:

Editor of The Sun—In your issue of today, you tell of great trouble in the ranks of Bennett's managers on account of Joe Miller having been invited to speak at Mr. Bennett's rally in Huntington Hall and you tell of a letter having been sent to Mr. Miller explaining the matter and asking him not to attend the meeting.

Now, Mr. Editor, I will give you the facts of the case.

There was no letter sent to Mr. Miller but at 12.10 midnight of Wednesday last, a hack drove up to the house where Mr. Miller lives and Mr. George Poore, chairman of the republican city committee, got out and rang Mr. Miller's bell, waking the family out of a sound sleep. Of course Mr. Miller got up and dressed, coming down stairs to see what could have happened to bring Mr. Poore round at such an untimely hour.

That gentleman soon explained his errand and expressed great sorrow at having to ask Mr. Miller to stay away from the meeting, giving as the reason that Mr. Bennett was afraid that if Joe spoke, it would lose him some Catholic votes on account of Mr. Miller's alleged connection with the A.P.A.'s in previous campaigns.

It did not take long to persuade Joe not to attend a meeting that I am given to understand he never intended attending, but it was not till 1.30 a. m. Thursday morning that Mr. Poore came out, entered the hack and drove off.

Now, Mr. Editor, why was this visit made at midnight? Is Mr. Poore so busy that he has to stay up nights to work for this greatest of all business men (Mr. Bennett), or was he afraid if he was seen going to Mr. Miller's the impression might be given (which is the truth) that the republican managers were trying to work in secret with the A.P.A.'s and still have the appearance of being opposed to them in order to get Catholic democratic votes for their ticket. In the A.P.A. councils in the city they are advocating strongly the election of Mr. Bennett and at the same time Mr. Bennett is expecting to get enough Catholics of Irish and French nationality to vote for him to land him high and dry.

What I state here is easy enough to prove if any one cares to go to the trouble of finding out who the A.P.A. leaders are working for. Such scheming and hypocrisy should be rebuked by every honest man refusing to put such dishonest men in public office.

—A Republican Voter.

Grand Democratic Rally IN ASSOCIATE HALL Tonight.

Democratic candidates and other prominent democrats will speak. Daniel J. Donohue, Esq., will preside.

What a wonder it is that some women are so heedless about the things that concern them most. They endure all sorts of pain and misery with carelessness which would never be possible if they realized the consequences.

Comparatively few women understand that when they neglect their health because they are too busy or overworked or their minds are taken up with other concerns, that they are balancing on the edge of a fatal precipice.

Any weakness or disease of woman's special organism is no trifling matter. A woman who through indifference neglects these troubles is laying the foundation for life-long wretchedness.

A modest woman naturally recoils from the mortifying ordeal of examinations and local treatment which doctors insist upon. But there is no necessity for any such repugnant alternative. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures these delicate complaints positively and completely. It is a medicine devised for this particular purpose by one of the most eminent of living specialists in woman's diseases.

Dr. Pierce has been for nearly 30 years chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. During this time he has received fully ninety thousand letters from women who have been cured by the "Favorite Prescription." Some of these letters are printed by permission in one chapter of Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser." It contains advice and suggestions for self-treatment which every woman ought to read. More than half a million copies have been sold at $1.50 each. An absolutely free edition in paper covers will be sent for a limited time to anyone sending 21 one-cent stamps to pay the cost of mailing *only*. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. For a handsome cloth-bound copy send 31 stamps.

FITS CURED

(From U. S. Journal of Medicine.)

Prof. W. H. Pecke, who makes a specialty of Epilepsy, has without doubt treated and cured more cases than any living Physician; his success is astonishing. We have heard of cases of 20 years' standing cured by him. He publishes a valuable work on this disease which he sends with a large bottle of his absolute cure, free to any sufferer who may send their P.O. and Express address. We advise anyone wishing a cure to address, Prof. W. H. PECKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

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At lowest possible prices. We call especial attention of buyers to our stock of Watches selling at the lowest prices.

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ONE OF THE FINEST

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in this city can be had at a very low figure at the modernly equipped and up-to-date, on Canal, All main streets. Call at

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Room 1, Swan Building, 86 Central street, Lowell, Mass. Telephone 466-4.

PIANOS If you are thinking of buying a Piano call on

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☞All order promptly attended to.

CAN'T KEEP STILL

About our Carriage repairs. Have to break out every now and then and tell you how thoroughly, good and reliable they are. Our way—the right way, with the right materials, is why old customers always come back and make many new ones.

The SAWYER CARRIAGE COMPANY WORTHEN STREET.

SOMETHING NEW.

MIXED CORDIALS

Creme de Menthe.
Orange au Rhum.
Creme de Violette.

2 for 25c., or $1.50 Per Dozen.

JOHN M. PEVEY,

53-57 MIDDLE STREET.

Tel. 452-3.

PIANOS.

The best Pianos, the best trades, the lowest prices you find at

GREEN'S,

332 CENTRAL STREET, Flake Blk.

A. G. POLLARD & CO.

SATURDAY, DEC. 11, 1897.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT FIRE, SMOKE AND WATER SALE

Our apology to our customers: Many will be disappointed by not receiving their bundles promptly, but we are doing all that FOUR, 4 DELIVERY WAGONS CAN DO. Be patient! And we will have the parcels delivered just as soon as possible.

The last two days our huge basements have been crowded to their utmost capacity and our large force of clerks found it impossible to serve the immense crowds which thronged these departments.

The stock of damaged goods was so large that there are still many great bargains left and the Great Sale will continue until all the damaged goods are disposed of. The prices which we quote below are but a sample of the many bargains to be found at this great sale.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Linen Crash, 16 and 18 inches wide, slightly wet, 3½ cents a yard.

Yard wide Bleached Cotton, 3½ cents a yard.

5 cent quality Outing, wet on selvage, only 5 cents a yard.

Seamless Sheeting, smoked and wet, 8¼ inches wide, 9 cents a yard.

Bates' Plaid Ginghams, 8 cent quality, wet, only 3½ cents a yard.

Best Prints, fast color, 3 cents per yard.

Plaid Dress Goods, regular price 12½ cents, only smoked, 7½ cents a yard.

White Lawn, wet and smoked, 2½ cents a yard.

Ladies' and Children's Underwear, slightly wet, 25 cent quality, for 19 cents.

White Bedspreads, wet and smoked, from 45 cents each upwards.

Blankets, 75 cent quality, for 35 cents.

Blankets, $1 quality, for 79 cents.

Fine Wool Blankets at $1.49 a pair, regular price, $2.50.

Horse Blankets, worth $2.25, for $1.39.

KITCHEN DEPARTMENT.

Gem Coffee Pots, 49 cents each, regular price, $1.25.

Snow Shovels (wood), 19 cents each, regular price, 30 cents.

Snow Shovels (iron), 29 cents each, regular price, 60 cents.

Asbestos Mats, 2 cents each for the best 5 cent grades.

Table Tumblers, 21 cents a dozen.

Best Brooms, 9 cents each, regular price, 15 cents.

Knife Boxes, 7 cents each, regular price, 15 cents.

Towel Rollers, 5 cents each, regular price, 10 cents.

The crate of Brown and Blue Willow ware is not quite gone. Remember your choice of any article in it for 5 cents each.

NOTICE—OUR BASEMENT DEPARTMENT WILL BE CLOSED FROM 12.30 UNTIL 2 O'CLOCK, AND FROM 5.30 UNTIL 7 O'CLOCK TODAY.

A. G. POLLARD & CO., Merrimack, Palmer and Middle Streets

SURPLUS NOW ASSURED

Adverse Tide in Treasury Receipts to Take a Turn.

Ten Millions to the Better—Important Statement to the House by Mr. Dingley.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Friday the house passed the pension appropriation bill without amendment and adjourned until Monday. The amendments offered by the Democrats to correct alleged existing abuses were ruled out on the point of order that they were new legislation. As passed the bill carried $141,263,880. The debate covered a wide range. It touched not only the pension policy, but also civil service reform and the receipts and expenditures of the treasury under the Dingley law.

Mr. Sullivan of Mississippi, in support of an argument against the payment of pensions to those who were wealthy and did not need them, quoted at length from an article recently written by General Boynton, whose testimony against the abuses in the present system, he said, was entitled to respectful consideration by the other side.

Mr. Johnson of Indiana, in defence of civil service reform, which, he said, was being attacked on this floor by members from the president's own state, reiterated his own statement of the other day, that civil service reform was an essential principle of republicanism. He referred to the declarations of Republican conventions and, after reading from the platforms adopted at national Republican conventions for 20 years, said: "I believe any bright boy, no matter how humble in origin, who does not happen to have a political pull, should be allowed to demonstrate his fitness for office, and the office should not be served to the son of some man who happens to control a few votes which can be used to shape the destiny of some candidate for office." (Great applause)

Mr. Sims of Tennessee expressed the opinion that the Dingley law would not supply a sufficient revenue for the increasing pension expenditures. These remarks drew out an important statement from Mr. Dingley regarding the prospective revenues and expenditures for the coming fiscal year. Preliminary to the statement, Mr. Dingley gave a new interpretation of the estimated increase in pension expenditures, contending that the maximum was reached in 1893, when the pension payments reached $159,000,000. In 1894 they fell to $141,900,000; in 1895, $141,000,000; 1896, $139,000,00, and in 1897, $141,000,000. If the expenditures for pensions during the next fiscal year should be $148,000,000, as had been estimated, the increase, Mr. Dingley said, would not be due to legislation, but to more rapid administration of the present laws. It would therefore involve no additional expense in the end.

The question as to the revenues and expenditures for the next fiscal year was a practical one which congress had to face. The statement of the secretary of the treasury, he said, had cause much misapprehension owing to the fact that under a new provision of law he had been obliged to include in his estimates of expenditures $73,000,000 for public works which neither he nor the secretary of war nor any other well-informed person believed would be expended. Counting this, the estimated deficit will be $21,000,000. The speaker said he violated no confidence when he said that the secretary of the treasury and the president were confident that the receipts next year would exceed the expenditures.

Mr. Dingley took it for granted that congress would exercise reasonable economy. It was not to be expected that the expenditures for public works next year would exceed $30,000,000.

Mr. Dingley pointed out the fact that the actual cost of the administration of the government, the ordinary expenses per capita, had remained about stationary for many years. The cost was about $2.50 per capita. At the present time the expenditures were slightly in excess of $5, but $2 per capita went for pensions and about 50 cents for interest on the public debt. The estimate of the ways and means committee had been that the tariff law, with other receipts, would bring in an income of $5 1-8 per capita, and Mr. Dingley declared that when the expenditures were brought within that limit there will be no difficulty. The estimated deficit for the coming year, not counting the money obtained and to be obtained from the Pacific railroads, was $28,000,000. The anticipatory importations had, Mr. Dingley said, placed in the treasury before July 1, $33,000,000. These importations had reduced the deficit last year from $58,000,000 to $18,000,000, inasmuch as the importations were for consumption this year Mr. Dingley contended that in equity that sum should be properly charged to the receipts of the current year. If they were so charged, instead of a deficit there would be a surplus this year of $10,000,000. Mr. Dingley figured out a surplus of exactly that amount ($10,000,000) for the coming year. He described the steady manner in which the revenues had been increasing at the rate of one or two millions a month. Although December was generally a bad month for importations, they would increase from $25,000,000 in November to $27,000,000 in December. When he confidently predicted that the effect of the anticipatory revenues would all be overcome during the fiscal year, and that after May or June, 1898, the revenues would exceed the expenditures, the Republican side broke into repeated cheers.

If the increase for the first nine days of

When pressed by Mr. Richardson of Tennessee for an opinion as to the time when the full effect of the new schedules would be manifest, Mr. Dingley replied that the date must necessarily be problematical, but for practical purposes, looking to the period when the revenues would be ample, he unhesitatingly fixed the end of this fiscal year.

When Mr. Bailey of Texas asked if the secretary of the treasury was not concealing a deficiency by counting the receipts from the sale of the Union Pacific as miscellaneous receipts, Mr. Dingley responded that the only proper place for this item was in miscellaneous receipts, and he had excluded all consideration of the Pacific road receipts in his statement.

"Surely," said Mr. Bailey, "you do not credit your tariff bill with the receipts from the sale of the Union Pacific road?" Mr. Dingley disclaimed any such purpose.

Then Mr. McMillan took a hand in asking questions. "If revenues will soon meet expenditures," he asked, "why do you not use some of the surplus to extinguish the public debt?"

"Oh," interjected Mr. Cannon, lightly, amid laughter, "we will get around in time to stop the results of Democratic extravagance."

CLASSIFICATION OF CLERKS.

Washington, Dec. 11.—By the provisions of a bill for the classification of postoffice clerks of the first and second class introduced in the house by Mr. Lorimer of Illinois, those holding the office of assistant postmaster are to receive 50 per cent of the salary of the postmaster; second assistant, 30 per cent; secretary to postmaster from $1200 to $1800; cashier, auditor, superintendent of mails, superintendent of delivery, superintendent of registry and superintendent of money orders, 45 per cent of the salary of the postmaster; assistants of these last named and superintendent of stamp division, foreign mails, money order department, second class matter and of rating, inquiry and supply department and inspector of stations, from $1700 to $2400; book-keeper, accountant and finance clerk, $1200 to $1800, etc.

This grading applies to all first class offices. In second class offices, assistant postmasters or chief clerks are to receive from $900 to 50 per cent of the postmaster's salary, and all clerks are to be appointed at $500, and increased annually $100, until the salary is $1000.

CLEVELAND IN WASHINGTON.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Grover Cleveland arrived here yesterday afternoon from Princeton, N. J., en route to South Carolina on a hunting trip. Although this was the first time Mr. Cleveland had been in Washington since he left the executive mansion last March, he did not leave his car during the two hours it was in the city. He was met at the station by Captain Evans of the lighthouse board, General Anson C. McCook, United States Marshal Wilson and two or three other friends.

Mr. Cleveland declined to discuss politics or public affairs. He is on his way to South island, about 30 miles from Charleston, where he will be the guest of General E. P. Alexander, the chief of the confederate artillery forces at the battle of Gettysburg, and now president of the Georgia Central railroad. Mr. Cleveland left Washington at 3:46, accompanied by Captain Evans, General McCook and Captain Lamberton. Mr. Cleveland and General McCook will remain in camp for 10 days or two weeks. Captain Evans will remain with them for a week.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Washington, Dec. 11.—A Democratic caucus has been called to consider the four subjects of Cuba, Hawaii, finance and bankruptcy, these being specified in the call. As to action on these, a pretty general understanding has been reached among the Democratic leaders. On the subject of Cuba the sentiment is practically unanimous for a resolution favoring the recognition of belligerency, and the caucus is likely to give expression to this sentiment.

The caucus probably will take a position against the several plans of financial reform recommended by Secretary Gage. There is no present purpose to consider the silver question, as that is not an issue in the legislation contemplated by the Republican majority.

Opposition to the bankruptcy bill is also contemplated by the caucus. It is stated by those who have canvassed the feeling on the Democratic side that it is practically unanimous against the annexation of Hawaii either by treaty or by legislation.

RIVIERRE IS NOW INSANE

French Contestant in the Bicycle Race Unbalanced.

Physical Condition of Miller Reported as Normal—The Strain Experienced.

New York, Dec. 11.—The great six day bicycle race has narrowed itself down to 15 riders. Miller still retains his lead of nearly 100 miles over Rice, the Wilkesbarre miner. At midnight he was something like 235 miles ahead of the world's record, and with 24 hours to spare he had covered a distance up to within a few miles of the great record established by Hale last year of 1900 miles.

The great surprise of the night was the retirement of Rivierre, the Frenchman. He is believed to be actually out of his mind. He is in a pitiable condition, and is now under the care of physicians. Like most of the others in the race, Rivierre has given evidence during the frightful contest of having partly lost his mind. The awful strain after the first day of riding had in a measure mentally unbalanced him, and yesterday afternoon he leaped from his wheel and made an assault on an imaginary foe in one of the boxes, swearing and jabbering in his native tongue. His trainers rushed to him and put him on his wheel, but after making a few more laps he repeated the performance with even more insane rage than he had at first displayed. The result was that Rivierre had again to be taken from the track, to return no more.

Another man who has quit the list is Moore. Moore had a terrible fall during the afternoon while going at a high rate of speed and, crashing into the rail, he cut himself badly and was carried off almost unconscious. The shock was too great for his debilitated condition, and Moore will be seen no more in the present race.

But Miller, that wonderful specimen of physical development, still plods along. He has ground out more miles in a given time on a wheel than any man has before. He has subsisted under the most telling strain with less sleep than was thought possible for any man, and with it all an examination of him last night by the police surgeons disclosed the fact that his condition was normal, and that with the exception of muscular soreness and a slight deadness of the limbs he was in excellent condition, and would be able to continue to the end without much danger of collapse.

Rice, who is second man in the contest, though nearly 100 miles behind the leader, is standing by his colors with dogged determination. It was said during the day that he had asked to be taken off, but the manner in which he has been riding through the night shows that he is in to stay to the end. His trainers think that he will be much nearer the Chicago man at the end of the next 12 hours than he is at present. At all events he got rid of a dangerous rival when Rivierre left the track. For hours it had been nip and tuck with these two, at one time the one leading and at another the other. Rice's physical condition is also announced to be good.

Close up to Rice and third man, now that the Frenchman is out, is Schinneer, a fellow townsman of Miller. Though he has had several nasty tumbles during the race, Schinneer has never for a moment lost any of his pluck or determination. He has a lead of 90 miles over Hale, the former champion, and, barring accident, will undoubtedly finish third man.

Hale, with plenty of sleep comparatively speaking, has the best appearance of any man in the circle. He has really taken things leisurely, but, nevertheless, at the present writing he is nearly 40 miles ahead of his record of last year. This is about what his schedule called for, but when the schedule was made up no account was taken of such speed as has been maintained throughout the race after Waller set the pace. Those who expected Hale to move up in the last day or two are apt to be disappointed, for he is two full centuries behind the plucky leader.

Of the others Waller has proved himself the strongest. He did a lot of sprinting last night, and he has a strong following among the spectators. Enterman, the youthful Brooklyn rider, whose withdrawal was announced early in the day, has returned and is making his miles with clock-like regularity.

The police authorities insisted upon examinations being made of the men by the police surgeons. The result was a report which, so far as statistics go, showed a very satisfactory condition of affairs, except in the case of Rivierre. Officially this report "goes," as it were, but it gives not the faintest idea of what the real condition and appearance of the majority of the riders are. They are all strong enough to go on with their pedalling until midnight tonight, and it is not likely that there will be further withdrawals, unless for cause of accident unless another of the ambitious riders goes insane.

There were a number of exhibition races throughout the evening, and a few of them were worth looking at. A. A. Chase, the English middle-distance champion, rode a three-mile exhibition in 5:26⅘. Eddie Bald rode a one mile exhibition paced in 1:44. Taylore, the French champion, rode two miles in 4:14, and Jimmy Michael broke the track record for five miles, going the distance in 9:55.

The score at 1:15 a. m. was: Miller, 1900; Rice, 1809; Schinneer, 1752; Rivierre, 1710; Hale, 1705; Waller, 1685; Pierce, 1637; Moore, 1495; Elkes, 1550; Golden, 1531; Enterman, 1517; Cannon, 1514; Kinz, 1425; Julius, 1320; Beacom, 1135; Gray, 1060; Johnson, 1109. Miller was 243 miles and four laps ahead of the record for 121 hours.

PREFERS TO BE A MANAGER.

New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 11.—James E. Canavan has been engaged by the New Bedford Baseball club to be manager of the local club next season. Canavan, who is claimed by Syracuse on a deal with Brooklyn, refuses to play in Syracuse, and prefers to be manager of the local club rather than play ball with the Syracuse team.

POSTMASTERS CHOSEN.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The following named fourth class postmasters were appointed yesterday: At South Ford, Conn., Jervis Sommers; Colerain, Mass., H. A. Smith; Hoosac Tunnel, Mass., Elted Newman; Southwick, Mass., C. A. Reed; East Haverhill, N. H., G. W. Richardson; Buttonwoods, R. I., C. G. Blair.

CITIZENS FURIOUS

The Colored Fiend Taken by Them.

MORE PARTICULARS OF THE AWFUL CRIME.

Mr. Lewis' Testimony Implicates Two Other Men.

Wesson, Miss., Dec. 11.—Fuller particulars of the fiendish crime reported Friday have just come to hand. Brown Smith was working at a cotton gin a few miles from his home, which is off the main road. No white family lives within two miles of it, but several negro families live near. Wednesday afternoon Charles Lewis, a negro, went to Smith's house, assaulted Mrs. Smith, brained her with a club, and then, to complete his crime, he began on the six children, only sparing a babe, which he left untouched.

The fiend's work was not done as well as he thought, for one of the children, 5 years of age, regained consciousness, and when her father entered after his day's work she told him the name of the negro. The murdered mother and four children were found dying in the yard, showing how they had struggled to escape.

Mr. Smith immediately sounded the alarm, and a posse was organized. The negro was captured, carried to Monticello, the county seat, and later was taken back to the scene of his crime, where he was fully identified by the girl. Then he was promptly lynched after the identification by a large number of infuriated citizens who had joined in the search. It is feared that a wholesale lynching may take place in the neighborhood, as the county is excited to the highest pitch.

Later—Lewis has given testimony implicating two other negroes, Will Powell and Andy Smith, who are now in custody. The negroes will not be lynched just yet. The trial is being conducted in a lawful manner. The committee in charge of the prisoners will not permit them to be sent to jail

DUN'S REVIEW OF TRADE.

New York, Dec. 11.—R. G. Dun & Co. report that the opening of congress, with the annual message and reports, has not discouraged business, as some predicted, but all speculative markets are stronger than a week ago. The productive industries, even in the season usually about the dullest of the year as to new orders, meet a definite improvement in demand for important products, presumably the fruit of a prevailing conviction that new business will begin to crowd the works after the new year starts.

The strike now threatened by the workers in the Fall River mills may relieve the market from over-production; but the difficulty is not a temporary one. It results from an increase of machinery north and south, exceeding the demand for goods. The demand has been more restricted by the idea that the fall of over 2 cents in cotton must bring a corresponding decline in goods, of which quotations are but 2 per cent lower than in July, when cotton was selling at 8 cents. The demand for woolen goods has clearly improved.

The shoe manufacture surpasses all records in shipments, which have been in five weeks 25 per cent more than last year and 32.5 per cent more than in 1892; and yet many of the shops have orders for some time ahead. A good many have been placed at a small advance in price, but many more are withheld because dealers will not pay prices asked. The average of quotations is now only 3.7 per cent higher than in 1892, with leather averaging for most kinds 15 per cent higher and hides at Chicago averaging 61 per cent higher than five years ago.

Failures in the first week of December were but $2,617,240, manufacturing $739,420 and trading $1,791,510. Failures for the week have been 312 in the United States, against 350 last year, and 29 in Canada, against 43 last year.

LYNN WOMEN'S TROUBLES.

Lynn, Mass., Dec. 11.—Lulu L. Cobb, Mrs. Clara A. Phillips, Miss Florence Manson and Mrs. Ida M. Houston, the Lynn women who are charged with larceny from various stores in Essex county, were arraigned in the Lynn police court Friday and all waived examination. They were held in $5000 each for the superior court.

Mrs. Phillips, who is the wife of a local shoemaker, was arrested last Saturday by Lynn officers, aided by the city marshal of Waterville, Me., where, it is alleged, Mrs. Phillips took goods from stores while visiting in that city. Her arrest lead to the discovery of a large amount of goods which had been stolen from stores in Boston and cities in Essex county. The arrest of the other women, who are believed to have been in league with Mrs. Phillips, followed.

TEMPORAL ARTERY CUT.

Washington, Dec. 11.—While Professor Alger, one of the foremost ordnance experts in the government service, was examining one of the new rifles, a cartridge was accidentally exploded while the gun was in his hand. The bullet, propelled by a big charge of smokeless powder, struck the iron casing of a window and smashed the half inch iron, which flew back in small fragments. Professor Alger was struck and cut by several of the pieces. One of them severed the temporal artery. The wound was held closed until the surgeons arrived and stopped the flow.

RECORD-BREAKING RUN.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Dec. 11.—A record-breaking fast run was made by the Union Pacific east-bound fast mail between Cheyenne and North Platte. The train made the run between Tipton and Wamsutter on the Wyoming division at the rate of 78 miles an hour. From Cheyenne to Sidney, a distance of 102 miles, the running time was 97 minutes. From Sidney to North Platte, 124 miles, the time was 117 minutes, being the fastest run in the history of the road.

LAST NIGHT'S POLO.

At Fall River—Fall Rivers, 11; New Bedfords, 2.

At Gardiner—Gardiners, 5; Rocklands, 2.

At Bath—Augustas, 6; Baths, 2.

At New Haven—New Havens, 9; Hartfords, 3.

At New Britain—New Britains, 7; Wallingfords, 4.

At Waterbury—Waterburys, 11; Meridens, 2

MRS. M'KINLEY'S CONDITION.

Canton, O., Dec. 11.—There was practically no change in Mrs. McKinley's condition at 2:15 this morning.

CARS RAN WILD.

Detroit, Dec. 11.—At the inquest on the bodies of the three men killed in last Saturday's collision on the Oakland suburban railway, testimony was taken which tended to show that the electric cars were run largely at random, and without any regular system of dispatching cars by telephone or otherwise. According to the testimony, motormen were often allowed to run cars by the switches without being reprimanded.

Strathearn Hendrie, manager of the road, admitted that there had been a rule under which cars were required to wait 10 minutes at switches for expected cars, but that the rule had been abrogated, and he did not know that employes had been notified thereof. A conductor of one of the wrecked cars testified that all the cars had gotten behind time on Saturday and were practically running wild.

END OF A HONEYMOON

Norwalk, Conn., Dec. 11.—The lifeless body of James Rooney, aged 28, was found in an unoccupied cottage. The cause of the suicide is a mystery. Rooney had for some time been in the employ of the Rev. Mr. Seleck and was highly thought of. He was apparently happily married about two weeks ago. He has been missing since Wednesday.

THE SEVERE NORTHERN WINTERS

Experienced for the past few years, and with such a changeable climate, have a tendency to raise havoc with the Throat and Lungs, subjecting people to attacks of Asthma, Bronchitis and acute and chronic Coughs, at first a harmless cold or cough, which was allowed to take its course. Always keep Cleveland's Lung Healer on hand. Call on F. H. Butler & Co., 265 Central street and 391 Middlesex street and get a trial bottle free. Large size, 25c.

Avoid An Early Grave.

How often do we hear, that the avenue to an early grave was opened by neglecting a slight cough and cold. Profit by this truth, and provide yourself with Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, which instantly cures all throat and lung affections. Mr. W. H. Mahoney, Lowell, Mass., writes: "I was taken sick with a bad cold. The doctors did not seem to help me, and everybody said I was getting consumption, when a relative recommended Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. I got a bottle and it helped me, and after taking two bottles I was cured, to the surprise of everybody. I shall always recommend it to my friends, as I know it to be a sure cure." Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold everywhere for 25 cents. Don't accept a substitute.

Fire, Smoke and Water. Big sale of ladies' and gents' clothing at Central Supply Co., 117 Merrimack street, over Moir Bros. Cash or credit.

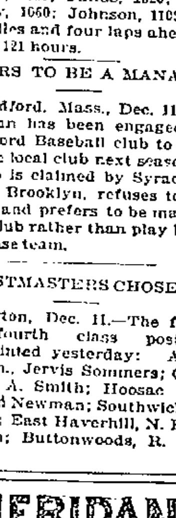
consumption reaps his richest harvest where diseases of the throat and lungs are neglected.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

If you have ever tried Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar you know what a safeguard it is against throat and lung troubles. Sold by druggists.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

SHERIDAN'S CONDITION



POWDER

It will keep your chickens strong and healthy. It will make young pullets lay early. Worth its weight in gold for moulting hens, and prevents all diseases. It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated. In quantity costs only a tenth of a cent a day. No other kind like it.

NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER

Therefore, no matter what kind of food you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profit this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce health and form eggs. It is sold by druggists, grocers, feed dealers or by mail.

If you can't get it send to us. Ask first. One pack, 25 cts. five $1. Large 2-lb. can $1.20. Six cans Exp. paid, $5. Sample of Best Poultry Paper free.
I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 22 Custom H. St., Boston, Mass.

THE FARRAGUT HOUSE

Henry W. Garrity, Prop.

CENTRAL STREET, LOWELL, MASS.
OPPOSITE OLD B. AND M. DEPOT.

The house is now under a new management, thoroughly refitted and refurnished with all the modern improvements, steam heat and electric call bells in each room. Electric cars pass the door every few minutes. Choice cigars in sample room. Special rates to the Profession.

M. H. Carey. (Clerks) H. Garvais

IN THE WORLD OF SPORT

THE SUCCESS OF TOD SLOANE.

Remarkable Career of the Famous Indiana Jockey.

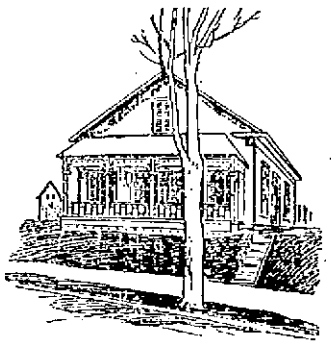
Speaking in a sporting sense, the greatest success achieved by any American who ever went to Europe is now being won by Tod Sloane, the little Hoosier jockey who is giving the Britishers some points on how to ride a race horse.

In this country he had proved himself a quick and capable rider, but it did not follow from that that he would

SLOANE AT THE AGE OF 15.

be a success on English tracks, where many American jockeys with reputations fully as good as Sloane's have tried and failed to win races.

The Englishmen laughed at the short stirrups and forward seat affected by Simms, who, though he has few superiors in the saddle, was a comparative failure in the old country. Sloane, however, goes even further than did Simms in this respect, but, unlike the latter, Sloane has so ingratiated himself in favor that the most conservative owners in England have not hesitated to offer him mounts. More than this, the general public, who are far more highly educated in racing matters than the racegoers on this side and far more critical in their estimates of riding talent, seem to have become infatuated with the little American. A very favorite mode of racing speculation in Eng-



SLOANE'S BIRTHPLACE.

land is to bet, not on the horses themselves, but on certain jockeys' mounts.

There are hundreds of bookmakers scattered over the country whose sole business consists in receiving deposits from their clients, with the understanding that a fixed sum goes on a certain jockey's mount each time he rides, no matter what animal he bestrides or what the price may be, settlements being made at stated intervals according to the starting prices published in the daily papers.

Sloane has become a prime favorite with the followers of this system, and justly so, for 90 per cent of his mounts have been winning ones, so up to date his followers must have good balances to their credit. His average so far is much better than that of Mornington Cannon, Wood or either of the Loates, who previous to his advent were the jockeys usually selected by the followers of this kind of speculation.

One rather wonders that American jockeys should have adopted a short stirrup and forward seat, for outside the race tracks our equestrians ride with much longer leathers and a much squarer seat in the saddle than are usual with their English cousins. For hunting, road riding and racing the rule there is to have the stirrup leathers of such a length that the leg as far as the knee sets at an angle of 45 degrees.

Nine men out of ten can determine the exact length of stirrups they require by placing the tips of their fingers against the saddle and drawing out the leathers until the bottom of the iron touches the armpit when the arm is fully extended. This gives the regulation seat, which is invariably adopted by hunting men and jockeys, and which certainly appears more graceful and more secure than that of the subject of our sketch and those who follow his style of riding.

Tod Sloane was born in Kokomo, Ind., and is 23 years of age. His early life was peculiarly different from other boys of his age. His father being a helpless invalid, and his mother dying when he was 18 months old, Tod was taken into the family of Dan and Mrs. Blouser and reared as their own child, the lad being known as Tod Blouser. His early career was one continuous series of daring exploits and thrilling events from the time he could walk until he began his turf life seven years ago.

Nothing was too dangerous for him to attempt, nothing too hazardous for him to deliberately walk into. Before he was 5 years old every man, woman and child in the city and county knew him. He was a celebrity in knickerbockers, a prodigy in frocks. His daring exploits and venturesome pranks were the wonder of the locality. His actions kept his good foster parents in a state of constant alarm. He was wholly unlike other boys of his age, and invariably selected grown men as his associates. Hack barns and livery stables were his favorite haunts, watching for chances to ride the horses. Nothing was too dangerous for him to attempt, nothing in the barns too vicious and unruly for him to mount.

Tod's first notable mount is well remembered. One day a villainous looking Kentucky stallion was brought into the barn and repeated attempts of strong men to control the beast resulted in failure. During the absence of the attendants Tod jumped on the horse from the top of the stall and turned him out into the street. For an hour the reckless youngster clung to the mane of the furious animal as it plunged madly through the streets of the town, to the unspeakable dismay and horror of the inhabitants, who fled into the houses for safety. Finally the stallion, thoroughly winded, exhausted and covered with foam, stopped, completely conquered. After that anybody could ride him. Tod was then 9 years old, at that time, as now, small for his age.

One great ambition of little Tod at this time was to be a minstrel. He was a clever dancer, a good singer and contortionist, a splendid mimic and had a fetching makeup. Several times he was on the point of joining a minstrel company, but did not.

When natural gas was discovered in Indiana in 1886, Tod went off with a gang of gas well drillers, following them as a "mascot." He was in the well remembered gas well explosion in December, 1886, that frightfully burned 14 men, but Tod, with his characteristic good luck, escaped without a scratch, though in the thickest of the melee. Not getting enough excitement out of gas explosions and runaway horses, Tod next began to make balloon ascensions and parachute leaps. He was with Professor Talbert two years, or until the luckless aeronaut fell from his balloon and was dashed to pieces.

The only serious accident to befall him in his ever continuing string of venturesome exploits happened at a pole raising. As usual, he was right in the center of the crowd. The pole broke and fell on him, crushing one of his ankles. After many months of suffering he was restored to normal condition. He never attended school and was not a regular churchgoer, except when taken by his foster parents. Even there he kept up his usual penchant for tricks.

TOD SLOANE, THE JOCKEY.

Tod was the owner of a dog that he had trained to perform a number of amusing tricks. For several Sundays Tod took the dog to church and secreted him under the seat or beneath a cloak. The canine had been taught to howl every time some one started to sing or play on a musical instrument. A new organ was brought into the church and a choir established, and with the first strains of the new instrument and choir the dog set up a hideous, mournful howl that created a sensation. Many of the members who were opposed to the purchase of the organ and the establishment of the choir were more than ever convinced that they were right in fighting the innovation. After the performance was repeated several times the offending dog was finally located, and Tod and the canine suddenly ceased to attend divine services.

In 1890 Tod went to St. Louis, where he joined his elder brother, Cash Sloane, a well known jockey, and after much effort succeeded in getting a mount on the East St. Louis course. He demonstrated his ability as a rider at the outset, and his star arose with remarkable velocity. After riding awhile at St. Louis he moved to California and rode for Lucky Baldwin, and then he returned east, his career from that time being a familiar story.

Although fortune has smiled on the now world famous jockey, he has not forgotten his foster parents, who nurtured him in his babyhood and orphanage. At frequent intervals they receive handsome and substantial presents, and his comfortable bank account is at their disposal.

Tod owns stock in two banking institutions at Kokomo, and he has made ample provision for the life maintenance of his adopted parents and benefactors. Tod now, at the age of 23, weighs 90 pounds. A potent factor of his success as a rider is the prodigious strength of his arms, back and shoulders, the muscles of which are remarkably developed.

Sloane has a magnificent career before him if he uses good judgment and does not allow his initial successes to turn his brain, for his physical advantages are such that he may even equal the record of John Osborne, whose name was a household word among racing men for more than 40 years, during which he was riding successfully and earning a princely salary.

Fred Archer's career was comparatively a short one, for from the time he had his first mount in public, in a pony race on the eccentric Mr. Willen's little roan mare Maid of Trent, till his last masterly effort on St. Mirin for the Cambridgeshire, scarcely a decade and a half passed by, yet his yearly earnings at the time of his death exceeded £35,000, or more than 3½ times as much as the salary of the president of the United States. George Fordham, the demon jockey, as he was termed, had in his day even more admirers and probably earned a larger salary than either of the two mentioned above, for he was good in any place, either on a 2-year-old or in a handicap, though, curiously enough, when in the zenith of his fame he could never have the luck to ride the winner of the Derby or St. Leger. The latter he might have done once had he not in his eagerness to do so given up the mount on Formosa, a mare on whom he had often been successful, to ride Paul Jones; with the result that Chaloner on the mare he had refused to ride beat him a short head. Shortly after this Fordham retired from active service and settled down at Brighton. Unfortunately he had invested his savings in Honduras bonds, so when the inflated little Central American republic blew up he was ruined, and in consequence, though over 40 years of age, had to return to riding. He was then broken in health and spirit, so showed little of his former ability, though, curiously enough, he then achieved the object of his ambition, for he rode Sir Trevin, undoubtedly the worst horse that ever won that race, to victory in the Derby, for Mr. Leopold de Rothschild. Shortly after this death closed his career.

During the early stages of a race all these four great exponents of the riding art sat well forward in the saddle, their weight being supported by their knees and stirrup irons, but when it came to a finish each one sat squarely in the saddle, none of them, with the exception of Archer, using the whip, except for a couple of cuts at the last moment, but applying the spur freely and appearing at the last moment to literally lift their mounts past other competitors ridden by less skillful artists. Sloane's style of riding would not permit of this lifting process, which it is almost impossible to describe to those who have not ridden a close finish themselves or seen some famous jockey perform the feat, though those readers who saw Isaac Murphy when at his best can realize what is meant.

But though Tod, perched as he always is, almost over his mount's ears, may not be able to help him much at the pinch, he certainly possesses the knack of hustling him along during the early stages of the race and thus gaining an advantage that it is hard for a more expert finisher to overcome.

In England it has been usual in the past for the better horses to lie back, reserving their powers for a supreme effort at the finish, but Tod's method appears to be to have the race won before the winning post is reached, and if his phenomenal success continues he may succeed in revolutionizing the English style of running races.

Riding talent seems to run in families, as is instanced by the three Cannons, the three Loates and the three Chaloners, all of whom are leading English jockeys, as were their fathers before them. The same talent seems inherent to the Sloane family, for not only is Tod gaining a worldwide reputation, but his brother Cash is in the opinion of many quite as capable in the saddle, while in some respects he is his superior. Two other brothers have proved themselves good riders, and even a sister, Mrs. Cousins, has distinguished herself greatly as an equestrienne in the sawdust arena.

Should Tod conclude to remain in England, it is more than probable that he can obtain a retaining fee for first call on his services of at least $20,000. A second call should be worth at least a third of this amount, while there will be plenty of owners ready to offer a fourth of it to secure his services in event of his not being claimed by those having a prior right. These retainers do not cover his riding fees, nor do they prevent him accepting outside mounts, providing those retaining him do not require his services. A jockey there has no trouble in collecting these retainers and fees.

Sloane has been noted since he was a very small urchin as an admirer of good clothes. He has also evinced a penchant for large sized cigars and pretty girls.

Tod Sloane has apartments at the Hotel Cecil in London, with his valet, and goes back and forth by train to the various race meetings. Sloane had $2,000 on St. Cloud II for the Cambridgeshire stakes, and, as jockeys are not allowed to bet over there, the Jockey club's attention has been called to his proclivities. It is urged that if he remains in England he must be stopped from betting.

The Racing Campaign Of 1897.

The 1897 horse racing season may be unquestionably put down as the premier season in the history of the track. Never was such interest displayed or such big attendance at the harness race meets. The very same thing may be said of the season of the jumpers, which is closed in the east. The crowds at the tracks were big, and money flowed in upon the managements. The racing was also of an excellent order; but, as with the trotters, it can be said to be only of a high average, although, as in the case of the trotters again, there was much good material developed, which gives hopes of great things for next year's season. Both trotters and runners, however, must rank second in sensational work to the pacers who were the "phenoms" of the year.

There were plenty of first class jumpers on the tracks except in the 4-year-old and upward class. Ben Brush was the one on whom devolved the duty of upholding the honor of the division, Handspring, Requital, Hastings and Belmar being all in unfortunate shape. To this may be assigned without question the falling off in the division. Ben Brush was hardly equal to the occasion, for he was defeated by the 3-year-olds in both the Brighton Cup and Twin City handicaps, in the former by The Friar and in the latter by Ornament.

The star of the season is without question Hamburg, the best of the 2-year-olds. His wonderful speed set the tracks agape, and the followers are predicting great things for him as a 3-year-old, particularly as the weight of his mount does not appear to affect him in the slightest. Incidentally it may be mentioned that he was purchased by John E. Madden for $1,200. This year he picked up in winnings $38,260 and was not entered in many of the big prize events for 2-year-olds. There is a whole list of other good horses in this division, among whom L'Alouette must rank high because of her winning of the big Futurity stake.

In the 3-year-olds first honors seem to be divided between Ornament and The Friar, popularity seemingly giving the lead to the former. Next to these are placed Yoter, the crack of the sprinters; Renseelaer, Don de Oro, On Deck and the two western colts, Tillo and Dr. Catlett. Of the number On Deck seems to give the greatest promise next year on account of his tremendous stride. In the 3-year-olds also were a number of speedy fillies, the best being Cleophus, Sunny Slope, Poetess, Tripping and Trolley. Sunny Slope made an admirable record, beating Ben Brush in the Brighton cup and being beaten by The Frair by only a few feet. Not a few of the spectators of the race were of the opinion that the race should have gone to the filly.

The year was also a great one for the jockeys. Sloane, of course, is put at the head of the list of eastern riders, and Tommy Burns tops the westerners. Next to them come Taral, Martin, Simms, Clayton, Doggett and R. Williams.

The jumpers will be busy during the winter in the south and on the Pacific coast. The races in the south were postponed on account of the prevalence of the yellow fever, but in the west they are in the flood tide.

Foot Cycle Polo the Latest.

Foot cycle polo is one of the attractions at the cycle skating academy in London. Several of the local cycling clubs have shown their interest in the indoor adaptation of the popular sport.

The object in the game of foot cycle polo is to knock the ball with the polo sticks between the goal posts of the opposing club. When developed to a science, a contest on the recently devised pneumatic skates will be an athletic treat to the devotees of football and polo, who find the season of their favorite sports cut short by the approach of winter.

Owing to the ingenious construction of the new skate, complete control is secured over all motions, quite impossible with either ice or roller skater. The game is scientific and requires skill in skating as well as quick judgment. The football player ought to make a star polo player, provided he is proficient in the art of skating. The game is really a cross between football and polo.

Parisian Police Busy.

Some weeks ago M. Lepine, the Parisian prefect of police, issued an order that all cyclists riding during the day without bells and plates with their owner's name on them, and without lamps at nighttime, would be arrested and fined. One night last week a raid was organized against them. Special police agents were stationed at the junction of the Champs Elysees with the Place de la Concorde, when the cyclists were returning from their afternoon ride in the Bois, and all who were not properly equipped were stopped and told that summonses would be taken out against them. In 60 minutes 60 cyclists were arrested. The machines which were without bells, plates and lamps were taken from their users and were not given up until their proprietorship was fully proved.

Cordang and His Wind Shields.

Although Cordang's 24 hour record was made with the assistance of wind shields, the Dutch cyclist says that he is not altogether in favor of them. In his opinion the long distance rider would obtain the best results by riding without them during the first 16 hours. Cordang thinks that they tend to make the pacing slower and would prove more efficacious during the latter portion of the ride, when the rider becomes tired and the pacemakers supplied with wind shields can give all the pace that is required.

WHIST

One is surprised to find that whist players of some experience are not only often ignorant or careless about the conventional leads, especially in trumps, but also concerning second hand play.

The good general rule "second hand low" has many exceptions. Whist authorities are agreed as to the principal exceptions. These are to cover a small card led with the lowest of a sequence of two or more cards containing the king, and to cover with the lower of a sequence of two high cards, if there is but one lower card in the hand. With ace, queen, jack, the jack is played. With ace, queen, ten, the ten is played in trumps, or when strong in trumps, or when no lower card is held otherwise, queen. With ace, queen, without jack or ten, the lowest small card is played, unless there are three small cards, when the queen is generally played, but if the holder is strong in trumps it is often better to pass.

A good rule to remember covering most of these cases is that when second hand has a holding from which a high card would be led originally, if second hand were to lead, instead of follow a high card, but not necessarily the same high card is played second hand.

For instance, with ace, king and others an American leader would open with king, if he had four cards in the suit, and with ace if he had five or more; and, accordingly, when a small card of the suit is led by his right hand adversary he plays a high card, the king. With ace, queen and two small he would lead fourth best, hence he plays low second hand on a low card led, but with ace, queen and three small he would generally lead ace, so he generally plays a high card, the queen, second hand. With ace, queen, ten the combination requires special handling, as detailed above.

When second hand holds five small cards with the ace, it is nearly always advisable to play the ace. When there are but four small cards with the ace, most authors recommend the play of the low card second hand.

There are many details in second hand play, depending on the size of the fourth best card and trump strength, which are elaborated in Hamilton's treatise.

With king and one small, the proper play in plain suits is small on small card led, unless second hand is desirous of getting the lead, but if the small card is the seven, or higher, the chances are that the ace is with the leader, and so the king should be played. With queen or jack and one small the smaller card should be played, except on a nine or higher card led. In trumps, the usual play second hand, holding an honor and one small, is the honor.

"What is your opinion of the call for a lead of trumps through an honor turned, commonly known as the 'Albany?'" is a question asked by a whist player of note. This play was first developed by the Albany club, whence the name, and consisted of leading a jack or ten of some suit as an indication that partner should lead trumps through the honor turned.

The reason was that with an honor turned on the right it was dangerous to lead trump or holding a tenace over the honor turned, a lead through would destroy its trick making power. The lead of a jack or ten was not always practicable, and the play was developed so that any "irregular" lead should mean a call for trumps through an honor turned. The advisability of this play will depend largely upon the system adopted by the individual player. If he is an advocate of Howell, Work, Street or any other author that believes in supporting card play, he must give up the "Albany," as the two are bound to conflict. If he believes that with five trumps he should always lead one as an original lead, the question arises, Does he lead simply because he has five and hopes to benefit his partner or because his hand is strong enough in other suits to warrant the lead of trumps? If the latter and five trumps, he would be running considerable risk in waiting for his partner to get the lead.

Cavendish in one of his earlier editions says, "Do not lead trump simply because an honor is turned on your left nor hesitate necessarily to lead because an honor is turned on your right." This is as good whist today as ever it was, and if it is desirable to get trumps out of the way for a great suit it would be folly to resort to the "Albany." With five trumps and no suit the "Albany" is good play. With only four trumps, holding a tenace over the honor turned or holding a higher honor with great strength in suit, the "Albany" may be of great service, particularly if partner can play a trump high enough to force the trump turned.

When holding four good trumps, as above, strength in two suits and in doubt about the fourth suit, an evidently irregular lead from that suit is a most desirable play, for if partner has strength in that suit the boldest kind of play can be resorted to, while if it turns out to be an adversary's suit the necessary care can be exercised to prevent its making.

To recapitulate, if a believer in supporting cards leads, you must abandon the "Albany." If an advocate of the American leads sufficiently strong to accept Hamilton in full, the "Albany" can be used in the following cases—viz: First, with five trumps and no suit of your own; second, with four trumps (two honors), one long suit and a reentering card in a third suit; third, with four trumps, one honor higher than the one turned, and strength in two plain suits. By strength is here meant two probable tricks in the suit.

With a long suit established and five trumps do not hesitate to lead up to an honor, no matter how high. The object is to get trumps out of the way, and delays are dangerous. The disadvantage of the "Albany" lead, aside from any delay, is that the adversary on the lookout for it will hasten to lead a singleton for the sake of a ruff, and again the card led may establish or help to establish an adversary's suit.

When the "Albany" is used, it should not be considered as a demand for trumps, but simply as an indication of strength. If partner is strong enough to help, he can lead, remembering that with less than four trumps he must lead a supporting card or none. A lead by partner of a trump lower than the nine should always mean four.

Whist writers and theorists are devoting much attention to the style of play which has come to be known as the "invitation" game. The characteristic feature of this method is the lead of a small card to indicate strength in hand outside of the suit led. In the "Cavendish" or straight long suit game a small card led is invariably the fourth best of the suit, and it tells nothing about the rest of the hand, except, of course, that it is not sufficiently strong in trumps to justify the trump attack at the outset. In the "invitation" game a small lay card is originally led only when the hand is generally strong or is strong particularly in trumps, but the opening of the best plain suit appears safer than that of trumps. There are several forms of the invitation game, depending on the definition of a "small" card under the respective systems, and also on the amount of short suit play employed.

Bowdoin's Strong Man.

Edward R. Godfrey, a member of the class of '99, Bowdoin college, created a sensation in Brunswick, Me., recently by breaking all previous records in the strength tests taken according to the method originated by Dr. Dudley A. Sargent of Harvard. He not only broke all Bowdoin records, but surpassed those made by Harvard's best man.

Taking into consideration the time occupied in making the test, he has gone beyond the record of any other man in the world. In a very few minutes, without a stop for rest, he piled up a total strength of 1,716.2 points; strength of lungs, 19; upper arms, 476.2; back, 342; legs, 717; forearms, 163.

Godfrey is a Bangor boy, 19 years old. He stands 6 feet 4 inches high and weighs 206 pounds. He has been very prominent on the college track athletic team, winning for two successive years the 16 pound shot put at Worcester and holding the N. E. I. C. A. A. record of 35 feet 6 inches. Previous to his entering Bowdoin the strength record was held by his brother, the late Henry P. Godfrey, member of the class of '91. The test was conducted by Dr. F. N. Whittier, instructor in the Sargent gymnasium.

Golf In the "City of Blood."

According to recent dispatches received in London from the city of Benin, the place has undergone a marvelous transformation. The execution pits and crucifixion trees, which constituted so remarkable a feature of this African Golgotha, have entirely disappeared, while the fields on which the carcases of thousands of victims of the executioner's knife lay three and even five deep, poisoning the atmosphere for miles around, have been laid out as polo grounds and golf links by the English officers who are now stationed at this center of West Africa trade. Whatever may be said of the evils of European civilization in Africa, it cannot be denied that the present condition of Benin is infinitely better than its former state.

Club Runs Not Popular.

Club runs are not so popular as they were. There was a time when a score or more wheelmen with a banner bearer at the head could be seen on most of the cycle roads. Now, although one sees more wheelmen, the club run is a rare sight. Wheelmen have rightly concluded there is little pleasure in riding with a score or more others in a cloud of dust.

THE LOWELL SUN

JOHN H. HARRINGTON, Publisher.
SUN BUILDING,
Merrimack Square, Lowell, Mass.
Per Year, $3.00. Per Month, 25c.

THE SUN IS

A Member of the Associated Press

The self-respecting republicans of Lowell do not want Colonel Bennett for Mayor. He has always worked for his own selfish interests and would do so in the Mayor's chair as well as anywhere else.

The Bennett managers paid off their repeaters near Aiken street bridge last year. Where will the gang be paid off this year? Will it be at the office of the "Factor and Agent," Jack Donnelly or at the residence of the disbursers?

The Bennett managers would not trust the republican city committee with their secrets and so they procured headquarters of their own in the Shattuck block with a front and a rear entrance, so that the strictest secrecy can be maintained. Why?

What did Colonel Bennett ever do that the republicans should elect him Mayor? He made the statement at a rally the other night that he worked hard for Coolidge Johnson's election whenever that gentleman was a candidate. Was that fair to the republican candidates for aldermen of that year?

Bennett managers repudiate Miller. But it was Miller who made Bennett's nomination possible in the first place. Joe once said that if he could not get the nomination himself, he would give it to his friend. He did not try to get it that year, for Colonel Bennett was nominated by a new method adopted by his friends in the republican city committee.

The Mail is giving a demonstration of its unscrupulous statements in open and flagrant lying in regard to Mr. Pearson's popularity. His private character, his public record, and his standing as a professional man being above reproach, The Mail is forced to prevaricate in its efforts to belittle him in the public eye. It seems as natural for the Mail to lie as for a snake to crawl.

The record of the democratic party, whenever it was in control at City Hall shows that it always favored fair wages and had due consideration for the working people. The record of the republican party shows just the reverse. How has it been this year? The democrats have been thrown out of every department and republicans or new arrivals from other states put in their places. The crowds of unemployed seen around the streets at the present time are there because of republican discrimination. Most of them were thrown out of work by Fowler and republican bosses.

The Courier, in reply to The Sun, admits that Colonel Bennett did make the threat that unless he is elected Mayor the republican party will not elect a Mayor for five years to come. The Courier, however, endeavors to put the threat in a different light by showing that if Mr. Pearson gets into city hall he will so entrench himself that the republicans cannot dislodge him. Col. Bennett did not mean anything of the kind. He made the threat as Joe Miller made it, meaning that if the republicans would not vote for him, he would use his influence against any other republican candidate who might come up.

The Mail and the Courier-Citizen are keeping up a continual howl against The Sun. It seems that their charges and attacks are wholly misdirected because The Sun is not a candidate. These papers are also having much to say about alleged promises made by Mr. Pearson. They cannot prove a single promise. The Courier-Citizen undertook to say that Mr. Pearson promised three men the office of chief of police and ten men the office of police commissioner. The Sun interviewed all the men mentioned and each of them denied that he had ever received any promise of appointment from Mr. Pearson. So the republican roorbachs are nailed as soon as they appear.

REPUBLICAN MIS-MANAGEMENT.

The people of Lowell have read Mr. Pearson's letter of acceptance and even the republican papers have been unable to criticize it beyond sounding an alarm that Mr. Pearson made the statement that if elected he would remain a democrat. What has the public heard from Colonel Bennett to convince them that he will improve upon the administration of the past three years, which was controlled by the republican majority? His platform simply is: "I will do the best I can." That was the platform of the republicans for the past year when they authorized a junket costing nearly a thousand dollars and raised the tax rate from $15.00 to $17.40. It is no wonder that Mr. Holden condemned the party openly at a republican rally the other night and said that affairs at City Hall were mismanaged. It is no wonder that Secretary Smith of the Board of Trade stated that "If the republican aldermen at City Hall set out to defeat their party they could not pursue any course better adapted for that purpose. Is it any wonder that the whole city should be disgusted with their action when Aldermen Howard as the republican leader at City Hall fought for four months to overcome the provision of rule 3, which recognized the rights of a minority in parliamentary usage. They wanted to change radically even the established laws of parliamentary procedure in order to silence completely the democratic minority. It seemed that they held that to be of more importance than the practical needs of the city.

MR. BARNARD'S INCOMPETENCY.

Some very damaging charges have been made against Agent Barnard, showing his inefficiency in the management of his department. He appeals to the republican press to defend him against the charges made, but beyond slinging mud, they are unable to make answer. They cannot meet the charges in a logical manner, much less refute them. It is very plain that Mr. Barnard is not the proper man for the place. He seems to lack the judgment and executive ability needed by a purchasing agent. The democratic candidate, Andrew E. Barrett, who has had long experience in business on his own account would be a great improvement as a purchasing agent. He would not discriminate against Lowell dealers, and he would treat all bidders fairly. It was not intended on the establishment of this office that the purchasing agent should have the right to award a large proportion of his contracts to a few friends. This custom is not in the interests of the tax payers. Mr. Barnard's claim that he has saved money for the tax payers has been proved erroneous. It is doubtful if the savings of the office would pay its running expenses. The report that he has issued is misleading in the extreme, beause he quotes the articles which are best suited to the purpose of a campaign document, while omitting the articles which would count against him. In order to be able to judge of Mr. Barnard's department and whether it has really effected a saving the entire sales of the year must be considered and compared with the sales of the previous year, taking into account in each case the quality of the goods and the fluctuation of the market. These are the points which are studiously avoided in Mr. Barnard's report.

REPUBLICAN MISREPRESENTATION.

The three republican papers of this city have a great deal to say against what they call the Pearson machine. They claim that Mr. Pearson dictated every nomination made by the democratic party and that he gave the delegates instructions as to what candidates should be rejected. This, of course, is but a sample of the misrepresentation in which these republican organs are dealing at the present time. It is not infrequent to find them characterizing Mr. Pearson as the Great Sachem of the Lowell Tammany Hall in one column and as the weakest candidate the democrats could find, in another. These palpable contradictions show very clearly to the public what a strait the republican press is driven to by its paucity of material against Mr. Pearson, who stands above its attacks. He is recognized as one of the most popular gentlemen in the city and the choice of the democratic party for the mayoralty.

The republican press seems to believe that by slinging mud at Mr. Pearson, they will divert attention from the faults of his opponent. What has aroused the republican press is the united front put up by the democratic party this year. It came so unexpectedly that they stand aghast at the spectacle together with the prospect of coming defeat. They intimate that Mr. Pearson dictated aldermanic nominations. They simply state what is false. Mr. Pearson left the convention free to exercise its best judgment in the selection of the strongest ticket possible, and as regards the "Tammany Hall" shibboleth, the only foundation for that is that Mr. Pearson says that he will remain a democrat if elected. That is a slight foundation for the compliment they pay him in styling him the Great Sachem. There is nothing of the character of the political boss about Mr. Pearson's leadership. He has united the democratic party as it has not been united for years, and he is to be congratulated upon the result. It is a high testimonial to his ability as an organizer and his executive ability as a leader.

Minute Shears.

A clever workman in a cutlery factory in Sheffield, England, has recently made a dozen pairs of shears each so minute that they all together weigh less than half a grain. That is about the weight of a postage stamp. Each pair was perfect and would cut if sufficiently delicate material could be found. Lying on a piece of white paper, they seemed no larger than fleas.—Hardware.

For the Family Use.

A Kansas undertaker has recently married his daughter-in-law, for whom he made a coffin last winter when she was not expected to live. It looks as if he was determined to keep the coffin in the family.—Kansas City Times.

First class printing done at this office.

YOU NEED Hood's Sarsaparilla if your blood is impure, your appetite gone, your health impaired. Nothing builds up health like **HOOD'S.**

THE ARENA OF POLITICS

AUDACIOUS BANK PARTY.

Usury Demands the Right to Dictate Laws For Its Own Enrichment.

There is much to encourage the audacity of the bank party in their claim that they are the best judges of what laws should be passed concerning banking and currency, because they know best under what laws they can make most money. They have found this encouragement scattered all along through the legislative history of the country within the last 50 years. Before the rebellion congress was "stood up" and compelled to deliver legislation to enrich manufacturers under one administration and to tighten the chains of slavery and extend the political power of the slaveholders under other administrations.

During the war it was stood up to grant principalities of lands to railroad companies, besides loaning them government bonds to well nigh cover the land. It was stood up to enact whatever loan and currency laws would best suit the money lenders of the world and enable them to realize the most millions out of the blood and sweat of the people. It has been stood up to change currency bonds into coin bonds, and then to abolish the silver coin in which they were made payable in the hope that that would force their payment in gold of increased value. The public debt and the public currency have been the playthings of the bank power until finally avarice has become so inflamed with what it has been fed upon and so arrogant from its success that opposition to further robbery is flippantly denounced as "repudiation."

In all these wrongs upon the people the laws passed by congress have been drawn by those who were to be enriched by them. Tariff laws were drawn by the attorneys of the manufacturers; railroad subsidy laws by the attorneys of the railway corporations, and all our laws relating to loans, currency and coinage have been the work of the hands of the skillful attorneys employed by the money dealers who were to be benefited by those laws. The people have had but few lawyers.

It is in the light of conditions like these, which have long prevailed, that usury comes forward, naked and unashamed, and demands the right to dictate laws under which it may manufacture money out of paper rags to be used as "loanable currency," while binding the victims who become their creditors to pay them in gold, obtainable only from the hard creditor by the surrender of whatever amount of property he chooses to demand for it. Thank God, the present congress is beyond the reach of these conspirators. They may make the house of representatives obey them in part, but the senate will stand as a rock against them. — Cincinnati Enquirer.

RIGHTS OF LABOR.

Judge Caldwell Dissents From a Federal Court Decision.

Everywhere and in every shape social questions are under consideration—in the pulpit, in the press, in the courtroom even. The dissent of Hon. Henry C. Caldwell, circuit judge of the United States and member of the circuit court of appeals at St. Louis, from the decisions of his colleagues on the bench is a proof that all federal judges are not slaves of monopoly and distrustful of the people. Although his dissent does not detract from the efficiency of the adverse judgment, it prefers a strong plea against the argument of the majority of the court, and though he may stand alone among his official brethren of the federal tribunals the time may come when his opinions may be upheld by the majority of them. In stating his disagreement with a decision denouncing "boycotting" Judge Caldwell says:

"Whether organized labor has just grounds to declare a strike or boycott is not a judicial question. They are labor's only weapons, and they are lawful and legitimate weapons, and so long as in their use there is no force or threats of violence or trespass upon person or property their use cannot be restrained. And in the case of a strike or boycott, so long as each side is orderly and peaceful, they must be permitted to terminate their struggle in their own way, without extending to one party the adventitious aid of an injunction."

He says of the trusts and the combinations of capital:

"The struggle is constant between the laborers whose labor produces the dividends and those who enjoy them. The manager is tempted to reduce wages to increase dividends, and the laborers resist the reduction and demand living wages. Sometimes the struggle reaches the point of open rupture. When it does, the only weapon of defense the laborers can appeal to is the strike or boycott, or both. These weapons they have an undoubted right to use so long as they use them in peaceable and orderly manner. This is the only lawful limitation upon their use. That limitation is fundamental and must be observed."—New York News.

Bankers and Pawnbrokers.

It is the trade of bankers and always has been to secure legislation that will reduce the quantity of money in the world. They have it to sell, and the less there is of it the higher the price they can command for it. They loan it upon pledges of property. Those who do this upon a large scale are bankers. Those who do it upon a small scale are called pawnbrokers. The central object of the banking power is to contract the volume of money and thereby increase its purchasing power. Then a borrower will have to surrender more property in order to obtain the money to pay his debt than the money he borrowed would buy when he created the debt.

Watching the Pit.

Republican newspapers keep on insisting that Mr. Bryan is a "dead cork in the pit," but it's remarkable what a close watch they keep on the pit and the alleged corpse.

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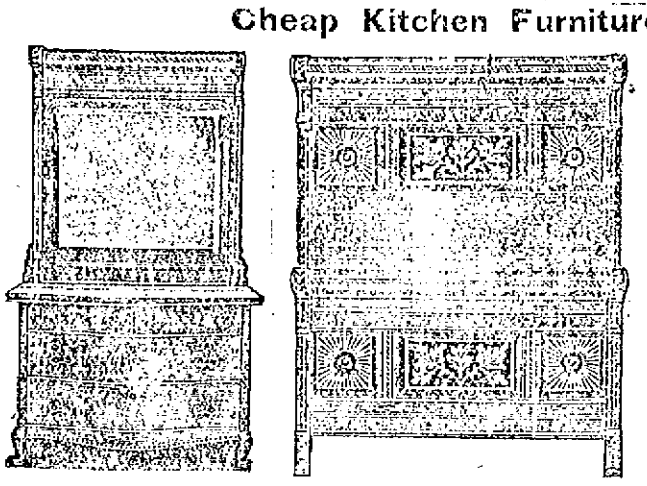

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TRY OUR "BIG TWELVE" BRAND OF FLOUR, THE BEST IN THE CITY.

WHAT MY LADY MUST WEAR TO BE IN THE LATEST FASHION.

FOR MAID AND MATRON

A stylish jacket, suitable for making in sealskin or velours, fastens down the left side of the front, where it is trimmed with a long rever of fur which finishes at the waist. The watchband is cut to a slight point in the front, and is edged with a fancy trimming. The sleeves are shaped at the wrists to match the collar; both are lined with fur inside, the sleeves, of course, being so lined just at the wrists. Two large

gold buttons ornament the left side, near the shoulder. The coats this season are made much longer than in former years, reaching well below the waist. That is, all but the Russian blouse, the latter garment being, therefore, more becoming to short, slight women.

Fur blouses, to be worn over the dress bodice, are very fashionable. They are made of astrachan, chinchilla and zibeline. They have no basques, stopping just at the waist, the waist line being a band of silk, in order to retain the smallness of the waist. These blouses are sometimes embroidered with gold, and have then a gold belt and a gold-embroidered collar, and then look remarkably rich.

Another style is a large bolero, with a basque at the back and stole ends in front. The sleeves are large enough to be worn over an under dress bodice.

MONDAY.
Breakfast.
Whole Wheat Biscuit, Sugar and Cream.
Liver and Bacon. Potato Chips.
Rolls. Coffee.

Luncheon.
Scrambled Eggs.
Baked Potatoes. Sliced Bananas.
Cake. Tea.

Dinner.
Cream of Celery Soup.
Broiled Beefsteak. Sweet Potatoes.
White Onions. Spinach.
Wafers. Apple Pie. Cheese.
Coffee.

For calf's liver fricassee take one lb. of liver, cut it into long thin strips, and dredge with flour. Fry quickly to a light brown in a little butter, turning constantly. Chop two small onions with a little parsley, add them to half a pint of good gravy, add the liver, and stew all together very slowly for twenty minutes. To serve, set the liver on a hot dish, thicken the gravy, and pour it over all.

This pretty toque is made of deep red velvet, shaped to fit the brim, covering the edge. It is then covered with an Oriental handkerchief. A plume of black feathers trims the left side finished off with two small jet ornaments. This shape is pretty made in soft silk and black lace over it.

In the large picture hats the fashions are legion, the present craze being to

have them well off the face in front. In black velvet a very becoming style has a soft full crown, the brim very slightly tilted in front, and is trimmed with a mass of black plumes, a twist of cerise velvet resting on the hair, under the brim.

Green felt hats mostly assume the Tyrolese shape. The brim is bound with dark green velvet, and a double row of velvet is around the crown. A black feather rises on each side like an aigrette.

STYLES FOR THE FALL AND WINTER.

Matting should be swept with a soft matting brush, filled with the grain of the weave. To catch the flying dust that makes a matting-laid floor one of the most difficult to sweep clean, a newspaper, wet and crushed, and pushed before the broom, is recommended.

To remove marks on a varnished table made by a hot dish, pour some kerosene over the spot, and rub well with a soft cloth.

To clean white paint dissolve a piece of ammonia the size of a walnut in half a pail of water, and rub the paint gently with a sponge; dry with soft cloths.

To clean gilding dust the gilt lightly with a soft brush, then wash quickly with warm water in which an onion has been boiled; dry with soft cloths. Only gilding of good quality will bear this treatment.

TUESDAY.
Breakfast.
Fruit.
Hominy with Cream.
Broiled Chops. Browned Potatoes.
Gems. Coffee.

Luncheon.
Cold Ham.
Sardines. Potato Chips.
Cake. Tea.

Dinner.
Consomme.
Roast Beef. Mashed Potatoes.
Succotash. Stewed Tomatoes.
Crackers. Pickles.
Cup Custard.
Coffee.

As the winter approaches the warm dressing gown is a necessity in every woman's wardrobe. One suitable for making in figured flannel has a Watteau pleat at the back, the material being drawn in at the belt in front by a fancy cord and tassel. It fastens on the left side, an accordeon pleating of silk reaching to the waist, the same pleating also edging the neck and wrists.

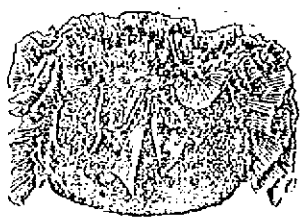
Another gown, suitable for flannel, is cut with a Watteau pleat at the back, and a fulness of material falling from the collar down the centre of the front; the gown itself is made tight-fitting. The upper part of bodice back and front

is trimmed with narrow braid, and a frill of material simulating a yoke. The neckband is trimmed round with braid, and edged with a frill of material. The sleeves are cut full enough to form puffs at the top; they are finished with braid and frills of material at the wrists.

Still another very dainty one seen was of pale blue nun's veiling lined with thin silk or muslin. The upper part of the veiling is a sort of yoke (fastening on the left shoulder), smocked to fit the lining. The gown, in 7 breadths, is smocked on the yoke, Empire style, the opening being at the left arm. The five back breadths form a slight train. The gown is simply hemmed. Sleeve in a single piece, smocked at the elbow, with coat-sleeve lining.

Pretty Home Made Muff.

Muffs this year promise to be larger and more fancifully trimmed than ever before. The plain fur ones are preferred by many, but the trimmed styles are much easier made at home. A dainty bag-shaped muff is of moss-green velvet on a lining of old rose satin. It is trimmed with pleatings of moss-green silk, with a large bow in front, of green



satin. Three-quarters of a yard of velvet would be sufficient for this muff.

One pretty confection was of grey velvet, lined with yellow satin, and interlined with wadding, trimmed with white lace and grey moire bows. This combination of yellow and grey is much seen this winter, and is decidedly smart.

Lemon Pie.

An excellent recipe for lemon pie is 2 tablespoonfuls of cornflour, 2 lemons, 4 eggs, 1 cupful of sugar, 2 cupfuls of boiling water, 2 tablespoonfuls of butter.

Method.—Rub the cornflour smoothly with a little cold water, pour the boiling water over it, return to the saucepan, and stir till it looks clear. Rub the sugar and butter together into a paste, pour the cornflour on to it, and stir till well mixed; let it cool. Squeeze the juice of the lemons, and grate the yellow part of the rind, beat up the yolks of 4 and the white of 1 egg. Add lemons and eggs to the cornflour, and turn the mixture into a pie plate, which has been covered with pastry. No top crust is required, but the whites of the eggs are beaten to a stiff froth, with a little sugar; this is placed over the pie when it is done; the pie is then returned to the oven for it to set and color a little. The above quantities will be sufficient for two pies.

The daintiest of evening dresses for young girls are made of light woolen materials, as albatross, cashmere, etc., and are very charming. The one illustrated could be made up in nun's veiling. It is made with a six-gored

skirt, cut in 22 or 42-inch material, and used for cutting lining and material, the hem being lined from six to eight inches with horsehair cloth, which cut the same shape as each gore and stitch in with each seam. The front waist fits plain, and the front is arranged in eight small pleats round the hips, each pleat being stitched down a few inches, while the back gore and center back are gathered.

The bodice lining seams are to be stitched up and boned.

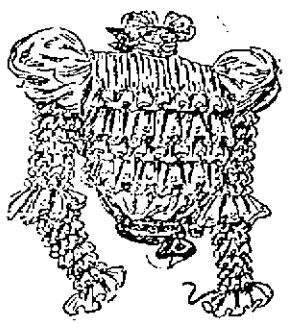
The material front and back are joined down under-arm seam independently of lining, both fronts being given, as they are differently arranged, while the back is cut without a seam. The shoulders are arranged in three upper pleats to bring them the same depth as lining shoulders, in with which they join, while the waist fulness gathers to bag over a trifle. The neck on the left side is turned in and slip-stitched down to lining, also down front, the pleats being stitched down to lining a few inches to keep the shoulders flat. The right front is to have the entire edge round neck turned in, and slip-stitched down to lining from shoulder as far as centre front, beyond which the remainder of neck, also outer edge, are faced back with a piece of ribbon, the shoulder only being left detached, as this hooks over after hooking center front. The sleeve can be made with or without lining.

WEDNESDAY.
Breakfast.
Oatmeal, with Cream.
Fried Bacon and Eggs.
Waffles, with Maple Syrup.
Coffee.

Luncheon.
Baked Beans and Brown Bread.
Cold Meat. Cake.
Apple Sauce. Cocoa.

Dinner.
Chicken Soup.
Fricassee of Chicken, with Dumplings.
Mashed Potatoes. Peas.
Stewed Celery. Watercress Salad.
Ice Cream.
Coffee.

A pretty evening blouse intended for tulle or chiffon is made over a tight-fitting bodice of silk or satin, which is mounted over ordinary bodice lining. The waist fulness of the chiffon front is gathered on to the lining to droop over a trifle. The lace frill is put on under the chiffon frill. The sleeves are cut in lining, a tight-fitting sleeve, the



chiffon being draped over this, forming a puff at the shoulder, with a frill of lace at the elbow, and one of chiffon at the waist. The full collar is finished at the back, with a fall of lace and bow of satin ribbon.

This blouse is intended to be worn inside the skirt, the waist being banded with satin ribbon, fastening on the left side with a bow.

In baking "Brown Betty," try adding a little molasses. As a rule, "Brown Betty"—otherwise most admirable—is apt to be too dry, a defect remedied by this addition.

FASHION'S FANCIES

Nothing is more useful than the small shoulder cape, or tippet, and they are now seen in a variety of materials. A smart little cape is shown suitable for making in chinchilla, seal, astrachan, mink, sable, etc. The tippet and

collar are combined, in three pieces, which are joined by lengthway seams, and lined with silk, satin, or Italian cloth, which make up separately, place turnings to fur turnings, and fell lining in down either front, where the tippet fastens invisibly with hooks. The collar part is faced down on the inside with fur, which cut just like the pattern, but only as far as perforations, which show the neck; line each part with firm canvas, stitch up seams, place turnings to inside of collar and fell the facing in. The lining for the frills would be slip-stitched in along lower edge and either end, then upper edge tacked to fur, and fulness slightly eased to edge of tippet, as perforations show, between lining and fur, which fell down either side. Quantity of 22-inch fur, 2½ yards.

The Baby's Frock.

White is always the accepted color for very young children's wear, although very often relieved by trimmings of pale blue or pink. The fine nainsook worn in summer is replaced by nun's veiling and other soft materials in the cold weather. A sweet little afternoon dress can be made in white China silk. The skirt is in two breadths, simply hemmed and stitched

with white silk. Full blouse bodice is in three pieces, mounted on a smaller lining, buttoning at the back. The short puff sleeves are made on a smaller lining also. This simple frock is finished by a berthe of fine white lace.

A pretty child's coat is in fine cloth, with Watteau back and double-breasted front. The back consists of the Watteau pleat and a sort of side piece. This coat is lined with silk, and has lace collar and epaulettes.

Griddle Cakes.

To make griddle cakes take 1 cupful of Indian cornmeal, 1 cupful of flour, 3 cupfuls of boiling milk, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoonful of salt, 2 tablespoonfuls of sugar, 1 teaspoonful of cream of tartar, ½ teaspoonful of carbonate of soda.

Method.—Roll the milk and stir it gradually into the cornmeal; let it stand till cold (this will not hurt if done overnight). Mix the other dry ingredients with the flour, and stir in the eggs, well beaten. Now add the scalded meal, and beat all well together into a light batter. Put some butter or dripping into a frying pan, and fry the mixture on both sides till brown, like small pancakes. To be eaten hot with butter and molasses.

THURSDAY.
Breakfast.
Wheatena and Cream.
Beef Hash. Fried Potatoes.
Muffins. Coffee.

Luncheon.
Minced Chicken on Toast.
Wafers. Fruit. Celery.
Cookies. Chocolate.

Dinner.
Tomato Soup.
Stuffed Shoulder of Veal. Potatoes.
Macaroni, with Tomato Sauce.
Sweet Potatoes. Spinach
Crackers. Cheese. Olives
Layer Cake. Coffee.

NATTY THINGS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

To prepare cauliflower salad wash a head of cauliflower; wrap in a piece of cheesecloth and boil one hour; remove the cloth, drain and sprinkle over it two tablespoonfuls of lemon juice or vinegar; at serving time break the cauliflower into flowerets; sprinkle with a teaspoonful of chopped parsley; cover with French dressing and serve.

FRIDAY.
Breakfast.
Fruit.
Farina, with Sugar and Cream.
Scrambled Eggs. Pancakes.
Brown Bread. Coffee.

Luncheon.
Clam Chowder.
Baked Potatoes. Johnny Cake.
Tea.

Dinner.
Oyster Soup.
Baked Blue Fish. Potatoes.
Corn. Stuffed Tomatoes.
Wafers. Celery Salad.
Chocolate Cake. Coffee.

Bodices still retain the blouse form. Blouse bodices, indeed, seem to be worn more than ever, and for dressy occasions are made of the richest materials, as damask, moire antique and silks of every description. They are tucked as if they were of linen or muslin, and their buttons and waist belt buckles are of strass or precious stones. They are made over tight linings, with the

full fronts tacked in places to keep them from bagging where they should not bag. These bodices can be worn with skirts of any material; woolen for day wear, and silk, satin or some pretty fancy material for evening.

One pretty theatre blouse was of accordeon-pleated green silk, made on a shaped yoke of cream lace over green. The tight-fitting coat sleeve had double epaulettes of the accordeon-pleated material at the shoulder, and was finished at the waist with a frill of lace. High stock collar of the lace and peinture of green satin.

Childs Morning Wrapper.

The bedroom morning wrapper is made as much like a nightgown in shape as can be. Only it is opened all down the front, and is much longer, forming train at the back. The whole fulness in front is gathered into a yoke, edged with a flounce of lace like a berthe. The back forms a loose Watteau pleat. The sleeves are long and open, as this wrap is mostly worn

over the nightdress until the bath is taken. Very fine flannel or flannelette or cashmere may be employed.

A dainty dressing gown for a child can be made of fine striped flannel, made full from the neck, being belted at the waist with a silk cord. The small sailor collar is edged with lace, as are also the turned-up cuffs of the sleeves.

Uses for White Bread.

There are few things more puzzling to careful housekeepers than the difficulty of entirely preventing waste of bread, for it is impossible in most houses to avoid an occasional accumulation of broken bread, and it is not by any means easy to devise ways of using up odds and ends in a palatable manner. Of course, much can be done to reduce these accumulations; if the cook be careful she will use stale scraps for making crumbs for various puddings, bread sauce, etc., and she will always keep a supply of baked crusts pounded finely for sprinkling ham or frying fish and cutlets. But no matter how careful she may be, there will always be some pieces remaining over which are unsuitable for these.

Children tire of the usual refuge, plain bread puddings, when they have them very frequently, but even these can be made more attractive in the following way. Separate the whites from the yolks of the eggs, and put the yolks only into the pudding. Then, when it is baked, a layer of some kind of preserve may be spread on the top of it, and over this the whites of the eggs, beaten to a stiff froth. The pudding should be returned to the oven for a few minutes to set the whites of the eggs, but they should not be allowed to color.

Fur Cape.

Although coats and jackets are much more popular than capes, the few capes we see are of velvet or fur, embroidered with jet. A very handsome cape is of Krimmer, put on to a circular yoke of seal plush. The collar is of plush,

lined inside with fur. The whole is lined throughout with figured pink silk.

Another suitable cape for winter is made in velvet, trimmed with fur and wide fancy braid. The cape is made with a square yoke, which is edged with braid, and trimmed round with a braid to match that on the yoke. The roll collar is lined inside with fur.

Belts this year are more fashionable than ever, and are quite an important part of the toilet. One is of white kid, with links and clasps of silver and turquoise; another is of plaid velvet, lined with soft white kid, and fastened with an anchor of oxidized silver, and a third is of tan-colored deer skin very deep, and with a tiny pocket on each side; it is fastened with a double row of large pearl buttons.

Velveteen Shirt.

The shirt waists in velvet, silk and soft woolen materials are very popular, and decidedly useful for the business woman. The stores show a great va-

riety of these waists, and there does not seem to be any need for fear of their departing from the world of fashion. One of black velvet, was made on a yoke, slightly pointed in front, the pleats laid in small gathers to the waist. Full shirt sleeve, ended with a small turned-up cuff.

Another, of a medium-sized plaid, fastens on the left shoulder (beneath the collar) and under the left arm. Two pieces of material, braided in front, are draped on a fitted lining, which is double-breasted, to hook down the center and across on the left. These waists are nearly all finished with a link or metal belt, the dainty leather ones being also popular.

A very elegant evening blouse is of cream-colored velvet, embossed, with satin. It is opened from neck to waist in a long V, over a full and low chemisette of white chiffon. The edges of the V are finished off with a huge double ruched Medicis collar tapering to the waist.

Breakfast.
Wheat Biscuit, with Fruit and Cream.
Lamb Chops. Buttered Toast.
Coffee.

Luncheon.
Cold Meat. Baked Potatoes.
Molasses Cake. Mustard Pickles.
Cocoa.

Dinner.
Consomme.
Boiled Ham. Potatoes.
Cabbage. Cauliflower.
Beet Salad.
Crackers. Cheese.
Orange Pudding.
Coffee.

The materials required for veal cutlets are 1½ lbs. of veal cutlets, egg and bread-crumbs, 2 ozs. of butter.

Method.—Cut the cutlets into slices, beat them with a wet cutlet bat or a bread knife, trim them nicely into round or oval shapes, brush them with egg, and dip them into bread-crumbs. Fry them in the butter. Dish them in a circle, and put nicely-cooked rolls of bacon in the centre. Tomato sauce may be poured round.

An excellent recipe for popovers is, 1 cup of flour, 1 cup of milk, 1 egg, 1 oz. of butter, and a pinch of salt.

HOUSE AND HOME

It is by her underlinen that we know an elegant woman. Elegance does not mean extravagance. Simplicity may be made elegant by the quality of the material and its cut, which are within

the reach of even the modest toilet means. Owing to the frequent changes in fashions women no longer provide themselves with dozens of each article of underwear, one dozen being considered amply sufficient for a bridal trousseau.

All articles of underclothing are being once more embroidered by hand, besides being trimmed with lace, or frills and flounces edged with lace. Transparent white muslin skirts over white silk are worn under evening dresses. They are trimmed with lace flounces or frills edged with lace.

Silk skirts in black or dark colors are worn with walking costumes. In any case they are trimmed with a flounce, in its turn trimmed with insertions of lace, and have a lace edging, and also a heading of lace, which may be black or white, according to taste. Sometimes the bottom of the skirt is cut in deep vandykes, which fall over an under flounce of black or white lace.

SUNDAY.
Dinner.
Bouillon.
Turkey. Cranberry Sauce.
Potatoes. Asparagus.
Sweet Potatoes. Celery.
Crackers. Cheese. Olives.
Coffee Ice Cream.
Coffee.

Chocolate Cream Cake.

Ingredients for chocolate cream cake are 1 cup of flour, 1 cup of cornflour, 1½ cups of castor sugar, 1 cup of milk, 4 eggs (whites only), ½ teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, 1 teaspoonful of cream of tartar, ½ cup of butter.

Method.—Mix as in preceding cake, and bake in a round tin. When cold, ice with the following: Boil together till clear and syrupy 2 cups of castor sugar, with ½ cup of water (from 5 to 10 minutes will be required to do this); put the pan containing it into another of cold water, and stir, and beat the syrup until it becomes white and begins to harden. Spread all over the cake, and let it set. When quite firm, put 2 ozs. of chocolate menier into a basin, with a bit of butter the size of a walnut, melt in the oven, and run over the white icing until it is completely coated. It will take a few hours to dry.

The loose double-breasted jackets are still worn, and are very becoming to tall women. A very swell coat seen recently at a well-known establishment was in seal plush, made loose-fitting back and front; the fronts being double breasted, fastening on the left side. The upper part of the fastening is ornamented with two garnitures of jet. To the neckband is attached the popular roll collar, which is so becoming to ev-

eryone. The coat sleeves are pleated into the armholes.

The fashions in dress goods this season are many and very tempting to the shopper. Cashmere, drap d'ete, and soft goods are being made up for street and home wear, and prove very attractive. Red, in all its different shades, is popular, but one must be careful to select the shade most becoming to their individual style of beauty. Red is also very stylish combined with some other color. Velvet is very much worn, the skirt and sleeves of a smart costume of castor-colored cloth, having a blouse of black velvet, belted at the waist with a steel link belt.

THREE PRETTY WOMEN IN FUR LINED CLOAKS.

Bab Writes an Interesting Letter on the Well Dressed Maid and Matron of Today.

There is no doubt about it that we who are supersensitive are having an unhappy time of it. It is possible that when we enjoy we enjoy as no others do, but when we suffer, what it does mean! From a toothache to the loss of one's best friend, from a disappointment in a frock to coming down to bread and butter without jam, there is such intense woe that all the pleasure in the world, or at least in this world of worry, cannot compensate for our sorrows. We who have seen New York at its worst, with one side of the street dug up to let the gas pipes go in, the other side dug up to let water pipes go in and the middle dug up for the benefit of the car tracks, have endured smells—you cannot call them odors—that are past description and have come to the conclusion that the American public is the most long suffering and the most absolutely idiotic of any in the world. No other nation would endure what we do.

As a nation we may have rights; as individuals we are counted as nonentities. Good, clean street cars are started for the benefit of the public. The individual pays his nickel and has to stand. If he were an Englishman, he would write a letter to The Times, all other sufferers would join in signing a petition, and the car company would be forced after the seats were all occupied to put out a sign announcing that it was "complete," and if any one entered after that it would be because he preferred to stand and against the rules and wishes of the corporation. Independent! As individuals we are the most servile in the world!

We are so afraid of what somebody will say, and we are so ready to start on a pilgrimage of improvement and so willing to stop midway. We have good intentions of which we repent, and naturally these go to make an uncomfortable roadway for somebody hereafter. It does not make the least difference whether you wear a No. 10 or a No. 1 shoe in these days of wretched streets, because one's boots are so entirely covered with mud that it looks as if country roads had been gone through rather than what might be called and should properly be the byways of civilization.

With the various effects in the way of chills, fevers, nervous exhaustion and the queer stomach troubles and horrible colds that have come from stagnant pools and abominable smells at least one type of woman is abroad. She is not altogether pleasant. She is crude. Crudeness in a woman is offensive. She must be like the orchid, the product of civilization. But the woman who is to the front now and who is doing much talking is the sanitary woman. No place is sacred to her, for she rushes in where even the most daring angels would not venture, and no human being is free from her fads. She tests the way we breathe, the clothes we wear, the friends we have and scorns tradition as she does dust.

I hate the sanitary woman. I am perfectly willing to live on as did my grandmothers, with no knowledge whatever of sanitary blessings. In fact, I sometimes wonder if they are blessings. The sanitary woman is a most unpleasant person to visit you. On her arrival she carefully inspects the plumbing and has to have some special treatment of her own given to the bath nearest her. She criticises the food and counts it as worthless unless it belongs to the special health variety which she upholds. She tries to convince you that you are not properly clothed and that she is, while the fact that she looks a guy and you do not only adds to her indignation. Nine times out of ten, unless she is very well bred and simply slightly insane, she manages to call you a frivolous female.

Of course every woman is a female, but no woman likes to be called that. It is putting her on a par with the animals in the menagerie. Still it is a curious thing that in this world men—unless they are cranks, and then they are not men—like frivolous females. I have an idea that Eve frivoled. I am sure that Lilith did, and I would be willing to bet my last gold dollar (now worth $1.65) that all the women of ancient history who were in the least degree charming were frivolous. One does not want the air dissected and the water analyzed with one's dinner. One does not want the charms of graham bread and the delicacy of a baked apple and the intoxicating qualities of oatmeal the theme at breakfast, nor does one wish the value of flannel worn next to the skin and no corsets the subject for lunch.

Imagine, if you can, the sanitary woman in love. Imagine the discussion of what one ate and drank and wore as being part of a love affair. Fancy talking about a new health food between a kiss. Oh, it is past belief! It is absolutely fair to conclude that the sanitary woman has no reason for existence and that in time she will drop into that desuetude which is her proper place. Selah!

The big hats, with their 12 to 24 feathers surmounting them, are shown in the shop windows and are sold to those unsuspecting women who believe what their milliners tell them. As the woman who buys whatever she is advised to is many in number, you see the big hat here, there and everywhere. The tall women look like overgrown mushrooms, and small women look like candles wearing fire extinguishers, and the wind plays havoc with the feathers, and the milliners smile and thank heaven that there are a great many fools still in existence.

However, there is an occasional milliner who tells the truth. She said to me the other morning: "Big hats were bought early in the season by the very smart women, who wore them when they were driving and while they were still in the country, but now they are the women who have the close fitting little toques oftenest made of a piece left from their gowns. Don't misunderstand me. These toques are not cheap. The less they have on the more they cost, because under much trimming you can hide bad work, but a simple hat must be perfect in its development."

The well dressed woman is without doubt that woman who understands the eternal fitness of things. When the beautiful Duchess of Devonshire was painted and the artist made her famous nobody dreamed that such a hat as hers would be worn except in the daytime. In those days magnificence was the keynote of all dress, and undoubtedly her ladyship had just come from a walk in the garden the day her picture was painted, although she was dressed in a brocaded petticoat and a satin jacket for her morning stroll. But when she went to the theater to laugh at Nell Gwynn or to the opera to hear the French singers her beautiful hair was elaborately dressed with feathers and jewels, and she took off after she entered her box the quilted hood that protected her head from drafts as she traveled through the streets in her sedan chair.

Nowadays hats and gowns suited to the street are worn in the evening, laces and jewels proper only for evening wear are conspicuous in the morning and the law of good taste seems forgotten. But there are some women who dress well. Occasionally one does meet a woman who in the morning is gowned in the simplest of cloth frocks, who in the afternoon goes visiting in a rich silk and velvet and a tiny bonnet and who in the evening is fine and gay in bright colors and lace, rich jewels and rustling silks and all the furbelows specially permitted to lovely woman.

By the bye, fur is on everything from the ball to the dressing gown and from the street wrap to the opera wrap. Women always feel luxurious when they have on furs. They caress one. They make the skin look whiter, the eyes brighter and clearer, and given a warm room, wherein there are plenty of flowers and some sweet perfumes, the woman who goes in from the cold wrapped up in furs suddenly feels a sense of great luxury as she pulls the soft, warm wrappings about her, even if she does not need them. I remember three beautiful actresses who always looked their best in fur lined cloaks—Lillie Langtry, in a sapphire velvet cloak, lined with the skins of 300 chinchillas; Olga Nethersole, in an orange velvet wrap, lined with ermine, and Mrs. Brown Potter, in a green velvet wrap, lined with mink. Ouida, that artist in dress, always covers her heroines with furs, which for a time they always decline to lay aside, giving the people whom they are visiting an opportunity to see them in the most picturesque framing possible.

The skins of animals seem proper for women to wear, for one can think of the brave lover risking his life to hunt wild beasts that they may be laid at the feet of his ladylove to form a mantle for her, which will always remind her of his temerity. That sounds nice and sentimental, but nowadays the bravery usually consists in the man being willing to pay the bill after my lady has chosen what she desires to possess in the way of furs. Every woman longs for sables—Russian sables—but unfortunately every woman does not get them. However, there are other furs that are wonderfully becoming and which are within the reach of the average woman. There is the blue fox, which is gray, and which brings out the olive skin of the brunette in the most exquisite manner. Then there are mink and ermine and black fox for the blond, who, if she has a good bank account, makes herself look handsome in a Russian blouse of sealskin having a high collar of ermine. Almost any trouble could be borne in such a garment, for the consolations of religion would be weak beside it. There is something dignified about furs, and yet how few women are dignified.

The average woman, anxious to be dignified, looks, to quote my old mammy, "as if she had swallowed a poker," or, to quote from a recent importation from Ireland, "as if she had taken an extra dose of ramrod tea." Dignity is a something that comes with years of experience, and it cannot be assumed. It is singularly restful and has a peculiar charm of its own. Two dignified women, as unlike as possible, are the happy queen of England and the unhappy empress of France, and yet they are so dignified—one tiny and so stout that she can scarcely walk, but all who approach her, or even see her, are conscious that she is a woman of dignity, and while she is kind and thoughtful and has been a good mother, yet she is beyond frivolity, her very atmosphere expressing the very best sort of dignity; the other tall, slender, peculiarly sad in her mourning robes, breathes the same spirit. The youngest soldier represents to her what her son might have been, and for him she has a kindly word, yet one feels, no matter how she may speak in kindliness, that he would not dare answer her except in a way appreciative of the position that she has held.

Real dignity does not mean stiffness or arrogance, but it is that something that tells us that the woman we are looking at has lived out a noble, good life and that the time has come for us to show her in our manner the respect we feel in our hearts. The dignified woman is the flower of humanity. You know there are people who cannot distinguish between weeds and flowers. Sometimes the sun has made the rose come forth and bloom, surrounded it with lovely green leaves and then up around it have grown tall, poisonous weeds, and people who don't know the difference reach out and grasp, perhaps the flower, perhaps the weed, and very often, too often, they are satisfied with what they have got and don't discover the difference until their hands are poisoned by the weeds, their eyes are hurt and often their hearts are made to smart. How shall we know?

There is a woman of 60, dressed in a dignified way, whose children honor her and who today is ready to sympathize with them in their sorrow or their joy—this is a flower.

There is another woman of the same age, and she bore no children; they were too much trouble. Her hair is bleached, her face is painted, and she dresses like a girl of 16 and acts like the fool that she is—this is a weed.

There is a man who is loving and tender to his wife, devoted to his children, honest in his business, kind to his friends; in fact, a gentleman—that is a flower.

There is another man whose manners are too fine to be true, who can argue one into believing that wrong is right and who takes off his best manners as he does his dress clothes—that is a weed.

There is a young, pretty girl, pleasant of manner, pure and honest in speech and thought, good to be with as well as to look at—that is a flower.

There is a young woman who speaks as you would not like your sister to, who dresses very loudly, who may attract you, who may even get your love; look out—that is a weed.

In the garden of life there will be found plenty of weeds and plenty of flowers. What you and I want to learn, my friend, is to pick out the flowers from the weeds, though, God help us, perhaps we are weeds ourselves. I can't answer for you, and you can't answer for

Bab

The Odors of Home.

"There are," said Mr. Wingleby, "certain household odors that are inseparable from a true home. Thus I wouldn't give much for a home in which you did not get regularly every morning the delightful odor of freshly ground and freshly made coffee, an appetizer for breakfast, and I expect one regularly once a week, on Mondays, the permeating odor of hot water and soap that marks the weekly washday.

"During a period of a few weeks recently, when there was a temporary vacancy in the household staff, I missed something. What it was I couldn't guess, but when the time for it came I was conscious of something wanting. I know now what it was. It was the Monday morning soap and water.

"For a time Mrs. Wingleby had put the washing out, but now that the domestic staff is filled again it is once more done at home. Once more on Monday mornings now I get the soapy, steamy smell, and home is home again."

The Best Blotting Paper.

For the library table or for the desk blotting paper should be secured either in white or in gray. These are the prettiest tints, and, moreover, serve the purpose most effectively. Pink blotters, for example, spread the ink and are spongy, so experience has proved.

WOMEN WHO BUY GOODS FOR BUSINESS HOUSES.

There Are Over Seven Hundred American Ladies In This Branch of Commercial Life.

New York, Dec. 10.—A certain little cloth covered volume published during the present year contains a list of the names significant in the great retail trade of the country, the names of the buyers who select and purchase goods for various firms in all parts of the Union. There are over 700 women's names registered in this list, and those able to judge state that there are fully 200 other women buyers whose names are merely set down as S. Brown or C. Jones, without the distinguishing prefix of Miss or Mrs.

"You can depend upon it that whenever you find a woman occupying the position of buyer it is because she is exceptionally qualified for it," said the manager of a big department store. "The post of the buyer is too responsible, too closely allied with the heart of the business, to be bestowed lightly." So, with this surety to go by, it is safe to infer that there are between 800 and 1,000 women in the United States possessed of exceptional business capacity and putting their talents in that line to everyday use.

"There are at least 60 per cent more women buyers in the trade now than there were six years ago," this authority added. "The reason? Well, because even conservative merchants are beginning to have confidence in women's judgment, and there is such ample proof day after day of their ability that only prejudiced men flout at it. From the time that women first entered the stores at all, even as saleswomen, their taste and intuition for style, their ability to select, were noticed. The only thing that held them back from the highest positions and that holds them back now in some houses was the fear that they could not be relied on to make judicious investments. Many women are incapable in this respect, but most of these buyers we are speaking of have keen business sense, are conservative and yet at the same time have enterprise enough to lay in a supply of novelties of even risky high priced goods in order to keep their department up to the mark."

What salary can a woman buyer make a year? For an exclusive house, where she handles only a fine line of goods, she is paid from $6,000 to $8,000 a year. Such a buyer purchases the misses' and ladies' suits direct from the factory where they are made, fine, well cut, well put up suits of original design. She must not have too many of one size or pattern, yet she must have enough. She must know her line of custom from A to Z and know exactly how much she can afford to pay apiece for such goods in order to sell them at a reasonable profit. She must be able to judge in a moment when a newly designed article is shown her at the factory whether or not the price asked for it is reasonable. She must know the wholesale price for the velvet, silk or satin that trims the garment; also, the price of the cloth it is made of, the cost of the making, and so on, and be able to calculate to a fraction just what profit she ought to allow the manufacturer. To a good buyer the manufacturer shows his best and most unique bargains. If she is not liberal, wants to jew him down to too close a margin, or if she does not buy enough to make it worth his while to cater to her tastes, he shows her only his slow selling goods and keeps the rest back for more enterprising custom.

How much money does a woman buyer for such an important department use during the year? If she is a good worker, she turns her stock money over two or three times. Certainly she buys during the year from $300,000 to $500,000 worth of goods. Such a buyer will have been in the business certainly ten years or more and have familiarized herself with every detail. Occasionally a bright, keen witted woman with a talent for comparing values will learn the market and its possibilities and limitations in less than three years' time.

Up to a few seasons ago woman buyers were employed principally in the women's underwear and infants' goods departments or in the buying of corsets and such articles exclusively feminine. Now women are buying shoes, umbrellas, jewelry, notions, leather goods and stationery, and a few, those of very excellent judgment, are intrusted with the buying of laces and furs.

The fur department in one of the largest houses in a northwestern city is entirely controlled by a woman.

"Do you like to buy?" this young woman was asked not long ago. "I love it," she answered. "I buy direct from the factories, and the men say themselves that they can't fool me on a garment. They have tried to puzzle me sometimes by laying out a lot of skins, all of one sort, and insisting that one was better than the skin I preferred, but I have certain rules to go by, and I can tell the feel of a fur, seldom making a mistake. Out of a number of sealskins, with no mark to identify them, I can tell the exact kind of seal that each skin came from. When I took the position of saleswoman in the fur department, I made up my mind that I would learn all there was to know about the trade, although, of course, I could have sold stock without that knowledge."

This able buyer purchases evening wraps and fur garments worth $800 and $900 apiece. She is responsible for $250,000 worth of goods during a season.

A notable illustration of the success of the woman buyer is the number of thriving businesses now conducted by women who made their capital in that way within the last nine or ten years.

"I started with $1,500, saved from my salary as a buyer in the suit department at O. & G.'s," said a self made woman in New York city recently. "I now do a business of $500,000 a year. What do I think of women buyers as contrasted with men? I think those women who put their minds on their business and don't look upon it merely as a make do until they get married are as shrewd, practical buyers and can make as good a thing at the trade as men."

In Chicago, in New York, in Philadelphia, there are several instances of women who have retired to a life of comfortable ease on the money made as buyers.

"I have this to say of one of my women buyers—that when she came to me ten years ago $45 was the highest priced infant's or child's cloak I could sell, and today $150 is no exceptional value for my best goods in that line," said the proprietor of a fashionable store. "This woman has enterprise," he added. "When I would hold back about investments, afraid that I was risking too much, she would represent matters so plainly that I was encouraged to venture. She keeps herself in touch with our particular run of customers. She knows what they want and what they are willing to pay for it if it is procured for them. I unhesitatingly say that she has made the cream of my trade what it is today."

"When you can get woman's naturally conservative and economical ideas, combined with enterprise, you have a No. 1 buyer," said the manager of a long established house in a fashionable shopping center. "I have had much experience in business and I prefer women buyers for all departments where taste and very delicate discrimination are necessary. Occasionally you see a woman buying boys' clothing successfully, but she succeeds best where she can gratify her taste for variety. You never see a woman in the suit department buying too many suits of one color or one style. She knows human nature too well. She knows that, no matter how pretty and desirable a garment may be, if somebody else has one exactly like it its charm is lost. Last year in a neighboring firm there was a man buyer who crippled the entire misses' department by buying too many goods of one pattern. Women buyers, too, are nearly always in the store. They seem to love their work, and they watch the trade better than men. A man, when his exact work is over at his counter, goes off to pass the time pleasantly, but the woman stays, and her employer gets all of her time and attention."

In glancing over the classified list of buyers it is noticeable that the prefix Miss is as 10 to 1 compared with Mrs. For some reason women buyers are not often married women—perhaps because they are too much engrossed in the work or because it is work that will not stand any rival interest. Be that as it may, woman's growing commercial efficiency is plainly evidenced by the testimony of figures, facts and her own expressed preference for business life.

Two Woman Architects.

What men have failed to do two New York women have accomplished. They have solved the tenement house question. Within a few weeks ground will be broken at 215 and 217 West Sixty-seventh street, New York, for the erection of a model dwelling for the poor. The plans were got up by Miss Mary Nevan Gannon and Miss Alice J. Hands, two young architects. The plans have been examined by many architects and builders and pronounced by all to be a solution of the much discussed problem.

"The house will be a fact before many months," said Miss Gannon, "for well known architects have examined our drawings, and there is no doubt we shall receive a permit to go on with the building in a few days. When it is a reality, when capitalists realize they can surely save 5 per cent and probably 7 per cent on their money, I firmly believe many similar houses will be erected by the New York Model Dwellings company. When Miss Hands and I made up our minds to plan a tenement house, we realized how very little we knew of the life in one. We could design a home for ourselves, we have built many pretty villas along the Jersey coast and elsewhere, but how to provide for people of whose necessities we knew nothing? That was a serious question, and there was but one way to answer it—to go and get acquainted with such people and their needs.

"We went down to Forsyth street and hired two rooms. Nobody knew us or the reason for going there. We began housekeeping under just about the same conditions as though we were two poor factory girls. We made our home as pretty as possible, but that was due to judgment in buying rather than expense. We never called upon our neighbors unless there was some reason for doing so, but we went out of the way to find a reason, for we wanted to become acquainted with them. Later we moved to the west side of town."

For a year these women lived among the poor. They suffered from want of proper ventilation and light, and they paid as high as $25 a ton for coal, which the well to do get for $5, simply because they had no place in their home for more than a bucketful at a time. They know the hardships of being cooped up in two small, stuffy rooms, without a breathing spot to go to on warm nights. Out of their experience has grown the plan outlined, so perfect that Jacob Riis, whose writings on tenement life have won for him worldwide celebrity, says: "I consider it an extraordinary and marvelous achievement—marvelous in its simplicity and demonstration. We have all been groping within reach of the solution without finding it. I am content to know that the question I judged incapable of solution has been solved after all."

When Accidents Occur.

A prominent English shipbuilding firm has given out the record from its accident book for the past two years. The figures, or rather the conclusions, drawn from the record are as follows: Six a. m. to 8:15 a. m., 17 per cent; 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., 50 per cent; 2:15 p. m. to 5:15 p. m., 29 per cent; 5:15 p. m. to 6 a. m., 4 per cent. The last item covers only the operation of night shifts in two departments.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

A servant is much more likely to be assiduous in her dish washing and careful with dish towels if she is provided with proper ones in the beginning. The ideal cloth for washing dishes is made by taking a square cheese cloth, doubling it twice, making four thicknesses, and quilting it in large meshes on the sewing machine. This makes a towel, soft, thick, agreeable to handle and easily kept white.

To prevent colored things from running boil a quarter of a pound of soap till nearly dissolved, then add a small piece of alum and boil it; wash the things in this lather, but do not soap them. If they require a second water, put alum in that also, as well as in the rinsing blue water.

To blacken brown boots cut a raw potato in halves, with which rub the blacking in well and then polish.

A dirty mackintosh should be spread out flat on a table and scrubbed all over with a nailbrush, using cold, soft water and yellow soap. When all dirt is off, dip the cloak in several lots of clean, cold water, but do not wring it out. Shake well and hang it up in the open air, if possible, to dry. Failing in this, let it hang in a cool room, but on no account put it near the fire. Hot water must never be used, and if there are any very bad stains or grease marks which will not yield to the soap alone rub a little turpentine on them.

Wash flatirons occasionally with warm water, to every two quarts of which has been added half a tablespoonful of melted lard. Wipe thoroughly and set in a warm place till perfectly free from moisture.

Stains on white flannel are hard to remove. The best way is to mix together equal parts of the yolks of eggs and glycerin, apply it to the stains and allow it to soak for half an hour or so before the article is washed.

NATION'S GREAT LIBRARY

Changes Wrought by the New Building and Management.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—It is sad to see an old friend deprived of her vestments, stripped of her adornments and left exposed to the rude gaze of an unthinking and unsympathetic world, naked and neglected. Yet such is the condition in which I found one of the best and most highly valued of my ancient acquaintances only yesterday, as I wandered through our national capitol. I stood in the great hall of the old Congressional library and gazed ruefully at the vacant desks, the dismantled alcoves, the long rows of bare shelving, and thought upon the changes which time (and the people's money) had wrought. Where erstwhile the erudite Spofford sat, oppressed by care and responsibilities multifold, at desk heaped high with musty tomes and papers long accumulate was only vacancy. Where stood the row of dusty desks at which I was wont to present my humble request for books there was naught but bare, tiled floor.

Ghosts of the Past.

When here before, I vividly recalled, one might wander at will all about—provided he could find his way without a guide or chart—and from the well stored shelves select the book he want-

AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD.

ed. The great librarian was accessible to all—too accessible, in fact, for his own comfort or for the good of the studiously inclined. When a book was wanted, you presented your card with name and author, then stood around and waited patiently (or impatiently, according to your nature) while the overworked assistants hunted for it.

Sometimes they came back within an hour; sometimes they didn't come back at all—at least, one didn't, whom I requested to bring me a rare book, and he may be looking yet for aught I know to the contrary, though that was near four years ago.

But now over in that magnificent structure across the great plaza, with its 44 miles of shelving and facilities for the placing of 100 miles of books—now how different! You go into the central rotunda and see first of all that the librarian and his assistants are shut off from the public at large. There is no way of getting them by the ear or coat button. So you select the ticket provided, write down the book you want and pass it over the mahogany rail. The assistant looks at it, opens a pneumatic tube, shoves in the paper and then turns quickly to the next book hungry individual, while you, perchance, turn around for a look at the decorations. You have hardly fastened your gaze upon, let us say, Moses, whose name and statue we have here in duplicate, when your name is whispered, and you turn again, awestruck and wondering, to receive the volume asked for. How it came is a mystery so far as mortal ken can show. But the guide-book tells us that, besides the radiate pneumatic tubes through which the orders are sent, there are also numerous "electric carriers" to and from the "stacks" on which the books are placed by attendants in waiting and then sent hurrying to their destination.

Old Habitues.

An old habitue of the old Congressional feels rather resentful at this intrusion of wind and electricity to take the place of human effort. There was an individuality about the old library which the new one, albeit so vast and glorious, never can supply. There were, I remember, some old fellows in rusty hats and ragged coats who used to frequent the other hall regularly every day and month and every year during past decades. What they went there to read I do not know, but there they were, punctually on time, every morning, and invariably in the same seats and corners too. Should you chance to get there ahead of them, and perhaps take their accustomed seat, then there was a pretty how d'ye do. They stormed and raved, they stamped and swore, until you "vamoosed the ranch" and gave them their seat. It was theirs; they were quite sure of it, for they had occupied it time out of mind. I haven't located these old codgers yet in the new library, but I'm sure they will be there, holding down the best chairs in the reading room.

It is said that the chambers occupied by Josephine at Malmaison are yet redolent of musk, the favorite perfume of Napoleon's creole queen, even though that frail and perfect flower of humankind has been dead for more than 80 years. So, too, these nooks and corners habited by the old habitues are yet reminiful of the times when they exercised their truly American privilege of squatter sovereignty.

Since the removal to the larger library alaries have been increased and positions multiplied, so that the place of second assistant librarian is, comparatively speaking, a sinecure. The dictionary term, you know, for "sincure" is "any office or position which requires or involves little or no responsibility, labor or active service." This term has been revised, apparently, so that now it may read "a position under the government," not particularly in the Congressional library, however, but in any other department belonging to our Uncle Samuel.

This is in passing merely, but we cannot fail to note that the force has been greatly increased, and at present there are many women acting as assistants, while before there were hardly any.

The Public Restricted.

This is only one of many changes made since the transfer to the new building and under the new management. It is not perhaps generally known, but the great Congressional library is one for reference merely. We, the public, though having paid for it, are not privileged to more than the consulting of the books therein unless we represent the people in congressional or senatorial capacity. Congressmen and senators, their clerks and intimate friends, the executive, of course, and a privileged few only can take books from this library. You may go there and read and read to your heart's content, between the hours of 9 in the morning and half past 4 in the afternoon, at any time except Sundays and holidays. But not every inhabitant of Washington, permanent or temporary, can give the necessary time required for the journey thither and the settling down at a public desk for the consultation of books, however rare they may be. Then, again, there are the thousands of people employed in the various branches of government, hundreds among whom have as yet seen only the exterior of the library building, because the hours of opening and closing are coincident with those of their own departments. The fact is now particularly emphasized that this library is one originally intended for use of senators and congressmen, members of the supreme court and occupants of the White House, and not for the general public. It is only through the courtesy of our representatives that we can enjoy its privileges at all.

Before the removal, if I desired a book to read at leisure, I could obtain it by depositing its value or a certain sum of money with the librarian, but now in order to see it I must haunt the library itself and am not allowed to take it hence at all. I will not say this is not perfectly right as regards a reference library or respecting books in demand in constant use by our lawgivers, but there is another view of the matter. It is held that there should be a discrimination as between the classes of books, and that we should be allowed to take out such as are not particularly in request for reference strictly. It is the intention, I understand, to convert the old library halls in the capitol into a reference room for the legislators and also perhaps for the holding of the law library of the supreme court. At present every book of the Congressional library is stored in the new structure and is sent on demand by underground carriers to the capitol.

It is now 25 years since Librarian Spofford made his original recommendation for a separate building for the Congressional library, and that he has lived to witness the consummation of his plans and the fruition of his hopes, still in the capacity of custodian of this great and growing collection, is a speaking commentary on the stability of our governmental institutions.

Costly Volumes.

We have got the finest structure of its kind in the world, holding at present about 1,000,000 books, with shelving for 2,500,000 and a total capacity for over 4,000,000. The building and grounds have cost about $6,617,000, or about $6 per volume at present holding.

Since so many millions have been expended in making it the nearly perfect monument of learning that it undoubtedly is, why not add a few more thousands and make it a precious boon to mankind at large for time present and to come?

Apropos of this suggestion, I may mention that there is already a bill prepared to be offered early in this session of congress for making this library (as it is tersely stated) "a public document." The idea of the senator who

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG.

will offer this bill is, as I have already indicated above, that the library should be open every night, including Sundays and holidays, as late as 10 o'clock.

As a corollary of this bill, he believes, a "pub. doc.," descriptive of the peerless structure and its precious contents, adequately illustrated, should be issued by the government, for free distribution, particularly among the schools and colleges. Thus this the greatest achievement of its kind the century has witnessed, with its records of the achievements of all the centuries since the world began, would become an inspiration, an uplifting intellectual force among the people of this land, for and by whom it was erected.

F. A. OBEN.

BENNETT'S BOODLE RAMPANT.

(Continued from Page 5.)

only figureheads. They can't do anything but meet. The heads of departments get the requisitions and do business. Vote the straight republican ticket and straighten all these new things out."

Straighten what new things out? The new republican city charter? That's good coming from a speaker at the republican rally.

Some of Bennett's managers are said to be out among democrats and the enemies of Barnard, the purchasing agent, promising to cut Barnard if they will cut Pearson. Barnard will be cut all right enough by the friends of the local dealers whom he has not used decently during the year.

"Business methods" is the cry of the republican speakers and while talking of business candidates and methods, they maintain a significant silence regarding Purchasing Agent Barnard.

The republican aldermen who are candidates for re-election have realized at last, particularly Alderman Goward, that the Bennett people care nothing for the remainder of the ticket, as long as they land the head and they are out hustling for themselves and themselves only.

Goward is awfully worried and deeply chagrined at the manner in which he has been used by the friends of Bennett, and is resenting the treatment accorded him to the best of his ability.

Since James J. Dacey worked himself into notoriety as one of the Bennett spouters at the Workingmen's Bennett meeting and other places, he has caused ugly rumors to be started about an organization of which he has the honor to be president, namely, the Burke Temperance Institute.

Mr. Dacey, in one of his eloquent outbursts, the one in which he mistook his own nationality, said that he knew 400 or 500 young Irish-Americans who thought as he did and who were going to vote for Bennett this year. Some of his friends immediately concluded that the Burke Temperance Institute, of which Mr. Decey is president and which has about 300 members, many of whom are Irish-Americans, was what was referred to by the "400 or 500 young Irish-Americans who think as I do."

They then sent out the rumor that the Burke Temperance Institute was out with Dacey for Bennett and had become a political organization. As yet Mr. Dacey has made no attempt to deny the rumor.

It is false, unjust, and malicious for the Burke Temperance Institute is no political organization and never was, and 100 Mr. Dacey's can't make it one. Of course there are Bennett men in the organization, but the Burkes as an organization are not in politics and don't intend to be, even if their president and friend, Mr. Dacey, is a candidate for superintendent of streets or any other office.

As a temperance worker and a builder up of the Burkes no man in Lowell deserves more credit than Mr. Dacey.

Editor of The Sun—Strange as it may seem, at the Centralville rally Wednesday night not a single speaker mentioned the name of Purchasing Agent Barnard, though the aldermanic and councilmanic tickets were repeatedly mentioned. At last one of the audience yelled out to a speaker, "Well, how about Barnard?" in a tone loud enough to be heard by all. The shouter was ignored and the speaker continued talking upon the aldermanic and councilmanic ticket, and finally sat down without even once mentioning the name of Barnard.

This was at a Bennett republican rally and it shows the strength of Mr. Barnard with his own party.

When the office of purchasing agent was established the object of its creation was to bring about reform in the method of purchasing supplies. So far as the public has been able to judge there has been little or no improvement owing chiefly to Mr. Barnard's mismanagement. Some leading republicans say he should be defeated and express the belief that he will be defeated. It is reasonable to suppose that a bright and successful young business man like Mr. Barrett would give greater satisfaction and serve the city more economically than the present incumbent. —Voter.

Bennett's henchmen are out for promises. They are hot after the big "Dictator" and want to know something of his plans. All their eyes are turned on the Police Commission plum. They have told Col. Bennett that if he wants their support and votes next Tuesday he must make a change in the Police Commission. To be more specific, they have demanded that in case of his success, he must remove Harry R. Rice from the commission. Bennett is scared. He is between two fires. It is a trying position.

But these men intend to carry their influence still further. They are after Superintendent Fowler and they have asked Bennett to lend his influence to their plans to remove Supt. Fowler and elect ex-alderman Frank Dunlap superintendent of streets. It is a bold stroke and it has determined support from the Bennett henchmen.

"C. B. COBURN BRUSHES."

Not along ago Purchasing Agent Barnard advertised for one dozen "C. B. Coburn whitewash brushes." Now everyone knows that C. B. Coburn doesn't make a specialty of whitewash brushes, if he does make a specialty of furnishing about everything else that the purchasing agent needs. Other dealers in whitewash brushes wondered long and deeply as to what kind of a brush the "C. B. Coburn brush" might be. One dealer in particular went to Boston and found the firm manufacturing this special brush, which was a brush with the name "C. B. Coburn" upon it as an "ad." He immediately came back to Lowell and put in his bid for brushes of the same identical quality as the C. B. Coburn brush at from $1 to $2 less a dozen, it is alleged, than the price placed upon them by C. B. Coburn & Co. Needless to say, Mr. Barnard, faithful to his former employers in preference to the city, bought the brushes at Coburns, as the other dealer's brushes had not on them the name of "C. B. Coburn" and were not the "C. B. Coburn" brush. Such is the kind of an economist whom the republican party selects to fill the important office of purchasing agent. Give a business man like Andrew E. Barrett and the office of purchasing agent will be a credit to the city.

Mr. Barnard claims to have saved the city $35,000. Where is it? The taxes are $2 higher than last year and the Board of Health is still without a stable while the departments are all run out of money. No one has seen this $35,000, but Mr. Barnard. Is it in his safe or just in his mind? No one else has seen it.

A final word on the ward contests. The Sun has already reminded the democratic voters to support to a man their councilmanic candidates. The united support must also be extended to the candidates for overseer of the poor and school committee.

The republican candidates for these positions in Ward One are weak men, because of the opposition to them in their own party. Winston I. Rollins, who will contest for the place of overseer of the poor is a strong man with the voters and is liable to carry off the place with the party strength all out. He will receive support from the republican ranks and even his opponents' friends admit this.

In Ward Two, the democrate candidates will have a walk-over. Thomas Mahoney, a valuable man on the board of overseers of the poor, will be returned for the third time. This tribute to his services is deserved and his plurality will equal, if not surpass that given to any other democratic candidate in the ward.

For school committee Thomas J. Murphy will be given the endorsement that he won by such a handsome vote at the recent caucuses. Though his election is certain, this will not deter him and his friends from making their best effort to get every democratic voter to the polls.

BENNETT'S REIGN IS O'ER.

The Hog-Combine
Is now in line,
All bound for City Hall,
'Twould be so nice
For Mr. Rice
To get another call.

Were Bennett Mayor
To fill the chair
In Police Board once again—
Let Coburn stay
And clear the way
For Lewis E. McBrayne.

The barrel's tapped,
The scheme is mapped,
The Agents have the "rolls;"
Two bones per man,
For each who can
Absent him from the polls.

They're working hard
For the reward
Of license promised sure;
A job or snap
On public pap
They never can secure.

For this campaign
Ends Bennett's reign
In righteous defeat;
And Pearson's fight
For public right
In victory complete.

Then freemen stand
In phalanx grand
'Gainst Bennett's boodle knaves;
And scorn their bribes,
Their beer, their jibes,
Who want to make you slaves.

There is no school committee contest in Ward Three, but the fight for overseer of the poor is on in earnest. Daniel Mullin, one of the best known men in the ward, is striving for success. The ward is republican, but Mr. Mullin is determined to test the strength of his opponents.

Ward Four presents a strong pair of candidates, James E. Donnelly for the school board and James E. Gorman for overseer of the poor. Both candidates won their nomination in hot contests and big caucuses. Their election is assured by the usual democratic majorities.

The chances in Ward Seven are considered very good. Anthony Lavery who wants to go to the board of overseers of the poor, is working day and night for the election. He has the assistance of some republicans and so has reason to expect a big republican vote. For the school board John F. O'Brien is using every honorable means to acquire the place.

The school committee contest in Ward Nine is exciting great interest, and friends of Edward L. Redmund, the democratic candidate, have reason to believe that he will make a formidable showing. He deserves election.

Mr. Editor—I desire to say a few words in favor of Anthony Lavery, the candidate for Overseer of the Poor in Ward Seven. Mr. Lavery is a man well qualified for the position. His past experience as one of the officers of the city farm, when he acted in the capacity of baker for that institution, would commend him to the voters. As bread is a staple article and one of the most important of any of the expenditures for the city farm, it is a pleasure to have such a candidate for that important branch of the government. Mr. Lavery has nothing he desires to sell to the city farm or to any other branch of the city government. His services will be found very valuable to the city if he is elected as a member of the board, as he is a man who has had a good business training, is a large tax payer, and that in itself should be sufficient to satisfy any voter in the ward who wants a good and economic administration. There have been many abuses and extravagances in that department, with which Mr. Lavery is quite familiar, and with the power of authority as one of the directors, he would be more liable to discover them than a new man who had never known anything of the workings of that institution. There is no one who is acquainted with Mr. Lavery who will not deem it a pleasure to vote for such a worthy candidate. The voters of the ward should not be governed by strict party politics, but rather with an eye toward electing the man most fitted for that position. We have no hesitation in saying that he is the best possible candidate that could be chosen. Now if the voters of Ward Seven will be governed by their good judgment and not biased by any party prejudice, they will certainly vote for Mr. Lavery. —A Voter.

It is worthy of note that a member of the Yorick club on Friday placed $100 with the steward to bet on Bennett but he learned something yesterday which caused him to hurry to the office and withdraw the money, as he said he had changed his mind now and did not want to bet.

For an Emblem

OF

High Standard of Quality

Nothing could better represent the quality of our goods. Our

BUTTER DEPT.

has no equal. In it can be found the finest Creamery and Dairy Butter made in the old Green Mountain State, and at prices ranging from 2 to 3 cents below retail prices.

The best Full Cream Cheese, 10c. per lb. 48 Eggs for 65c, good fresh stock. Our

GROCERIES

are selected with great care and the finest in every line. 5 lbs. Old Government Java Coffee, $1.00. 5 lbs High Grade Mixed Tea $1.00. 6 lbs. Prunes, 25c.

Poultry, Game Dept.

Contains Bears, Deers, Venison, Grouse, Quail, Partridge, Rabbit, Coon, Wild Duck, Black Red Head, Mallard, Canvas Back, Butter Balls, Roast Pig, Squab, Doves.

FISH DEPT.

Fresh Mackerel, Salmon, Pickerel, Pout, Trout, White Fish, Red Head, Halibut, Steak Cod, Fresh, Haddock, Finnie Haddies and all kinds of Salt and Pickled Fish, Oysters, Clams, Scallops, Shrimps, Cheaks, Lobs, Smelts.

BEEF DEPT.

Wholesale prices to the retail trade direct from ranch to table. No middleman's profit. Get the best beef at the Banner Market, 68, 72, 74 Prescott street.

PORK DEPT.

Now is the time to secure some choice Leaf Lard as we are cutting some choice native and Vermont Hogs and Pigs. Pork smoked, salted, fresh in every form and at very low prices considering the quality. J. F. Squire's Pure Lard at 6c. per pound.

Vegetable Dept.

Everything in season and out of season to be found in the markets of Boston and New York are found at our establishment. For all the rarities call at

Banner Market,

68, 72, 74 Prescott St.

Telephone 29-3.

ESTEY

145 Merrimack Street.

We shall put the prices on

Pianos and Organs

way down this month and with each purchase you will receive a

Handsome Banquet Lamp

As a Christmas Gift.

We give three months' lessons, stool, book and scarf free. Our parlors are open every evening and we are glad to show you our pianos whether you buy or not. See the

ESTEY GRAND

which we have just received from our factory in New York. Nothing finer made in the country.

Our instalment plan the easiest found in the city; first payment, $10 down, and you make the stated time for the next. The easiest house in Lowell to do business with.

Operators of 23 stores, also manufacturers, so you have no middleman's profit to pay.

See our windows over the Railroad Bank.

ESTEY

A. H. ROGERS, Manager.

ROUGH WEATHER

The time for such is on. To avoid cold or damp feet is not only wise, but natural.

Our Low Prices in Footwear

Will enable you to secure protection and comfort for very little money. Here are a few of the many Men's Calf Lace Shoes: Cadet toe, 3 soles, all solid in every part,

$2. a Pair.

Misses' Box Calf Shoes, in lace and button, spring heels,

$1 a Pair.

Little Gents Lace Shoes,

75c. a Pair.

J. J. Lonergan

215 Dutton St.

IF YOU WANT A CASE

Of the Leading Brands of

LAGER, JONES' ALE, Or PORTER

TELEPHONE

J. H. RILEY,

Bottler, Nos. 96 and 108 Lakeview Avenue

Telephone Number 4144.

WANT COLUMN.

WANTED—EVERYBODY TO KNOW that we are first class carpenters at 453 Market street. John W. Kinnan, carpenter and general jobber. All orders promptly attended to.

TO LET—A FOUR-ROOM TENEMENT, 71 Chestnut street.

TO LET—A NICE LARGE BASEMENT, well lighted, can be used for eating or brilliant painting room. Apply at Leggett & Co., One Price Jewelers, 19 Central street.

LADIES—CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS. Diamond Brand are the best, Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c in stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—500 YOUNG AND OLD MEN TO bring their old clothes to Fred P. Lew's Dye House and Clothes Cleaning establishment at 477 Merrimack street, where he can make your old suit as good as new for a small sum.

I CAN'T BLEEP—CONFOUND THE BUGS. You can if you use Nuomai's Sure Death to Bugs. 15c at Dows', Central street, A. Moore', Gorham street, Platinaclate.

MENTHOL CREAM SHAMPOO IS USED in all the leading hair dressing and bath parlors in New England. Menthol Cream Shampoo removes dandruff and all impurities of the scalp. It contains alcohol, glycerine, and menthol. It gives a rich, creamy lather and when used in the bath will remove pimples, etc., leaving the skin clear and soft. 25 cents per bottle. Sold by leading druggists.

ROOMS TO LET—IN THE SUN BUILDING Inquire at Sun office.

WANTED — HOUSEHOLDS AT THE Lowell Employment office, 352 Merrimack street, opposite City Hall.

FOR SALE—NEAR SALEM STREET, COTTAGE house with land. Price $1850. G. L. Hubbard, 41 Central street.

WAGONS OWING TO LACK OF STORAGE, I am obliged to sell at any price the following wagons: 1 high grade delivery, 1 first class grocery wagon, 1 very fine top square wagon, 1 extra second hand square wagon. 6 Robins St.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AT A hotel. I am speaking French or English and furnish the best of references. Address C., Sun Office.

FOR SALE—NEAR CENTRAL AND Church streets, two tenement house with stores and barn. This is a bargain. Price $3500. G. L. Hubbard, 41 Central street.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO BUY their Clothing on credit. Custom made and ready to wear. Empire Clothing Co., Over 97 Central St. Open evenings.

FOR SALE—GOOD BOARDING AND LODGING house of 12 rooms, in a good location. Price only $300. G. L. Hubbard, 41 Central street.

BACHELORS WILL FIND NICE FURnished, sunny rooms, well appointed, at 145 Cross street. Mrs. Saxon.

LOST—ON MIDDLESEX STREET, A BUNdle containing a pair of trousers and a shirt. Return to J. L. Chalifoux's store and receive reward.

TO LET—TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with gas, bath room, hot and cold water, etc. Rent low; call or address 137 Stackpole St.

LADIES, MY MONTHLY REGULATOR has brought happiness to hundreds of anxious women. I have never had a single failure; no other doctor can say this. Longest cases relieved in 24 to 48 hours without fail, no pain; no danger; no interference with work; price $2 00; by mail or at office; consultation free; all letters truthfully answered. DR. TOLMAN CO., 170 Tremont street, Boston.

FOR SALE—IN PAWTUCKETVILLE, NEW cottage house and land. Price $1350, on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 41 Central street.

WANTED—AT ONCE, LADY AND MEN canvassers. Something new. Salary and commission. Empire Clothing Co., Over 97 Central street.

GENTLEMEN— INTELLIGENT, IN EACH city and town. Salary $15.00 a week and expenses. Send stamped, addressed envelope for particulars. Wilkie Hutton, Philadelphia, Pa.

LADIES TO DO WORK AT HOME; NO canvassing; three months' work guaranteed; and $1 00 for sample and particulars of work. International Co., 25 Third Ave., New York.

VIRGINIA AND THE CAROLINAS, HESS, gives descriptions of farms for sale, photogravures of buildings and scenery, general information about the three states. Sent post-paid for 25 cents. Southern Farm Agency, Lynchburg, Va.

WANTED MEN AND WOMEN TO WORK at home. I pay $8 to $15 per week for making crayon portraits, new patent method, anyone who can read or write can do the work, at home, in spare time, day or evening. Send for particulars and work at once. Address H. A. Gripp, German Artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—ACTIVE MAN TO TRAVEL IN this and nearby counties. $60 a month and all expenses. No experience or capital required. Address Sheppard Company, 1023 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WILL PAY $1 FOR A RECEIPT TO MAKE white hard soap (quick process) for about one cent per pound. Address Louis Bonna, Gen. Del., City.

FOR SALE—NEAR BRIDGE STREET, good cottage house and land. Price $1300. G. L. Hubbard, 41 Central street.

FOR SALE—FIVE MILES FROM LOWELL, small farm of 11 acres, cottage house and barn. Price only $1250 and on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 41 Central street.

LOST—A BELLE TERRIER RED AND WHITE pup, about four months old. Reward at 13 Willie street.

WANTED—A SMALL TENEMENT CENtrally located for man and wife in respectable surroundings. Apply to "R," Sun office.

CANVASSERS WANTED — IN LOWELL, for a good selling article. Address M. A. Scanlan & Co., P. O. Box 291, Lawrence, Mass.

FOUR AGENTS IMMEDIATELY, TO handle quick seller in Lowell and vicinity; men of experience on house canvassing preferred. 62 Middlesex street, room 22, 2 to 5 only.

LADIES AND GENTS WORRIED OVER business matters, consult Clairvoyant and Palmist Hand. Readings 25c.; sittings 50c. to $1. for a short time. J. C. Sturgis, 182 Merrimack St., up two flights.

LOST—FROM HIS CARRIAGE A PHYSIcian's hand bag containing medicine and instruments. Whoever shall return the same to No. 17 Kirk street shall be handsomely rewarded.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, YOUNG and old, to work for us in their own homes in spare time, day or evening. We pay $10 to $15 per week. No canvassing. Any child can do the work. Send address today. We send work at once. H. A. GRIPP, Dept. 191, Tyrone, Pa.

AGENTS—$7.00 DAILY TO SELL SPECialty Soaps and give customers double their value in handsome presents; exclusive territory; sample outfit free. Modoc Soap Co., Cincinnati, O.

$30 WEEKLY TO GIVE AWAY TOILET Soaps. Samples free. B. S. Forshee Co., Cincinnati, O.

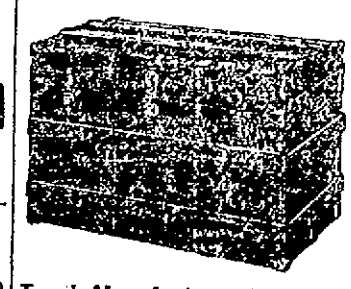
$15 A MONTH

Will buy this splendid 2½ story hip-roof house of 8 rooms, pantry and bath rooms, with tub, marble wash bowls, &c., maple floors in kitchen, dining room, pantry and bath room, hot and cold water. Piazza and balcony, nice lot of land, high and dry, very slightly, near cars and schools. Small payment down secures this bargain. Quick or you lose it. A. J. RYAN, No. 29 A, Hildreth Building, (Old Post Office.)

Notice. For the next 15 days, A. M. Bertrand, the tailor will make his $22 suits for $15, his $25 Suits for $20, his $30 Suits for $22. Trousers from $4 upwards. Cleaning, pressing and repairing done at short notice.

A. M. BERTRAND, 24 Middle St.

Few doors from the corner of Central St.



Trunk Manufactory, 72 Middlesex Street,

(Old Wooden Building.) All orders promptly attended to and work delivered to all parts of the city.

P. F. DEVINE Prop.

Boston and Maine Railroad

Winter Arrangement.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Corrected to Oct. 4, 1897.

TRAINS LEAVE MIDDLESEX STREET DEPOT, LOWELL.

For Boston, at 6.52, 8.15, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.25, 12.45, 2.30, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.30, 9.23 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 4.15, 8.30, 7.21 p. m.

For Lawrence, 6.50, 8.30, 9.23, 10.50 a. m.; 12.05, 2.10, 3.20, 4.15, 5.10, 6.15, 7.00, 9.23, 11.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.

For Haverhill, 6.28, 6.50, 8.30, 9.45 a. m.; 12.05, 1.00, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10, 6.15, 7.08, 9.25, 11.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 5.30, 7.25 p. m.

For Salem and Lynn, 12.05, 5.10 p. m.

For Newburyport and Amesbury, 6.28 a. m., 12.05, 2.30, 4.05, 6.15 p. m.

For Exeter and Dover, 6.28, 8.50, 8.33 a. m.; 12.05, 3.20, 4.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 1.05 p. m.

For Somersworth, N. H., Saco, Old Orchard and Portland, 6.28, 8.50, 8.33 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Augusta, Bath, Waterville, 8.50, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Lewiston, 8.30 a. m.; 12.05, 4.05, 5.10 p. m.

For Belfast, Skowhegan and Rockland 8.30 a. m., 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Bangor, St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S., Montreal and Quebec, 3.50 a. m.; 5.10 p. m. (5.10 does not run Saturdays.) SUNDAYS, 5.30 p. m.

For Eastport and St. John (via steamer), on Mondays and Thursdays at 12.05 p. m.

For Gastine Deer Isle, Sedgwick, Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport (via steamer Frank Jones, from Portland), Tuesday and Friday at 5.10 p. m.

Last trip east for season Dec. 24.

On Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Southern Division.

Corrected to Oct. 4, 1897. Trains Leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as Follows:

For Boston, 5.45, 6.23, *6.42, *7.45, *8.15, *9.15, *9.45, 11.00 a. m.; 1.40, *3.00, 4.22, *5.41 p. m. SUNDAYS, 7.15 a. m.

Trains Leave Middlesex Street Station, Lowell, as follows:

For Boston, 5.45, 6.28, *6.45, 7.14, 7.30, *7.28, 7.53, *7.48, *8.07, *8.10, *8.53, 11.03, 11.42 a. m., 12.16, 1.13, *3.03, *3.52, 4.28, 5.22, *5.19, *6.22, *7.43 p. m. SUNDAYS 7.23, 7.53, 8.18, *9.10 a. m.; 4.25, 5.58 p. m.

For Woburn, 6.23, 7.04, 7.53, 9.15, 11.00 a. m.; 1.00, 4.05 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a. m., 4.25, 5.53 p. m.

Note—*Express. ¶Via Bedford.

For Lawrence, 6.28, 10.05 a. m.; 4.15 p. m.

For Salem, and Way Stations, 7.53 a. m.; 1.23, 5.23 p. m.

For Ayer Junction, and Way Stations, 7.10 a. m.; 12.00, 5.01 and 6.42 p. m. SUNDAYS 9.15 a. m.

For Amherst, Milford and Wilton, 9.18 a. m.; 1.00, 3.11, 5.40 p. m. SUNDAYS 4 p. m.

For Greenfield, Peterboro', Hillsborough and Keene, 9.13 a. m., and 3.43 p. m. SUNDAYS, to Hillsboro, 7.00 p. m.

For Nashua, Manchester and Concord, 7.40 9.15, 9.40 a. m; 12.00, 1.00, 1.45, 3.41, 5.40, 6.20, 8.10, 8.40 p. m. SUNDAYS 10.19 a. m. (to Nashua only) 3.08 a. m., 2.00, 6.00, 8.10, 8.40 p. m.

For Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction, 9.13, 9.40 a. m; 12.00, 1.40, 5.40, 8.10 p. m.

For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N. H.), Claremont and Claremont Junction—1.40, 9.13 a. m; 5.40 p. m.

For St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville via Wells River—9.40 a. m; 5.40 p. m.

For Montpelier, Montreal, Essex Junction, Burlington and St. Albans, via Central Vermont line—9.40 a. m.; 12.00, 8.10 p. m.

For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—9.40 a. m.; 8.40 p. m.

Quebec Express via Plymouth and Sherbrooke—1.40, 8.40 p. m., daily except Sunday.

☞ Daily for Montreal.

D. J. FLANDERS, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.

H. F. TAFT, General Agent, Lowell.

Peter H. Savage

Undertaker AND Funeral Director

169 WORTHEN ST.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION 614-4.

☞ Calls, night or day, promptly attended to. Carriages furnished for weddings and christening.

OLD WASHINGTON TAVERN

This old hostelry has been refitted and furnished and is up-to date in every particular. The best menu of any hotel in the city. Special rates to theatrical and commercial men. Best wines and liquors, everything first class. Our 50c. course Dinner a specialty.

Washington Tavern

Cor. Central and Church St.

F. H. HARRIS, Prop. J. J. REGAN, Man

The Lowell

Gas Light Co.

Office, 22 Shattuck St., cor. Middle.

SEWALL G. MACK, President; JACOB ROGERS, Treasurer; S. E. HAYMOND, Clerk.

Directors: Sewall G. Mack, Levi Sprague, Jacob Rogers, A. G. Cumnock, George S. Motley, Edward M. Tucke, James Francis.

PRICE OF GAS

WITH THE DISCOUNT OFF FOR PROMPT PAYMENT IS

$1.00 ONE THOUSAND FEET.

FIRST CLASS COOKING STOVES SET UP AND RENTED AT A LOW RATE PER YEAR, PIPING INCLUDED. COKE, BROKEN, SCREENED, AND DELIVERED, AT $4.50 PER CHALDRON; $2.25 PER HALF CHALDRON, CASH.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR THE USE OF METERS.

NO CHARGE MADE FOR RUNNING SUPPLY PIPES FROM STREET MAINS TO CONSUMER'S CELLAR.

ORDERS WHEN LEFT AT OFFICE PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Land Sale

In Pawtucketville

In the New District

Will be at the corner of Moody street and Fourth avenue every afternoon.

WM. H. EMERY.

WHERE THE LAUGH COMES IN

AND DRIVES DULL CARE AWAY

M-M-M!

Oh, don't I love my lady?
Mm—m-m-m! You ought to see
How she comes out to meet me
And goes wandering off with me,
With her cheeks so like a blossom
And her neck so like the snows—
Oh, don't I love my little girl?
M-m-m! Nobody knows!
Oh, don't I love my lady?
Mm—m-m-m! You ought to hear
The little name she calls me
When she whispers in my ear,
With her eyes so bright and dancing
Till my heart a-patter goes—
Oh, don't I love my little girl?
M-m-m! Nobody knows!
—New York Press.

HER FIRST THOUGHT.

Mrs. Hoyle—Here comes your husband. How happy he looks!

Mrs. Doyle—Something must have happened to poor mother.—Town Topics.

NOT WHAT HE ORDERED.

"As I hopes ter hug yer ag'in, Marcella, I tole de liverymun ter give me a goat as any one could drive wid one hand! Dis is de work o' me hated rival!"—New York Journal.

NOR HALFBACKS, NOR FULLBACKS, EITHER.

"No wonder," said the cornfed philosopher, "that people lived so long in the old biblical days. They didn't know anything about bacteria."—Indianapolis Journal.

AN AUTUMN CHANT.

There's something in a fiddle's sound that somehow shakes an thrills
My soul with sweeter music than the songs o' whippoorwills
Or the wild notes o' the mockin'bird when summer's in her prime.
But, best of all, I love it when it's singin autumn' time!
When the cabin fires are blazin an the holly berries red,
Jest make us think o' Christmas an the mistletoe o'erhead;
When a feller's eyes are chasin o' the dimples o' the girls,
An he's lost his way forever in the tangle o' their curls!
—Atlanta Constitution.

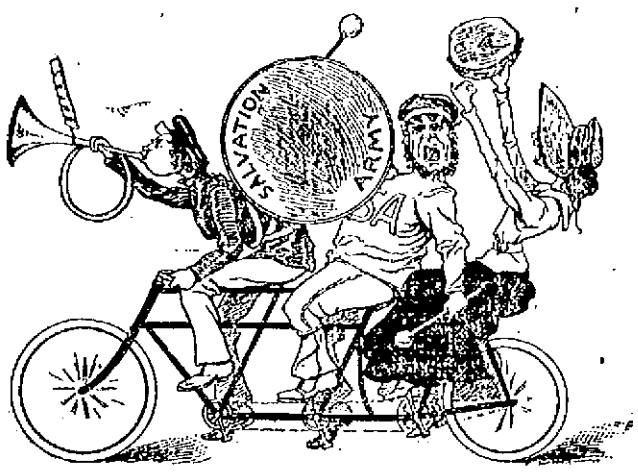
HER MA LED HIM A DANCE.

She—Papa didn't refuse to listen to you, then?

He—Not a bit. Said he liked me, gave his consent and asked me to forgive him.—Judge.

A SWING IN DARKEST AFRICA.

"SOLDIERS THREE."



China: "It was bad enough to have Japan whip me, but what is to happen to me now?"

MR. ASBURY PEPPERS.

"My cousin's marriage was quite romantic," said the blond boarder. "He was wheeling along a country road last summer and went into a farmyard, and the farmer's daughter, who was making bread, made such a pretty picture that he fell in love then and there."

"Many a woman," said Asbury Peppers, "has got married because she was needing dough."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

GRATEFUL.

"Doctor," said the substantial citizen as he rushed up to the young physician, "I owe you my life!"

"Eh?"

"Yes. I was taken suddenly ill two days ago, and my wife sent for you, and you were not in."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

TO BE MADE SINGLE.

"Upon what grounds," he asked severely, "do you expect to be singled out for dramatic honors?"

A delicate flush suffused the cheek of the lovely creature.

"Statutory," she faltered and cast down her eyes.—Detroit Journal.

CHEERFUL STAGE OUTLOOK.

"Any new features in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' this year?"

"Yes. Deathbeds are done away with. Everybody in the play is cured by taking Poodler's patent germ destroyer."—Chicago Record.

A VOCATION.

"Nan has gone into the ministry again."

"What do you mean?"

"She is engaged to another clergyman."—Chicago Record.

BUTTER! BUTTER!! BUTTER!!!

PUNCTUATION.

"What's them big strokes after the words?"

"Why, them's shillelaghs, to show it's Oirish butter."

NOT AS ADVERTISED.

Cobwigger—I understand Terwilliger has a broken leg. Did you hear how it happened?

Merritt—He bought a horse that was advertised to be so gentle that a woman or a child could handle it.—New York World.

INVARIABLY THE CASE.

When beaus take riding in a sleigh
Some maid with whom they have a match on
And hug her in the good old way,
Small boys with sleds are sure to catch on.
—Town Topics.

A SOFT ANSWER.

Father Dugan—I am afraid, Bridget, you are as much at fault in this quarrel at Patrick. You must learn to exercise forbearance and remember that a soft answer turneth away wrath.

Bridget O'Hoolihan—Begorra, yer riverence, that's jist wot stharted the throuble. Pat came home from his worruk and axed wot was there for dinner. He was toired an hungry an cross as two sticks, so he was, an I give him a soft answer.

"Well, what did you say?"

"Cowld mush." — Detroit Free Press.

CONSOLATION.

"Miss MacSere is immensely pleased with The Scorcher's review of her novel."

"But I thought it was unfavorable?"

"So it is, but it calls her 'this young authoress.'"—Pick Me Up.

HER BUSINESS.

Julia—Did you say Jeannette is trying to get into business?

Jennie—Yes.

"What kind of business does she want to get into?"

"Everybody's."—Yonkers Statesman.

BARELY SAVED HIMSELF.

"How old are you?" asked the insurance agent of the lady.

It was thoughtless of him, and her indignant "Sir!" brought him straightway to his senses.

"Of course you will understand," he went on, "that we have to be careful about making contracts. I merely wished to assure myself that you are legally of age."—Washington Star.

AWFUL, INDEED.

"The bullet from the pirate's gun," said the captain, "tore a tremendous hole in the side of our vessel. We saw that we must take to the boats."

"How awful," said a man in knickerbockers and plaid golf stockings. "Next time I suppose you knew enough to take a repair kit along."—New York Journal.

BOUND TO BE MODEST.

"If a girl wears a bicycle skirt that comes to within two inches of the tops of her shoes there can be no question as to her modesty, can there?" she asked.

"Certainly not," was the unsuspecting reply.

"Because," she went on, "I am very anxious to keep well within the bounds of modesty and propriety."

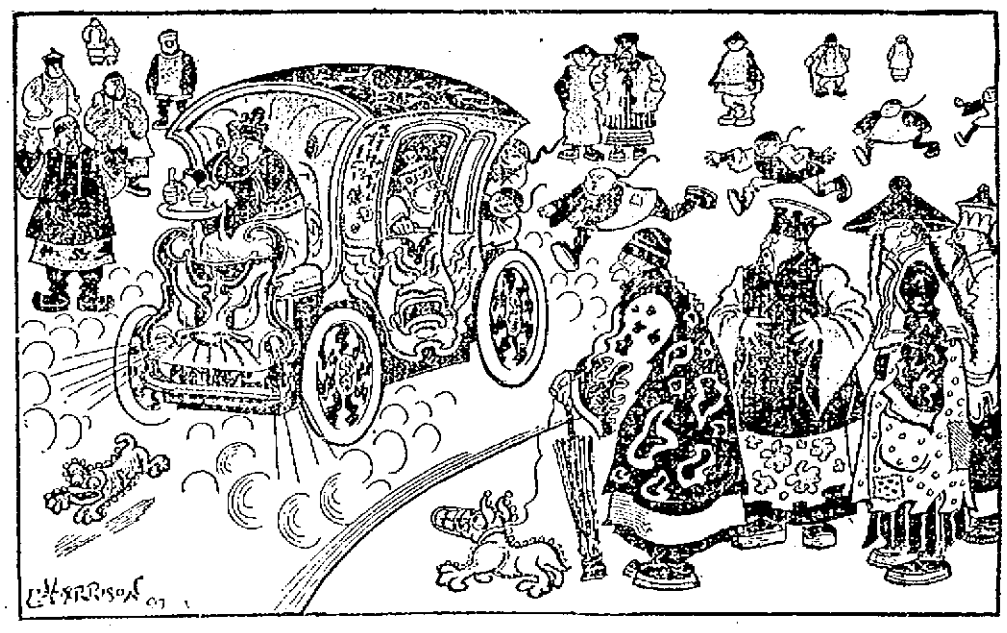
The question being thus settled, she straightway purchased a pair of bicycle button boots that reached to her knee.—Chicago Post.

PREHISTORIC BARBECUES.

"Majah, did yo read of them theih doscovu'in the bones of a mastodon down in the old state tothah day?"

"I did, cunnel; I did, thank yo. What bobbycues they must have had in those days, sah!"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

BLACK AND BLUE.



THE MOTOR CAB STRIKES CHINA.

A MIGHTY DEED.

The Rev. Mr. Lanks (solemnly)—My young friend, are you not aware that a youth who smokes cigarettes will never accomplish anything in life?

Young Jackey Napes—Aw, don't fool yourself. I set fire to a theater with a cigarette once and burnt up an entire "Uncle Tom's Cabin" troupe.—Harlem Life.

THE TRIP POSTPONED.

"Silas, we can't take your umbrella to Europe with us," said old Mrs. Stiggins. "The advertisement says that no cotton will be carried on the passenger steamers."

"Then we'll stay home," said Silas. "I ain't a-goin across anything so wet as the Atlantic ocean without my umbrella."—Harper's Bazar.

CAN THESE BE TRUE?

He—These shoemakers are pretty well up to the vanity of women. I have it on reliable authority that they hit on the trick of putting smaller numbers in women's shoes.

She—Yes; and it is also said that the hatters are numbering men's hats a size higher. There!—Cincinnati Enquirer.

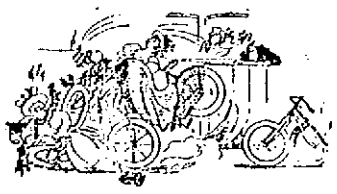
ALL OVER.

"My wife and I have our little quarrels once in awhile," said the man who lives, with others, in the Pasteboard flats, "but they are all over in a few minutes."

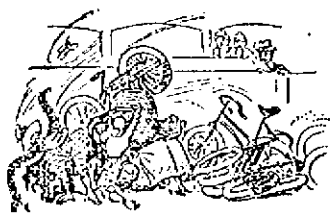
"I presume you mean all over the house?" said the other man, who had had some experience in flat life.—Indianapolis Journal.

ADVICE TO YOUNG LADIES WHO MAY LEARN TO RIDE THE FRACTIOUS STEED AT BICYCLE ACADEMIES.

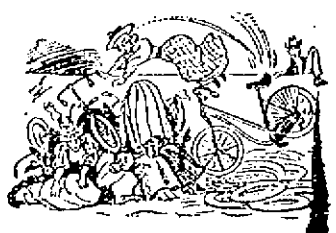
When leading the crowd at the riding school, don't turn your head for a coy glance at the nice looking young man behind the barrier.



If you do—



Something—



Like this—

Might be—

The result.

THE PEOPLE OF HAWAII.

Americans Will Always Be Masters of the Islands.

Excellent Opportunities For Farmers and Settlers—Characteristics of the Japanese Population—Customs From the Occident.

The discussion prompted by the probable early action of congress to take the islands of Hawaii into the Union has brought the question of their population to the front. For some reason not yet explained the Japanese portion of the population appears to be a great bugbear in the minds of many. This is probably due to the fact that an Asiatic, whatever part of the Occident he may hail from, is regarded as an undesirable citizen. The majority of Americans have heard of the disagreeable side of the Chinese nation; they have read that the Japanese are aggressive and can run a white man out of business, besides many similar statements along the same line, which lead to the classification of all Asiatics into one conglomerate whole and the speedy condemnation of the lot.

To one who has lived in Hawaii for three years and been intimately associated with the various races that the islands now have within their borders it seems indeed strange that men of Anglo-Saxon blood should express fear of the Japanese either in mercantile business or in the labor market. The Japanese coolies work for a mere pittance when they first come from Japan. There can be no question about that. But the aggressive characteristic of their nature shows itself very quickly. They can appreciate high wages as well as an American. It is a peculiar fact that while many Americans fear annexation on account of the possible effect of the Japanese on the labor market many of the business men of Hawaii fear annexation on account of the tendency of the Japanese to seek a higher scale of wages.

Then, again, few people of America appreciate that the common people among the Japanese of Hawaii are liberal buyers. They seek to adopt European and American customs in dress and manner of living. They buy coats, trousers, hats and shoes, nearly all of which are made in American factories. The fact that the Japanese are "imitators" is often remarked as a slur upon the little "yellow man." Be this as it may, the American manufacturer gets the benefit of this imitative desire among the Japanese of Hawaii. The little yellow men are also good "livers," and while they can, if necessary, exist on a handful of rice a day, they are not slow in loading their tables with American delicacies just as soon as they can get a little money together. They are hard workers and also liberal buyers.

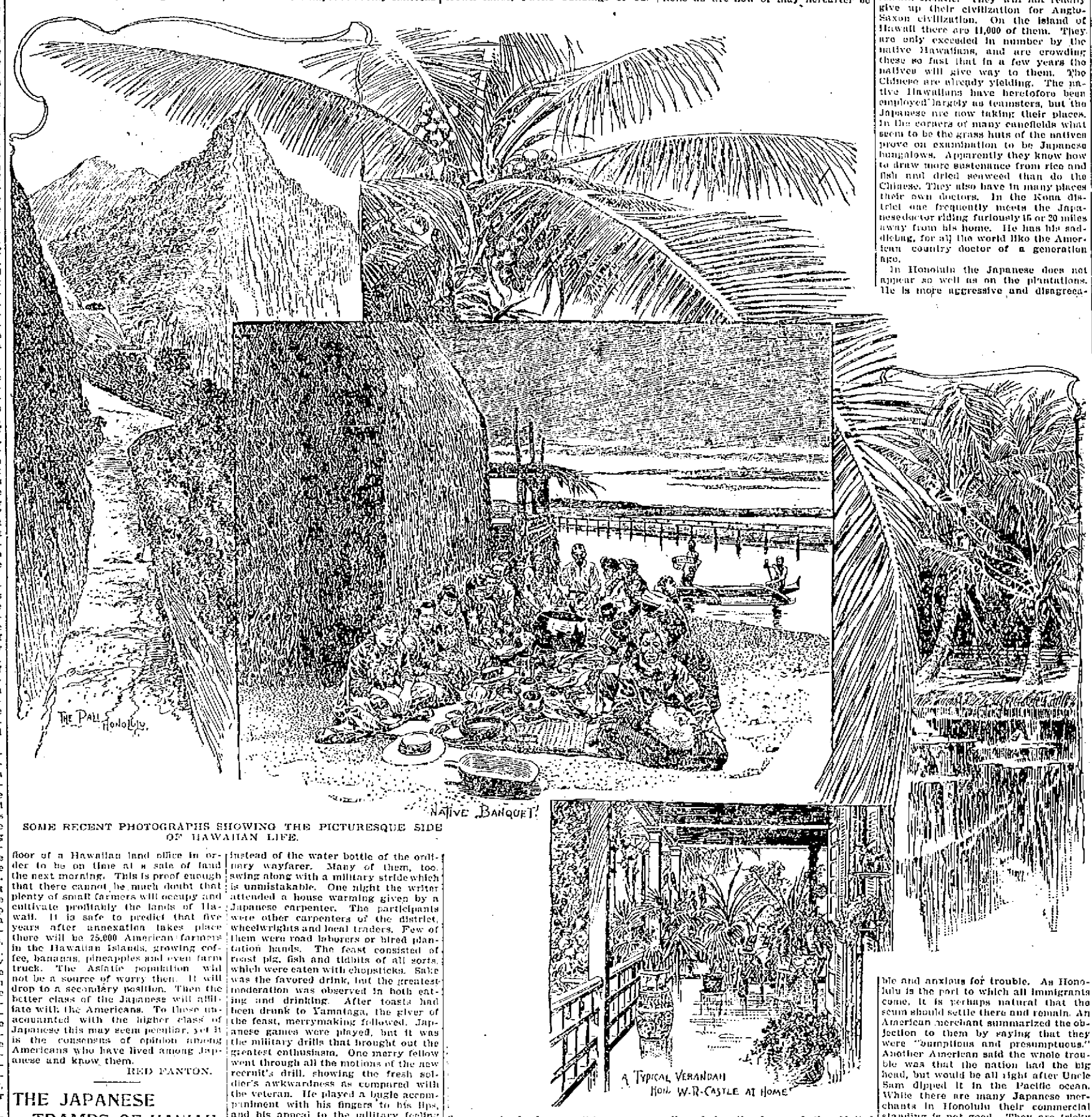
The best evidence of where the clothing for the Japanese of Hawaii is bought consists in the fact that the principal business of the 12 or 15 Japanese stores in Honolulu is in Japanese knickknacks only. Yet three-fourths of the Japanese people of the country dress after the style of the Americans. Any one walking through the streets of Honolulu or any other town in Hawaii can see a practical demonstration of the fact that the Japanese population of Hawaii are good buyers of the products of American woolen and cotton mills, as also of our boot, shoe and hat factories.

When considering the subject of population, however, it is well to remember that the Hawaiian Islands, with today's population of 110,000, are capable of supporting 1,000,000. There are thousands of acres of land in Hawaii more fertile than the beautiful valleys of California. These lands are in the hands of the government and are being disposed of to bona fide American settlers. Of the lands now being sold the larger portion is being developed in the cultivation of coffee. It has been proved beyond the question of a doubt that coffee can be grown at a profit on the mountainsides of Hawaii. It has also been proved beyond the question of a doubt that the white man, the American, can go into the tropical forests, clear his fields, plant his coffee—in fact, do all his own work, as did the early pioneers in the United States. At the end of five or six years an American can, by the work of his own hands, have a field of coffee that yields a steady income and a home surrounded by a garden whose beauty and fruitfulness are only limited by the industry of the owner. While the islands are within the tropics the Americans of Maine, Minnesota, Georgia, South Carolina, Oregon, Washington and California are today working in the fields, healthy, hearty and getting good returns for their labor.

The writer during his stay in Hawaii met a gentleman who had been a farmer in Montana. He had heard indefinite reports regarding the fertility of Hawaiian soil and finally decided to make the trip and see what there was for a small farmer in the islands of the Pacific. I talked with him after he had been in the country three months. He had taken up land for coffee cultivation. He had sent for his family and written to three of his neighbors, who contemplated leaving Montana, that they could not find a brighter opening on earth for a small farmer than in Hawaii. This man had held back about going to the islands because he was not sure about the security of the government and the title of his land after he once got it. There are a great many Americans holding back from going to Hawaii for just this same reason. They have heard it is a country of revolutions, consequently they prefer the security they have in the United States to an uncertain government. But as soon as the United States takes the islands as part and parcel of American territory it will be found that Hawaii will fill up with Americans in mighty short order. The American population will increase as rapidly as it did in the farming districts of California, and no American is ashamed of the state of California.

Whether the predominant population now is Japanese, Chinese or Hawaiian, it will make little difference after annexation. Even at the present time Americans have slept all night on the floor of a Hawaiian land office in order to be on time at a sale of land the next morning. This is proof enough that there cannot be much doubt that plenty of small farmers will occupy and cultivate profitably the lands of Hawaii. It is safe to predict that five years after annexation takes place there will be 25,000 American farmers in the Hawaiian Islands, growing coffee, bananas, pineapples and even farm truck. The Asiatic population will not be a source of worry then. It will drop to a secondary position. Then the better class of the Japanese will affiliate with the Americans. To those unacquainted with the higher class of Japanese this may seem peculiar, yet it is the consensus of opinion among Americans who have lived among Japanese and know them.

RED FANTON.



SOME RECENT PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWING THE PICTURESQUE SIDE OF HAWAIIAN LIFE.

THE JAPANESE TRAMPS OF HAWAII.

The Japanese tramp is to be met everywhere on the Hawaiian Islands, but he is not a tramp in the ordinary meaning of the word. He is always supplied with enough to insure him a lodging and meals and sake, a drink. At old man Galloway's Halfway House, in the midst of the lava desert, the patronage of Japanese tramps enables the place to be kept open. Otherwise it would be closed, for old man Galloway does not love desolation well enough to keep an inn without somebody coming along to eat his chickens and sweet potatoes and honey. He has a Japanese cook, who is the man of all work about the place, and divides the good things of old man Galloway's larder impartially between his own countrymen and the few white people who once in a great while come that way.

The tramping habit of the Japanese seems to be ingrained. They move from the sugar plantations to the coffee lands, from the coffee lands to the section of the country where the government is building roads. Apparently their movements are aimless. They greet each other as they pass, tell what the prospect of work is and go along contented. They prefer to work in "huis," or companies, on the roads where they can get employment or in clearing the coffee lands. These "huis" are joint stock concerns, in which the drone shares the profits equally with the industrious laborer. The coffee planters bargain with the head man, and that is the end of it on their part. The road contractors do the same. After the bargain is made the pay is distributed among the members of the "hui" by the man they have selected to net for them. They are aggressive and united. The overseers on the plantations found long ago that if one Jap was to be disciplined by physical punishment it was necessary to whip the whole gang. Under those circumstances few complaints are heard of the maltreatment of Japanese laborers.

It is hard to determine how many of these Japanese have seen actual war, but the majority of them have the military instinct strongly developed. All of course have performed the compulsory service which their government exacts from its subjects. Some of them have clearly had further experience. One may meet scores of Japanese crossing the lava beds and along the trails through the forests, who are provided with the latest improved army canteens instead of the water bottle of the ordinary wayfarer. Many of them, too, swing along with a military stride which is unmistakable. One night the writer attended a house warming given by a Japanese carpenter. The participants were other carpenters of the district, wheelwrights and local traders. Few of them were road laborers or hired plantation hands. The feast consisted of roast pig, fish and titbits of all sorts, which were eaten with chopsticks. Sake was the favored drink, but the greatest moderation was observed in both eating and drinking. After toasts had been drunk to Yamataga, the giver of the feast, merrymaking followed. Japanese games were played, but it was the military drills that brought out the greatest enthusiasm. One merry fellow went through all the motions of the new recruit's drill, showing the fresh soldier's awkwardness as compared with the veteran. He played a bugle accompaniment with his fingers to his lips, and his appeal to the military feeling was responded to by the whole company. Akuba, the overseer on a neighboring plantation, was asked how many of the men had been soldiers in the war with China. Not quite understanding the question, he said with animation: "You want soldiers? I get you plenty of them." When it was explained that all that was sought was information about the former soldiers, Akuba's face fell. He said there were not many veterans of the Chinese war on the island; probably not more than one in a hundred had taken part in that struggle. Nevertheless, a good many old uniforms are found.

THE TREATY WITH HAWAII.

The following is the full text of the Hawaiian treaty:

The United States of America and the republic of Hawaii, in view of the natural dependence of the Hawaiian Islands upon the United States, of their geographical proximity thereto, of the preponderant share acquired by the United States and its citizens in the industries and trade of the islands and of the expressed desire of the republic of Hawaii that those islands should be incorporated into the United States as an integral part thereof, and under its sovereignty, have determined to accomplish by treaty an object so important to their mutual and permanent welfare. To this end the high contracting parties have conferred full power and authority upon their respectively appointed plenipotentiaries, to wit:

The president of the United States: John Sherman, secretary of state of the United States.

The president of the republic of Hawaii: Francis March Hatch, Lorrin A. Thurston, and William A. Kinney.

Article I.—The republic of Hawaii hereby cedes absolutely and without reserve to the United States of America all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies, and it is agreed that all the territory of and appertaining to the republic of Hawaii is hereby annexed to the United States of America under the name of the territory of Hawaii.

Article II.—The republic of Hawaii also cedes and hereby transfers to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, government or crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, military equipments and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining.

The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands but the congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition; provided, that all revenue from or proceeds of the same, except as regards such part thereof as may be used or occupied for the civil, military or naval purposes of the United States or may be assigned for the use of the local government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other purposes.

Article III.—Until congress shall provide for the government of such islands all the civil, judicial and military powers exercised by the officers of the existing government in said islands shall be vested in such person or persons and shall be exercised in such manner as the president of the United States shall direct, and the president shall have power to remove said officers and fill the vacancies so occasioned.

The existing treaties of the Hawaiian Islands with foreign nations shall forthwith cease and determine, being replaced by such treaties as may exist, or as may be hereafter concluded, between the United States and such foreign nations. The municipal legislation of the Hawaiian Islands, not enacted for the fulfillment of the treaties so extinguished and not inconsistent with this treaty, nor contrary to the constitution of the United States, nor to any existing treaty of the United States, shall remain in force until the congress of the United States shall otherwise determine. Until legislation shall be enacted extending the United States custom laws and regulations to the Hawaiian Islands the existing customs regulations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and other countries shall remain unchanged.

Article IV.—The public debt of the republic of Hawaii lawfully existing at the date of the ratification of this treaty, including the amounts due to depositors in the Hawaiian Postal Savings bank, is hereby assumed by the government of the United States; but the liability of the United States in this regard shall in no case exceed $1,000,000. So long, however, as the existing government and the present commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands are continued, as hereinbefore provided, said government shall continue to pay the interest on said debt.

Article V.—There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the laws of the United States, and no Chinese, by reason of anything herein contained, shall be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawaiian Islands.

Article VI.—The president shall appoint five commissioners, at least two of whom shall be residents of the Hawaiian Islands, who shall, as soon as reasonably practicable, recommend to congress such legislation concerning the territory of Hawaii as they shall deem necessary and proper.

Article VII.—This treaty shall be ratified by the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, on the one part, and by the president of the republic of Hawaii, with the consent and advice of the senate, in accordance with the constitution of the said republic, on the other, and the ratification hereof shall be exchanged at Washington as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles and hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at the city of Washington this sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

JOHN SHERMAN [Seal].
FRANCIS MARCH HATCH [Seal].
LORRIN A. THURSTON [Seal].
WILLIAM A. KINNEY [Seal].

ASIATIC CUSTOMS ON THE ISLANDS.

The Japanese laborers in Hawaii cling closely to their own customs. In Hilo they have both a hospital and a temple of their own. In the country farther back they form little settlements, where the kimona or native dress is worn in preference to other garments. They also use Japanese tools. In several remote places it is said that polyandry is practiced. On some of the plantations Japanese women are employed as field hands. The little brown creatures tie up their hair in handkerchiefs so that the dust may not get into it, and trudge off to work with the men. The manager of one of the plantations says that the gravest trouble he has had for a year was a strike among the Japanese women. They came in from the fields one night spitting at one another, screeching and crying. In the morning not one of them would go to work. Ultimately he learned that one of their number had in some way made herself obnoxious. This one he kept at the mill and then the others trudged off to work.

With the exception of their desire to learn English the Japanese everywhere remain Asiatic. They will not readily give up their civilization for Anglo-Saxon civilization. On the island of Hawaii there are 11,000 of them. They are only exceeded in number by the native Hawaiians, and are crowding these so fast that in a few years the natives will give way to them. The Chinese are already yielding. The native Hawaiians have heretofore been employed largely as teamsters, but the Japanese are now taking their places. In the corners of many canefields what seem to be the grass huts of the natives prove on examination to be Japanese bungalows. Apparently they know how to draw more sustenance from rice and fish and dried seaweed than do the Chinese. They also have in many places their own doctors. In the Kona district one frequently meets the Japanese doctor riding furiously 15 or 20 miles away from his home. He has his saddlebag, for all the world like the American country doctor of a generation ago.

In Honolulu the Japanese does not appear so well as on the plantations. He is more aggressive and disagreeable and anxious for trouble. As Honolulu is the port to which all immigrants come, it is perhaps natural that the scum should settle there and remain. An American merchant summarized the objection to them by saying that they were "bumptious and presumptuous." Another American said the whole trouble was that the nation had the big head, but would be all right after Uncle Sam dipped it in the Pacific ocean. While there are many Japanese merchants in Honolulu their commercial standing is not good. They are tricky and overreaching. No comparison can be made between them and the Chinese merchants. The credit of the Chinese merchants is unimpeachable.

Much is said by the Japanese in Hawaii about their share in developing the natural wealth of the islands. This is true. They have been of great benefit on the sugar plantations, in building roads and in clearing coffee jungles. But the other side was put by a member of President Dole's cabinet in this way:

"It is Hawaii that has given opportunity to these Japanese. They come here because they do infinitely better than at home. I have seen the farm laborers in Japan working long hours, contented if they got a bare subsistence from the land. Their wages are 10 yen, or about $5 in gold, a month. Here they get what amounts to $15 a month. That it is more than they need for subsistence is shown by what they send home. Every month from $30,000 to $50,000 in gold is sent to Japan. Besides they embrace the opportunities offered them here, and after their contracts are up do even better. So, while we acknowledge the benefit that Japanese labor has been to Hawaii, we want it remembered that Hawaii has given their labor opportunities which it could never have at home. We welcomed them here, but when they began to come in such numbers that they soon would have had the islands it was necessary for us to call a halt. If Hawaii had not been an inviting field for Japanese colonization, we would had have no immigration controversy, and Japan would have made no protest to the United States against annexation."

FARM LABOR IN LITTLE HAWAII.

In the work on the Hawaiian plantations nothing is too big or too dangerous for the Japanese laborers to undertake. In clearing the coffee plantations their indifference to human life gives the owners much anxiety. Where the great trees are to be felled it is almost impossible to make them take ordinary precautions. At the same time, they clear land which others will not attempt. The only thing they have not been able to do is to oust the native longshoremen. At Hilo a Japanese hui wanted to get the contract for unloading a schooner which had just arrived from San Francisco with lumber. The men agreed to do the work for half of what the native Hawaiians were receiving. There is no harbor and no wharf at Hilo. The lumber has to be unloaded in the breakers and towed ashore by longshoremen. The members of the Japanese hui tried, but were forced to give up the job. It was the one thing they could not do. Another thing which the Japanese have not learned is to saddle the horse. They ride badly when they ride at all, while the natives take to the horse as naturally as a western cowboy.

Nevertheless, the Japanese will not hesitate for a moment about saddling the animal, and the result is certain to be disaster to the rider. Their confidence in their own ability to do anything is in some instances laughable. A visitor at a mountain settlement remarked that his watch was out of order. His host asked if he cared to have it repaired by a blacksmith, and took him to the wayside shop, where a field hand was shoeing a horse. When the host told the blacksmith that the watch needed mending, the workman took it up without the least hesitation, pried open the case, and perhaps would have placed it on the anvil had the visitor not interfered. It never occurred to him that if he could shoe a horse he could not mend a watch.

The Japanese fieldhands almost without exception read and write their own tongue. Many of them pore over English books in their camps at night. It is not an unusual sight to find them with a grammar, a dictionary and an English newspaper, plowing their way into our language. Notwithstanding the intensity of their national sentiment, they feel that America is the country that will dominate the island, and they want to know the dominating language. In the district of Kona, where the combined English speaking, Portuguese, native Hawaiian, Japanese and Chinese population is not equal to the burden of maintaining a printing press, a newspaper is got out weekly. It is called the Kona Echo. The copies are written and then mimeographed. Half the paper is English and half Japanese. The American editor is a strong anpexationist and one week published an article that committed the journal to the stars and stripes.

The following week the Japanese half of the paper had a leader explaining that The Echo was devoted to the interests of the entire community, regardless of politics, and that it was not committed to annexation. This satisfied the Japanese readers, and the American editor has since then refrained from advocating annexation in his half of the paper.

Many of the Japanese fieldhands, after their contracts expire, remain and cultivate sugar cane or coffee. This is done by means of their "huis," or cooperative companies. In some instances they have been quite successful. A member of a "hui" told the writer he had gone to the island ten years before under contract, had staid and had joined others of his countrymen in raising sugar. He had recently sold out his interest for $2,000 and was going to Japan for a year's visit. Some of the fieldhands have their earnings invested in "huis," which are developing coffee lands. Among themselves they are great gamblers, even more so than the Chinese. On the sugar plantations a sharp watch is kept for the professionals who go from camp to camp, something like the wheel of fortune man at county fairs. Usually when a Japanese fieldhand disappears it is found that he owes his fellow laborers money and has been gambling.

Lunacy Increasing In Prussia.

The steady increase of insanity in England has long been attracting attention, but it seems from a recent German official return that in this respect Prussia is not a whit behind, if indeed it is not tending to fill its lunatic asylums at a more rapid rate than in England. In 1871 the total number of lunatics in Prussia was 55,063, in 1880 it had risen to 66,850, while in 1890 it had gone up to 82,850. It is curiously interesting to note also that, while the growth of insanity is general, it is more marked among men than among women. Of 100,000 Prussian males it seems 278 are found insane, but in a like number of women only 242. From figures given in the same return it would seem that blindness is diminishing, while the number of deaf mutes is rather increasing.

Decline of Mortality In Prussia.

A German observer has shown for northern Germany a remarkable decline in the mortality from typhoid fever and diarrhea, and in the deaths after surgical operations in hospitals (doubtless influenced by antiseptic methods and by new and sanitary buildings) which has been observed in Prussia and in Germany generally since the sanitary awakening of 20 years ago. In the successive quinquennial, from 1875 to 1884, the death rates per 10,000 living from typhoid fever were 6.17, 4.99, 2.78 and 1.86, and those from diarrhea, 1.63, 1.59, 0.45 and 0.3.

The world's useful fibers number 1,018, according to a catalogue by the department of agriculture, about 50 being used in the United States.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

It is predicted that a novel motor carriage now being built by two French inventors, Captain Daudlette and M. Catels, will be one of the greatest automobile curiosities of 1898. It comprises two wheels 5 feet in diameter, mounted on a common axle, with the body between. The motor, electric, petroleum or steam, revolves at a high speed round a vertical axis, and by its gyroscopical action tends to keep the seat horizontal and the rider upright.

Many medical men now contend that the artificial production of fever is a powerful means of combating acute infectious diseases. In support of the view two Canadian physicians report a series of experiments on rabbits, a high temperature having been first induced by injury to ganglionic cells at the base of the brain, when the animals were inoculated with the minimum fatal dose of hog cholera and diphtheria. The animals with the artificial fever lived longer than others, some even surviving the infection.

A lady inventor's lifeboat, which has been approved by the British admiralty, carries three long cylinders, into which a million cubic feet of air can be compressed. The air will drive the boat 15 miles an hour for six hours.

The gradual cooling of France is proven by its vegetation. The Italian poplar, common in early French etchings, is now seldom seen in the country, while the lemon has disappeared from Languedoc and the orange from Roussillon, and the northern limit of many plant species has shifted far to the southward.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
5 45	6 50	6 00	$7 07
6 25	7 40	6 25	7 45
6 42	7 52	6 40	§7 55
§7 04	8 02	7 55	9 10
*§7 20	8 10	*8 30	§9 10
*§7 28	8 15	*9 03	§9 33
§7 33	8 50	9 10	§10 25
*§7 45	8 57	10 17	11 33
*8 50	9 49	10 45	11 58
9 15	10 35	11 30	§12 07
9 40	10 40	12 00	§12 50
11 00	12 04	*1 00	§1 35
§11 42	12 25	2 00	3 04
§12 15	1 05	*3 03	§3 38
1 40	2 50	3 47	5 03
3 00	4 25	4 14	§5 34
*§3 52	4 35	*5 03	6 45
4 25	5 33	5 35	6 35
§5 22	6 15	5 47	6 51
5 41	7 10	6 14	7 50
*§6 22	7 05	*7 33	§8 05
*§7 43	8 20	*8 03	§8 38
		10 15	11 22
		11 45	12 25

Western Division.

To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
6 00	6 03	7 30	8 30
8 15	9 10	9 25	10 37
9 25	10 35	10 25	11 48
10 50	12 03	11 50	1 08
12 05	1 27	2 15	3 10
12 45	1 55	3 40	4 53
2 30	3 44	4 25	5 45
3 20	4 22	5 01	6 20
4 05	5 23	6 01	7 18
5 10	6 42	6 35	7 18
6 15	7 12	9 40	10 37
7 00	8 06	11 10	12 01
9 25	10 30		

Sunday Trains.

8 15	9 27	8 00	9 17
12 05	1 16	11 45	12 58
4 15	5 38	5 00	6 16
5 31	6 55	7 00	8 22
7 25	8 15		

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Middlesex street station.

Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway street.

*Express.

§From Middlesex Station only.

R Runs to Lowell Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

Sunday Trains.

§7 20	8 10	7 15	§8 05
§7 28	8 15	9 00	§10 07
8 45	9 50	1 00	§1 37
§9 10	10 10	5 01	§5 39
§4 25	5 32	7 35	§8 11
§5 55	7 00	8 00	§8 56
		9 00	10 05

SPECIAL NOTICES.

£ CHRISTMAS DRAFTS £

Payable in Ireland, England, Scotland and all parts of the world. For sale at Murphy's steamship agency, 15 Appleton street. Steamer "Canada" leaves Boston Dec. 6 and will reach Queenstown Dec. 16, in season for Christmas.

BIG GRAY ENAMELED WARE.

We have received a new lot of Tea and Coffee Pots and Preserving kettles. One with a pound of 60c. Tea while they last. Dickson Bros Tea Store, 68 Merrimack street.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smokers enjoy Old Hundred cigars.

T. C. Lee, Fire Ins., 228 Central street.

Busiest place in town. Harris, 10 Appleton street.

The Bijou Shoe Store has something of interest in its ad. in this issue.

Elegant rubber-tired hacks at O'Donnell's, Jefferson street. Telephone, 650-3.

If your coal does not suit you, try Mullin, the 953 Gorham street coal dealer. You can get him by telephone.

Your coal order should be placed immediately. W. E. Livingston, 15 Thorndike street, can suplpy you with the best grades.

The committe son appropriations was called for a meeting last night but owing to the lack of a quorum matters were discussed only informally.

Drs. Babbitt & Son, the opticians and eye specialists of 16 John streets are having all they can do, and would like another clerk. A good chance for a young man of the right qualities to learn the business. Some one in attendance at all hours of the day and evening.

"City employes should receive proper compensation for their labor, and I shall not permit any violation of the law in regard to the hours of labor in any city departments."—*Hon. Fisher H. Pearson in his letter of acceptance.*

CATHOLIC NEWS.

Tomorrow will occur the solemnity of the feast of the Immaculate Conception. The service at the Immaculate Conception church will be solemn and grand. Solemn high mass will be celebrated at 10.30, and in the evening solemn vespers will be chanted. There will also be a procession of the sodalities of the church.

Tomorrow morning the members of the Y.M.C.I. will receive communion at the Immaculate Conception church.

CLASS OF '97.

The regular business meeting of the Evening High school class of 1897 was held last night, with President Thomas Barnes in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read by the secretary, Miss Greig, and accepted. A constitution was adopted and the class voted to present a picture to the school. After voting to attend the lecture to be given by Rev. Dr. Bicknell at the school later, the meeting adjourned to Friday, Dec. 17.

FAIR AT CHELMSFORD.

The second evening of the fair of the Central Congregational society of Chelmsford, last night, was favored with as pleasant weather as could be desired and the attendance was correspondingly large. An organ prelude was given by Mrs. A. H. Slater, who was also the accompanist of the evening. Three songs, "To Thee, O Country," "When Twilight Dews" and "Sing and Be Happy," were presented by a quartette, Misses Harriet Woodworth and Alice M. Stearns, Messrs. Rupert N. Brissett and A. H. Slater; song, Mr. Brissett; violin solo, Miss Amy Tucke; song, Miss Woodworth, with violin obligato, Miss Tucke; readings, Miss Bertha Ripley. The pecuniary results of the fair will prove quite satisfactory.

WORKINGMEN AND MECHANICS, THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

For sale, cheap, on easy terms, located on D street, near the Shaw Stocking company, on high and dry land, with good sewerage, convenient to schools, churches, and two lines of street cars, piped for gas and water; five cottage houses and one two-tenement house. These houses have all modern improvements and are suitably arranged for families. Part of these houses have just been completed and the rest will be finished, ready for occupancy in a very short time.

Terms liberal. A small amount down and the balance can be paid in monthly instalments.

Anyone desiring to go through these houses and inquire terms and prices, call on J. W. Bennett, the owner, at 564 Middlesex street.

To Cure Constipation Forever.
Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Dr. Colburn DENTIST 97 MERR ST.

PRETTY KATIE MURPHY.

STORY OF A YOUNG LIFE BLIGHTED BY MAN'S WILES.

There is a whole world of pathos in the life story of pretty Katie Murphy of Lawrence, who was Wednesday committed to the asylum for the insane at Danvers.

She was found about the railroad tracks near Humphrey's coal yard in South Lawrence. She was on her knees and evidently praying. The patrol wagon was sent for and Officers Jordan and Keene brought her over to the city and locked her up.

In a small satchel she carried was the picture of a man—or at least the semblance of a man. It was the counterfeit presentment of the author of her misery.

At the police station she was examined by physicians and pronounced temporarily insane. She was taken to the Danvers hospital Wednesday on the 10 o'clock train, where it is hoped that the treatment she will receive will restore her lost reason.

The sad story of her troubles which bereft her of her reason is the old, old tale of a woman's love and man's inconstancy.

A year ago Miss Murphy met a young man who found favor in her eyes. He was employed in one of the mills of Lawrence. The attraction was mutual and the acquaintance on her part, at least, ripened into something warmer.

The pair became inseparable. He accompanied her to the frequent services at St. Lawrence's church, where she was an attendant and after a time the banns were cried and the wedding day set. Just before the happy day had arrived which was to make the twain one, the bridegroom asked for a postponement, and the reasons offered were so plausible that Miss Katie acceded to his wishes.

Time passed along and once more the time was fixed for the ceremony. This was for some three weeks ago. But there was no wedding, for it is said, on the eve of the day, Katie learned that her intended was already married to a woman in another city.

From that time she brooded over her sorrow. She became moody and distrait, and her relatives found her frequently in tears. She sought consolation in religion and there was no more frequent attendant at the mission services now going on at St. Lawrence's church than she.

LINCOLN DRUM CORPS.

WILL BE RE-ORGANIZED VERY SOON.

The Lincoln Drum Corps of this city are to be re-organized into a fife, drum and bugle corps.

Mr. John McCann, the well known clarionet player of the National band, will be instructor. The following are the members: Fife, F. Holmes, L. P. Richardson, F. Riley, W. Worthley; piccolo, M. Bentley; drums, W. Forsythe, W. Stevens, W. Bamford; cornets, G. L. Baxter, F. A. Harrington, A. Webster, F. Brault; bass drum, W. Gilmore; cymbals, C. Stokham.

They elected officers at their last meeting and elected the following, L. P. Richardson, President; G. L. Baxter, financial secretary; F. A. Riley, treasurer; Frank M. Harrington, leader.

MANY GIFTS

PRESENTED TO ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

St. John's Hospital Messenger announces the following gifts for November:

Sixteen kitchen towels, A Friend; six glasses, A. Friend; crutches and splint, Mr. George A. Phaneuf, 31 Wiggin street; flowers, E. Shepard & Son; reading matter, Miss Etta Roach and Mr. Christopher Green; friends, $8; bananas and basket of grapes, Mrs. James Dolan, Concord street; jars of preserves, Miss M. J. Westover; preserved cherries, Miss Margaret Leary; oranges, Miss Grace Donovan; bundle clothing, A Friend; toilet towels, A Friend; stair chair for the operating room, A Friend; medicines, Ellingwood & Co.; medicines, Dr. Smart and Dr. Daly; two reclining chairs, Mr. Frank P. Putnam; clothing, Misses Corcoran; one dozen loaves of bread, Mr. Munn, Bridge street.

The gifts received for the children's ward comprise the following:

A framed picture, "Christ Blessing Little Children," Mrs. Chas. M. Williams; six framed pictures, entitled "Trust," "Want to See the Wheels Go Round," "Then the Fairies Went to Bed," "In Disgrace," "Thoroughbred," "The Foundling Girls," Miss Anabelle Costello; four bedspreads, Mrs. James Dolan; slates, pencils, dolls, toys, pictures, etc., Mrs. Dr. Fox; napkins, towels, one dozen pillow cases, one dozen handkerchiefs, a handsome vase filled with flowers (for the opening day), Mrs Ellen A. McQuade. Besides these there were three dozen sheets, three dozen towels, six blankets, six rubber sheets, one dozen bedspreads, six bedtrays, six iron bedsteads, four hair mattresses, four chairs, and one washstand procured through the purchasing committee of Ladies of Charity.

CHECKER MATCH.

The weekly team match at the Checker club Thursday resulted as follows:

McKillop's Side.		Farrell's Side.	
McKillop	0	Farrell	0
Dearborn	1	Dowd	0
Moore	1	Richardson	1
Cawley	1	Davis	1
Callaghan	2	J. Saunders	0
T. Delaney	1	Stearns	1
	6		2

A PLEASANT SURPRISE.

The friends of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Copson, Jr., surprised them at their home in Gorham street last night and all found enjoyment in the supper served and the dancing for which Moore's orchestra furnished the music. In appropriate words William Rodger presented a handsome banquet lamp and stand to Mr. and Mrs. Copson and Mr. Copson, after responding, presented a diamond ring to Miss Ella Cummings.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Mr. Editor: As I am one of your readers, please inform me in one of your issues if all foreigners are sworn the same. —B. M.

The oath of citizenship is the same, differing only in the clause that obliges the applicant to renounce allegiance to the head of the government of which he formerly was a subject.—Ed.

Coughs that Kill

are not distinguished by any mark or sign from coughs that fail to be fatal. Any cough, neglected, may sap the strength and undermine the health until recovery is impossible. All coughs lead to lung trouble, if not stopped. Dr. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cures coughs.

"My wife was suffering from a dreadful cough. We did not expect that she would long survive, but Mr. R. V. Royal, deputy surveyor, happened to be stopping with us over night, and having a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral with him, induced my wife to try this remedy. The result was so beneficial that she kept on taking it till she was cured. She is now enjoying excellent health."—R. S. HUMPHRIES, Saussy, Ga.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

is put up in half size bottles, at half price—50 cents.

DE ROSAY-O'BRIEN.

ECHOES OF THE BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT.

The most interesting case heard in the equity session of the superior court for a long time is now being argued before Judge Lilley, in Cambridge.

Lowell people recall the suit for breach of promise brought by Annie Josephine de Rosay against John F. O'Brien, a prominent politician of Cambridge, the damages being set at $100,000. A settlement was effected, Mr. O'Brien agreeing to pay the plaintiff $15,000. Miss de Rosay has since married, and is now Mrs. Owens.

The action now in progress is a prayer for an injunction against Annie Josephine de Rosay, John F. O'Brien, and Elizabeth O'Brien, all of Cambridge, brought by Charles W. Glidden of Boston. Mrs. Owens took the stand as the first witness.

The early portion of the testimony was devoted to an examination of Mrs. Owens, relating to the notes held by Mr. Glidden. Mrs. Owens claimed she did not know that the papers which she signed were mortgage notes. She thought she was signing a transfer of her mother's property to herself.

John F. O'Brien was next called. He said that he was present when Mr. Craig, who held the mortgage originally, presented a statement of the indebtedness of the estate to him, and that Miss De Rosay said she knew nothing about the claim.

He told of his idea of the conditions attached to the settlement of the breach of promise suit and said his refusal to settle the remaining $15,000 was due to a belief on his part that the conditions had been violated, inasmuch as the silence enjoined relative to the terms of settlement was not kept.

"A measure must be either right or wrong. If right it should be adopted; if wrong it should be rejected."—*Hon. Fisher H. Pearson in his letter of acceptance.*

The South End base ball club is making active preparations for their eighth annual assembly, which will occur at the B.T.I. hall on Friday evening, Dec. 17th. The functions held under the auspices of this popular ball team have always proved enjoyable affairs and Friday evening's sociable promises to excel those of the past. Atwood's orchestra has been engaged to furnish music.

MUSIC HALL.

The sensational drama, "Always on Time," a romance of Colorado and New York life in four acts under the direction of R. W. Little was the attraction at Music Hall last night. This company was evenly balanced and for a performance of that character, gave great satisfaction. Sandwiched with the play was a number of variety sketches that were well received by the audience. The plot of the play runs along like all those border plays. Annie Little as Nell, the parson's gal, was the heroine of the play, and of course, as might be expected, was the little waif, who in her infancy, was spirited away from her family, and after a life of several years in the mining camps becomes the favorite of all the miners. The usual heavy villain makes his appearance on the scene and then this young girl finds herself to be the heiress of a large fortune in New York and it is his purpose to get possession of her property. It is unnecessary to say that his vile plots were discovered and sunshine once more comes into the life of the little waif, and in the last act she is found in the possession of a beautiful home. The play is well staged and the characters are all well sustained. It will be repeated this afternoon and evening.

ROBIE'S BOHEMIAN BURLESQUE

Burlesque, with all its array of female loveliness and its numerous other attractions will be the drawing card at Music Hall next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. Robie's Bohemian Burlesquers, under the management of Louis Robie, have made a name which stands pre-eminent as being one of the very best of all the burlesque and spectacular organizations in existence. The costumes are especially gorgeous, and a bevy of pretty and shapely girls will be seen in the maze of the marches. The scenery and effects are in keeping with the costuming and the entertainment is far beyond the average from a spectacular point of view and from an artistic and meritorious standpoint. There is plenty of bright, catchy music, glitter and tinsel, and clever comedians. The play includes two bright satires, written by Frank Dupre, entitled "On Board the Bohemia," and "The Bogus Prince," the latter being suggested by the return of the American Royalty Hunters from Victoria's Diamond Jubilee. Between the first and second acts a number of high class specialties are introduced by well known artists who give an unexcelled performance in their respective lines.

THE SALE NOW ON.

Wood, the jeweler, has the largest and most complete line of umbrellas ever offerd in this city. Just the thing for a Christmas present; also thousands of other useful and ornamental articles, suitable for Christmas presents. Do not fail to visit this mammoth store. Geo. H. Wood, Central street, opposite the American House.

Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, not gently and positively on kidneys, liver and bowels, cleansing the entire system, dispel colds, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. to-day; 10, 25, 50 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all druggists.

It Pays to Buy Your Underwear Here.

We are the largest dealers in Men's Underwear in the city. We carry more lines, show greater values, and sell at lower prices than any other store. Buying, as we do, direct from the manufacturers, we save two profits—that of the commission merchant and the jobber. The difference is at once apparent in the prices.

Items quoted are but a portion of the lines quoted.

50c. Men's Fleece-lined Underwear, extra heavy, for 25c.

50c. Men's Natural Wool and Camel's Hair Undershirts and Drawers for 25c.

75c. Men's Hygienic Wool Fleece-lined Undershirts and Drawers for 50c.

75 Men's Camel's Hair and Natural Wool Underwear, soft and fleecy to the touch, for 49c.

$1 Men's Natural Wool and Camel's Hair Underwear, extra heavy and superfine finish, for 69c.

$1.25 Men's Medicated Scarlet Underwear, a superb quality for 98c.

$1 Wright's Celebrated Fleece-lined Men's Underwear for 69c.

$2 Men's Australian Lamb's Wool Underwear, made of best scoured yarn, for $1.38.

J. L. Chalifoux

49 to 59 Central Street.

BOWLING NEWS.

In the bowling game at the Miserables alleys yesterday between Teams Six and Two of the Bankers, the former won by 98 pins. The score

TEAM SIX.

Weston	403
Ed. Lamson	392
Fletcher	492
Walsh	450
Totals	1737

TEAM TWO.

Lamson	427
Adams	330
Butterfield	468
Murphy	414
Totals	1639

Team Six outbowled Team Three at duck pins in the Vesper tournament last night by a score of 1466 to 1405. The score:

TEAM SIX.

Brainhall	238
Grover	260
Boardman	212
Rand	241
Brown	240
Bean	245
Totals	1466

TEAM THREE.

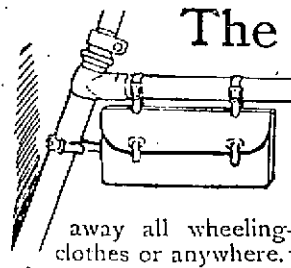
Hill	247
Maker	243
Trull	229
Butterfield	216
Spalding	238
Banks	207
Totals	1405

"I shall refuse to sanction any expenditure of the city's money for junkets, so called, or for any similar purpose."—*Hon. Fisher H. Pearson in his letter of acceptance.*

THE GENUINE IMPORTED CARLSBAD SPRUDEL SALT.

Is an alterative and eliminative remedy which dissolves tenacious bile, allays irritation, and removes obstruction by aiding nature and not by sudden and excessive irritation, as most cathartics do. Obtain the genuine imported article only.

The Best Tool-bag



is the one that carries a little can or bottle of Pearline. Then you're ready for anything in the shape of mud, dust, grease, or dirt. Nothing will so quickly and thoroughly take away all wheeling-grime and stains, from hands or clothes or anywhere. There's no weight or bulk to speak of. How many times you have needed Pearline when far from home! Unequalled as a lubricant for Bicycle chains. 62

Millions NOW USE Pearline

"I Would Go Tonight If I Only Had a Dress Suit."

How many times have you said that? You want to make a good appearance this winter. Well we are right up to date and can set you right. If you need a Dress Suit or anything in the tailoring line, come to us.

Louis Alexander,
Formerly of Fifth Avenue, New York Importer and Tailor.
NO. 65 CENTRAL STREET.
LOWELL.

COOK, TAYLOR & CO.
CENTRAL STREET,
HUNDREDS OF GARMENTS

To be sold. Jackets, Capes, Skirts, Waists, Collarettes. The cost not considered for a moment, but each and every one marked at figures that will insure a quick sale. Come at once and take advantage of this grand mark-down. A few of the many bargains:

$5.00 will buy a good Covert Cloth Jacket, half silk lined and velvet piped, the price has been $8.50.

$5.00 for an excellent quality Kersey Jacket, blacks, browns, and greens, all silk lined, a bargain, the price was $8.50.

$7.50 for a handsome Velvet piped, good quality Boucle Jacket, marked down from $11.50.

$9.98 for a Light Tan Kersey, velvet collar, strapped seams, extra good quality, silk lining. We have been selling them for $14.50.

$16.50 for Imported Sample Garments that were made for the finest trade. They cost us from $25 to $28.

These are a few of our bargains. Besides these we have hundreds of other Jackets from $2 to $15, with special values at $9, $10 and $12.50.

$3.50 for a Colored Brocade Skirt, extra quality of goods, well made, guaranteed to please, marked down from $5.

$6.98 for a heavy Black Brocaded Silk Skirt. This is not marked down, but $10 does not buy so good a one elsewhere.

Largest package—greatest economy. Made only by
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

HARPER'S WEEKLY
JOURNAL OF CIVILIZATION

will continue to present to its readers the most interesting and important events and achievements of civilization.

Wherever interest is centred, there HARPER'S WEEKLY correspondents and artists will be found, as, for instance, at

THE KLONDIKE

from which place many graphic and interesting letters from TAPPAN ADNEY, the WEEKLY'S special correspondent, have been received.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MIDDLE WEST

FRANKLIN MATTHEWS will make a tour of investigation in the smaller as well as larger cities of the middle west, and the results of his inquiries into the Agricultural, Industrial, Political, and Social conditions will be recorded in letters which will appear periodically in HARPER'S WEEKLY. There will also be a

LONDON LETTER

treating of Art and Literature as well as the Social and Political problems of the Old World.

In the interest of the WEEKLY, CASPAR WHITNEY, author of the book on English athletics entitled "A Sporting Pilgrimage," is now on what may be called

A SPORTING PILGRIMAGE AROUND THE WORLD

On his way to Vancouver he made studies of Sport in the West. From Vancouver he sailed for Japan; thence to China and Siam, where he will make his principal hunt from Bangkok, because the interior of Siam contains a great variety of big game. Mr. WHITNEY will visit India, and then proceed to Europe to prepare a series of articles on the Sports of Germany, France, and England.

There will be two serials in the year 1898. The first will be "The Red Axe," by S. R. CROCKETT. The second serial will be "The Associated Hermits," by FRANK R. STOCKTON.

Carl Schurz

10 Cents a Copy, $4 00 a year.
In combination with HARPER'S MAGAZINE, $7 00 a year; $3 50 six months.

HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers, New York City.

S. R. Crockett

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

The Crescents, a social organization which hangs out in the "Acre," held an enjoyable smoke talg in their rooms on Fletcher street last evening. Speeches were the order of the evening, nearly everybody taking a whack at it. Those who didn't talk were made speechless by the effusions of the others. The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year: Wilfred Hefferman, president; George Collings, vice president; Ernest Sunderland, secretary and treasurer.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.
Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money

Prophet or Wizard, WHICH IS HE?

Prof. LeGrande Milton,
The World's Most Famous Clairvoyant

The World's most famous clairvoyant and spirit medium, has located at 79 Appleton street. All professions have what the world calls imitators, frauds and humbugs. But they should not be termed such. They are people whose talent for their profession is not fully developed, and in this grand and beautiful spirit work there are many who are but partially developed and guided by an evil spirit. In the person of PROF. MILTON you will find a natural born and fully developed medium. Never in the history of occult science has there appeared in the professional firmament a star so radiant and sparkling with the superior intelligence borrowed from the finer forces of nature as this cultured, refined and highly gifted man. Not to be classed with so-called fortune tellers, who presume upon the superstition of the credulous masses as a source of livelihood, but a man to whom nature has been most kind in bestowing upon him the many priceless gifts from out her wonderful storehouse of mysterious phenomena. The true herald of merit is deeds. The secret of PROF. MILTON'S unbounded success is that he advertises nothing but what he can do. This too materialistic generation, steeped in luxury from a surfeit of pleasures, are blind to the greatest opportunities through unbelief in the higher sources of knowledge and spiritual guidance, such as have in past ages shaped the destinies of the greatest individuals and nations. Human life is made up of a multiplicity of interests and ever and anon there comes a time to every mortal when in bitterness of spirit they have cried: "Would that I had warning ere this came to pass." There are none spared these trials of patience, though some, by a greater mental endowment and higher gifts, avoid for a time the pitfalls into which those less favored fall. In the person of PROF. MILTON'S remarkable and extraordinary gifts were easily manifested to himself in perplexing and astounding ways. Finally recognizing the power conferred upon him, his aim has been to refine, develop and uplift to that degree of scientific accuracy that its benefits may devolve to his fellow creatures. These wonderful and inscrutable institutions brought into subjective control are now at the service of the humble or the great, without distinction or reservation. Every individual is entitled to meet with the success and happiness in life that their ability, ambition and courage demand, yet many are struggling through life, fighting a losing battle against the many adversities which they are forced to encounter through the unwise selection of a profession, trade or business for which nature has not fitted them. To PROF. MILTON Nature has bequeathed that rare gift which enables him to read the lives of his fellow creatures as clearly as an open scroll, pointing out the many faults and difficulties which have kept them from success, which in many cases can be remedied through their own efforts. He gives advice on business, speculation, investments, insurance, love, courtship, marriage and divorce, settles lovers' quarrels, reunites the separated and causes a speedy and happy marriage with the one of your choice, removes evil influence. Without you saying a word he tells you your name and for what you came. Call and be convinced of his wonderful powers. Prices

50c. and $100.

Hours from 10 o'clock a. m. to 9 p. m.; Sundays from 2 to 8 p. m. Office and

Parlors 79 Appleton Street,
near Postoffice.